



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 51]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1990/PAUSA 1, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as  
a separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than  
the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय

(प्रान्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग)

(पुनर्वास प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 1990

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Internal Security)

(Rehabilitation Division)

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1990

का. शा. 3407.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास)  
अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का अधिनियम संख्या 44) की धारा 34  
की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय  
सरकार एतद्वारा यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 33  
के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियां श्री वी. रामनाथ,  
विशेष सचिव, भूमि एवं भवन विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा भी  
उनके अपने कार्य के अनिवार्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में स्थित शहरी  
एवं ग्रामीण निष्कांत सम्पत्तियों के प्रबंध तथा निपटान हेतु प्रयोज्य  
होंगी।

2. इसके द्वारा अधिसूचना संख्या-1 (3) विशेष सैल/89 एम. एम.  
II (क) दिनांक 28-8-89 का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है।

[संख्या 1 (3)/विशेष सैल/ 89 एम. एम. II (एस.)]

रतन लाल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-  
section (1) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compen-  
sation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (Act No. 44 of 1954)  
the Central Government hereby directs that powers exercis-  
able by it under Section 33 of the said Act, shall be exercis-  
able also by Shri V. Ramnath, Special Secretary, Land and  
Building Department, Delhi Administration, in addition to  
his own duties, in respect of the management and disposal  
of evacuee urban and rural properties and lands situated in  
the Union Territory of Delhi.

2. This supersedes notification No. 1(3) Spl. Cell/89-SS.II  
(A) dt. 28-8-1989.

[No. 1(3)/Spl. Cell/89-SS.II(S)]

RATTAN LAL, Under Secy.

(5485)

कर्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा वैधान संस्थाएँ

(वैधान एवं वैधानभोगी कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 3409 :—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, साधारण अधिनियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1960 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम साधारण अधिनियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा छठा संशोधन) नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये नियम राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. साधारण अधिनियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1960 की पांचवीं अनुसूची में, पैरा 2 में भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 3 में की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“(8) (क) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के 3000-4500 रुपये के बेतमाम में समूह “क” कर्मचारियों के संबंध में नियम, 12 के उपनियम (2) के अधीन अधिम क्रम संख्या (1) से (6) तक में वर्णित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मंजूर किया जा सकेगा।

(i) अपर महानिदेशक, मौसम विज्ञान (भारत), पुणे

(ii) अपर महानिदेशक मौसम विज्ञान (एशिया), पुणे

(iii) उप महानिदेशक मौसम विज्ञान (उत्तरांचल), पुणे

(iv) उप महानिदेशक मौसम विज्ञान (सर्फेस इन्स्ट्रुमेंट) पुणे,

(v) उप महानिदेशक मौसम विज्ञान प्रादेशिक मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्र, मुम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, नागपुर और नई दिल्ली।

(vi) उप महानिदेशक मौसम विज्ञान (अपर एयर इन्स्ट्रुमेंट) नई दिल्ली।

(vii) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञानी, सी एम ओ, शिलांग।

(viii) निदेशक, पोलीशन एस्ट्रानामी सेंटर, कलकत्ता; और

(ख) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के समूह “ख”, “ग” और “घ” कर्मचारियों के संबंध में नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के अधीन अधिम उप-प्रविष्टि (क) के क्रम संख्यांक (1) से (8) तक में वर्णित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मंजूर किया जा सकेगा।

[संख्या 13(6)-पी एण्ड पी डब्ल्यू/90—ई]

## MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, P.G. & PENSIONS

(Department of Pension & P.W.)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1990

S.O. 3408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Fifth Schedule to the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960 in para 2 of the entry at serial number (8) relating to India Meteorological Department, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“(8)(a) In respect of Group ‘A’ staff in the scale of Rs 3000-4500/- of India Meteorological Department, an advance under sub-rule (2) of rule 12 may be sanctioned by the authorities mentioned at serial numbers (i) to (vi) :—

(i) Additional Director General of Meteorology (R), Pune.

(ii) Additional Director General of Meteorology (Agriement), Pune;

(iii) Deputy Director General of Meteorology (WF), Pune;

(iv) Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Surface Instruments), Pune;

(v) Deputy Director General of Meteorology, Regional Meteorological Centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi;

(vi) Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Upper Air Instruments), New Delhi.

(vii) Meteorologist-in Charge, CSO, Shillong.

(viii) Director, Positional Astronomy Centre, Calcutta; and

(b) In respect of Groups ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ staff of India Meteorological Department, an advance under sub-rule (2) of rule 12 may be sanctioned by the authorities mentioned at serial numbers (i) to (viii) of entry (a)”.]

[No. 13(6)-P&PW/90-E]

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 3409 :—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 148 के खंड (5) के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय सेवा परीक्षा और सेवा विभाग में मेवारत व्यक्तियों के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक महासेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात अधिदायी अधिनियम (भारत), 1962 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम अधिदायी अधिनियम (भारत) संशोधन नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. अधिदायी अधिनियम (भारत), 1962 में :—

(i) नियम 13 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) का लोप किया जाएगा;

(ii) नियम 16 के खंड (1) के उपखंड (ख) में :—

(क) “अधिदायकर्ता की सेवा के दस वर्ष पूरे हो जाने के पश्चात् (जिसमें सेवा की विभिन्न अवधियां, यदि कोई हों, भी हैं), या उसकी अधिकायिता पर सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख के पूर्व दस वर्ष के भीतर, दोनों में से जो भी पूर्वतर हो, निधि में उसकी नाम जमा राशि में से शब्दों और कोष्ठकों के स्थान पर, “अधिदायकर्ता की सेवा के दौरान निधि में उसकी नाम जमा अधिदायी और उस पर ब्याज में से” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(ख) मद (क) में “जिसमें स्थान की कीमत भी आती है” शब्दों के पश्चात्, “या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण या किसी राज्य प्राधिकरण कोई या गृह निर्माण सहकारी

संसाधनी द्वारा प्राबन्धित प्लॉट या फ्लैट गद्दे कोई संशय करने के लिए' शब्द जोड़े जाएंगे;

(ग) खण्ड (ग) का लोप किया जाएगा।

- (3) नियम 17 के खंड (1) में, "व्याज की रकम भी तीन चौथाई तक", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "व्याज की रकम के, नियम 16 के खंड (1) के उपखंड (क) के अधीन रकम निकालने की दशा में तीन चौथाई तक और उपखंड (ख) के अधीन रकम निकालने की दशा में 90 प्रतिशत तक", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. 20 (11)-पी एण्ड पी डब्ल्यू/86 ई]

टिप्पण :—अभिदाया भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत), 1962 (16-2-1987, तक संशोधित का द्वितीय पुनः मुद्रण विभाषिकी रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया है। इस नियमों के द्वितीय पुनः मुद्रण के प्रकाशन के पश्चात् कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है।

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 read with clause (5) of article 148 Auditor General of India in relation to persons serving in Indian Audit and Account Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund (India) Amendment Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962—

- (i) in rule 13, in sub-rule (1), clause (f) shall be omitted.  
(ii) in rule 16, in clause (1), in sub-rule (B)—

(a) for the words and brackets "after completion of ten years of service (including broken period of service, if any) of a subscriber or within ten years before the date of his retirement on superannuation, whichever is earlier, from the amount standing to his credit in the Fund" the words "during the service of a subscriber from the amount of subscription and interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund" shall be substituted;

(b) in item (a), after the words "cost of the site" the words "or an payment towards the allotment of a plot or flat by the Delhi Development Authority or a State Housing Board or a House Building Cooperative Society" shall be added;

(c) clause (c) shall be omitted.

(iii) in rule 17, in clause (1), for the words "the amount in excess of this limit, upto three fourth" the words "the amount in excess of this limit upto three-fourth in the case of withdrawal under sub-clause (A) and 90 per cent in the case of withdrawal under sub-clause (B) of clause (1) of rule 16", shall be substituted.

[No. 20(11-P&PW)86-E]

का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवारत व्यक्तियों के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महान लेखापरीक्षा से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् अभिदाया भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत) 1962 और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—  
(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम अभिदाया भविष्य निधि (भारत) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये 1 जनवरी 1989 से प्रयुक्त हुए समझे जाएंगे।

2 अभिदाया भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत) 1962 में:—

(क) नियम 35-क के प्रारम्भिक पैरा में अभिदाया की मृत्यु पर शब्दों के स्थान पर "30 सितम्बर, 1991 को या उसके पूर्व अभिदाया की मृत्यु पर जिसे नियम 35-ख लागू नहीं होता है" शब्द, अंक और अक्षर रखे जाएंगे।

(ख) नियम 35-क के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित नियम अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"35-ख. निधेय सदस्य बीमा रकम स्कीम:—अभिदाया की मृत्यु पर अभिदाया के नाम जमा रकम प्राप्त करने के लिए हकदार व्यक्ति को, लेखा अधिकारी द्वारा ऐसे अभिदाया की मृत्यु के ठीक पूर्ववर्ती 3 वर्ष के दौरान उसके खाते में योगत अतिशेष के समतुल्य अतिरिक्त रकम का उस पर व्याज सहित, संशय निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

(क) ऐसे अभिदाया के नाम जमा अभिदानों का अतिशेष उस पर व्याज सहित उसकी मृत्यु के मास के ठीक पूर्ववर्ती 3 वर्ष के दौरान, निम्नलिखित राशियों से कम नहीं होना चाहिए:—

(1) ऐसे अभिदाया की दशा में, जिसने उपरोक्त 3 वर्ष की अवधि के अधिकतर भाग में, ऐसा पद धारण किया है, जिसके वेतनमान का अधिकतम 4000 रुपये या अधिक है, 12000 रु.

(2) ऐसे अभिदाया की दशा में, जिसने उपरोक्त 3 वर्ष वर्ष की अवधि के अधिकतर भाग में, ऐसा पद धारण किया है जिसके वेतनमान का अधिकतम 2900 रुपये या अधिक है किन्तु 4000 रुपये से कम है, 7500 रुपये;

(3) ऐसे अभिदाया की दशा में, जिसने उपरोक्त 3 वर्ष की अवधि के अधिकतर भाग में, ऐसा पद धारण किया है जिसके वेतनमान का अधिकतम 1151 रुपये या उससे अधिक है किन्तु 2900 रुपये से कम है, 4500 रुपये;

(4) ऐसे अभिदाया की दशा में, जिसने उपरोक्त 3 वर्ष की अवधि के अधिकतर भाग में, ऐसा पद धारण किया है जिसके वेतनमान का अधिकतम 1151 रुपये से कम है, 3000 रुपये;

(ख) इस नियम के अधीन संशय अतिरिक्त रकम 30000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी;

(ग) अभिदाया की अपनी मृत्यु के समय तक कम से कम 5 वर्ष की सेवा होनी चाहिए।

टिप्पण :—1. योगत अतिशेष उस मास के जिसमें अभिदाया की मृत्यु होती है, पूर्ववर्ती 36 मास में से प्रत्येक के मास में अभिदाया के नाम जमा अतिशेष के आधार पर निकाला जाएगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिए और उपर विहित न्यूनतम अतिशेषों की जाँच करने के लिए भी:—

नॉ. प्र. 3410:—राष्ट्रपति, भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों

(क) मार्च के अन्त के अतिशेष में नियम 12 के अनुसार जमा खाते किए गए अभिदानों पर वार्षिक ब्याज सम्मिलित होगा, और

(ख) यदि उपर्युक्त 36 मास में से अन्तिम मास मार्च नहीं होता, उक्त अन्तिम मास के अन्त के अतिशेष में, उस वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारम्भ से, जिसमें मृत्यु हुई है, उक्त अन्तिम मास के अन्त तक की अवधि की बाबत अभिदानों पर ब्याज सम्मिलित होगा।

टिप्पण :—2. इस स्कीम के अधीन संवाय पूर्ण रूपों में होना चाहिए यदि देय रकम में रुपए का कोई भाग सम्मिलित है तो वह निकटतम रुपए में पूर्णकृत किया जाएगा (150 पैसे को अगला एक रुपया गिना जाएगा)।

टिप्पण :—3 इस स्कीम के अधीन संवेय कोई राशि बीमा के धन के रूप में है अतः, भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1925 (1925 का 19) की धारा 3 द्वारा दिया गया कानूनी संरक्षण, इस स्कीम के अधीन संवेय राशियों को लागू नहीं होगा।

टिप्पण :—4. यह स्कीम निधि के उन अभिदाताओं की भी लागू होती है जो किसी सरकारी विभाग को निकाय में परिवर्तित कर दिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप किसी स्वशासी संगठन को स्थानान्तरित कर दिए जाते हैं और जो ऐसे स्थानान्तरण पर, उन्हें दिए गए विकल्प के अनुसरण में, इन नियमों के अनुसार इस निधि में अभिदान करने का विकल्प देते हैं।

टिप्पण 5:—(क) ऐसे सरकारी सेवक की वशा में जिसे नियम 38 के अधीन, निधि के फायदे देना स्वीकार किया गया है किन्तु जिसकी मृत्यु, निधि में उसे सम्मिलित किए जाने की तारीख से यथा स्थिति, 3 वर्ष सेवा पूरी होने के पूर्व अथवा 5 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने के पूर्व हो जाती है, पूर्ववर्ती नियोजन के अधीन उसकी सेवा की वह अवधि, जिसकी बाबत उसके अभिदान और नियोजन के अभिदाय की रकम, यदि कोई है, उन पर ब्याज के साथ अभिप्राप्त हो गई है, खंड (क) और खंड (ग) के प्रयोजनों के लिए गणना में ली जाएगी।

(ख) नियत अवधि के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की वशा में और पुनर्नियोजन सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों की वशा में, यथास्थिति, केवल ऐसी नियुक्ति या ऐसे पुनर्नियोजन की तारीख से की गई सेवा इस नियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए गणना में ली जाएगी।

(ग) यह स्कीम संविदा के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की लागू नहीं है।

टिप्पण :—6. इस स्कीम की बाबत धन्य के बजट प्राक्कलन उम लेखा अधिकारी द्वारा, जो निधि के लेखा रखे जाने के लिए उत्तरदायी है, ऐसे धन्य की प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसी रीति में तैयार किए जाएंगे, जिस रीति में धन्य सेवानिवृत्त फायदों के लिए प्राक्कलन तैयार किए जाते हैं।

[सं. 13 (4)-पी एच पी डब्ल्यू 90-ई]

स्पर्ण दास, उपा सचिव

स्पष्टीकरण टिप्पण

निधेय सहकार बीमा पुनरीक्षित रकम की 1-1-1989 से श्रृंगारकी प्रभाव से पुनर्स्थापित किया जा रहा है और नियम 35-अ के अन्त

में अन्तःस्थापित किया जा रहा है। अभिदायी भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत) 1962 के भूतलकी रूप से संशोधन का किसी भी अधिकारी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

टिप्पण :

अभिदायी भविष्य निधि नियम (भारत), 1962 का दूसरा पुनः मुद्रण (28-2-1987 तक संशोधित) प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है। दूसरे पुनः मुद्रण के प्रकाशन के पश्चात् नियमों में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किये गये हैं:—

1. 20 (11) पी एच पी डब्ल्यू 89 दिनांक 9-11-90

2. 13 (5) पी एच पी डब्ल्यू 90 दिनांक 21-11-90

S.O. 3410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident (India) Third Amendment Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force from the 1st January, 1989.

2. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962 :—

(a) in rule 35-A in the opening paragraph, after the words "on the death of a subscriber" and before the words "the person entitled to receive the amount" the words "on or before 30th September, 1991 and to whom rule 35B does not apply" shall be inserted.

(b) after rule 35-A, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

35-B Deposit-linked Insurance Revised Scheme—on the death of a subscriber, the person entitled to receive the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber shall be paid by the Accounts Officer an additional amount equal to the average balance amount of subscription and interest thereon at the credit in the account during the 3 years immediately preceding the death of such subscriber, subject to the condition that :—

(a) the balance representing subscription with interest thereon at the credit of such subscriber shall not at any time during the 3 years preceding the month of death have fallen below the limit of—

(i) Rs. 12,000/- in the case of a subscriber who has held, for the greater part of the aforesaid period of three years, a post the maximum of the pay scale of which is Rs. 4,000/- or more,

(ii) Rs. 7,500/- in the case of a subscriber who has held for the greater part of the aforesaid period of three years, a post the maximum of the pay scale of which is Rs. 2,900/- or more but less than Rs. 4,000/-,

(iii) Rs. 4,500/- in the case of a subscriber who has held for the greater part of the aforesaid period of three years a post the maximum of the pay scale of which is Rs. 1,151/- or more but less than Rs. 2,900/-,

(iv) Rs. 3,000/- in the case of a subscriber who has held for the greater part of the aforesaid period of three years, a post the maximum of the pay scale of which less than Rs. 1,151/-,



(b) the additional amount payable under this rule shall not exceed Rs. 30,000/-.

(c) the subscriber has put in at least 5 years service at the time of his/her death.

Note : The average balance shall be worked out on the basis of the balance at the credit of the subscriber at the end of each of the 36 months, preceding the month in which the death occurs. For this purpose, as also for checking the minimum balance prescribed above—

(a) the balance at the end of March, shall include the annual interest credited in terms of rule 12; and

(b) if the last of the aforesaid 36 months is not March, the balance at the end of said last month shall include interest in respect of the period from the beginning of the financial year in which death occurs to the end of the said last month.

Note : 2.—Payment under this scheme should be in whole rupee. If an amount due includes a fraction of a rupee it should be rounded to the nearest rupee (50 paise counting as the next higher rupee).

Note : 3.—An sum payable under this scheme is in the nature of insurance money and therefore, the statutory protection given by Section 3 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (Act 19 of 1925) does not apply to sums payable under this scheme.

Note : 4.—The scheme also applies to those subscribers to the funds who are transferred to an autonomous organisation consequent upon conversion of a Government Department into such a body and who, on such transfer, opt in terms of option given to them to subscriber to the Fund in accordance with these rules.

Note : 5.—In case of a Government servant who has been admitted to the benefits of the Fund under rule 38 but died before completion of three years of service or as the case may be, five years of service from the date of his admission to the Fund, the period of his service under the previous employer in respect whereof the amount of his subscription and the employer's contribution, if any, together with interest have been recovered shall count for purpose of clause (a) and clause (c).

(b) In case of persons appointed on tenure basis and in the case of re-employed pensioners, service rendered from the date of such appointment on re-employment, as the case may be, only will count for purposes of this rule.

(c) The scheme does not apply to persons appointed on contract basis.

Note : 6.—The Budget Estimates of expenditure in respect of this scheme will be prepared by the Accounts Officer responsible for maintenance of the account of the Fund having regard to the trend of expenditure, in the same manner as estimates are prepared for other retirement benefits."

[No. 13(4)-P&PW/90-E]

SWARAN DAS, Dy. Secy.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Deposit linked Insurance Revised Scheme is being introduced retrospectively from 1-1-1989 and is being inserted as Rule 35-B. No officer is likely to be adversely affected by the retrospective amendment to the Contributory Provident Fund Rules, (India).

Note : The second reprint of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962 (corrected upto 28-2-87) has since been published. The following amendments in these rules have been carried out after publication of the second reprint :—

1. 20(11)-P&PW/89 dt. 9-11-90.

2. 13(5)/90P&PW dt. 21-11-90.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(हज सेल)

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3411-हज समिति अधिनियम 1959 की धारा 12(1) द्वारा भारत सरकार को प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत, श्री ख़ाज़िर मोहम्मद वाणी को, जो जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार के अधिकारी हैं, एतद्वारा हज समिति, बम्बई का कार्यकारी अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। श्री वाणी हज समिति अधिनियम 1959 में उल्लिखित कार्यकारी अधिकारी की सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

2 श्री वाणी 3-12-90 से, जिन तारीख को उन्होंने कार्यकारी अधिकारी का पदभार संभाला, जो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये प्रतिनिधित्व पर होंगे।

[संख्या एम (हज) 118-1/13/90

के. पी. फ़ेबियन, सचिव, हज (जी.सी./हज)]

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Haj Cell)

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1990

S.O. 3411.—In exercise of the powers vested in the Government of India in terms of Section 12(1) of the Haj Committee Act, 1959 Shri Khazir Mohd. Wani, an officer of Jammu and Kashmir Government is hereby appointed as Executive Officer Haj Committee, Bombay. Shri Wani will exercise all the powers of the Executive Officer mentioned in the Haj Committee Act, 1959.

2. Shri Wani will be on deputation for a period of two years with effect from 3-12-1990 on which date he assumed charge of the post of Executive Officer.

[No. M(Haj)118-1/13/90]

K. P. FABIAN, Jt. Secy. (GD/Haj)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 1990

(आयकर)

का. आ. 3412—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 193 के परन्तुक के खण्ड (ii ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारतीय आयोगिक वित्त निगम, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी किए गए निम्नलिखित अधिवर्तों को उक्त खण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ विनिश्चित करती है :—

(क) 11.5% आयोगिक वित्त निगम अधिवर्त-2009 (54वीं श्रृंखला)

(ख) 11.5% आयोगिक वित्त निगम अधिवर्त-2009 (55वां श्रृंखला)

(ग) 11.5% आयोगिक वित्त निगम अधिवर्त-2010 (56वीं श्रृंखला)

परन्तु उक्त परन्तुक के अधीन फायदा ऐसे अधिवर्तों के पट्टांकन प्रथमा परिवर्तन द्वारा अन्तर्गत के मामले में सभी अनुज्ञेय होगा जब अन्तर्गत ऐसे अन्तर्गत की साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर रजिस्ट्रीकृत डाक द्वारा भारतीय आयोगिक वित्त निगम अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (पा. ओ. वि. निगम अधिवर्तों को जारी करते तथा उनकी प्रवर्ध वाक्यांश के प्रभावी प्रबंधक) को सूचित करता है।

[सं. 8735/का. सं. 275/109/90-आयकर (अ)]

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(व्यय विभाग)

(Department of Revenue)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1990

New Delhi, the 20th October, 1990

## (INCOME TAX)

S.O. 3412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iib) of the proviso to section 193 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies—

- (a) 11.5% Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds—2009 (54th Series)
- (b) 11.5% Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds—2009 (55th Series)
- (c) 11.5% Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds—2010 (56th Series)

issued by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the purposes of the said clause :

Provided that the benefit under the said proviso shall be admissible in the case of transfer of such bonds, by endorsement or delivery, only if the transferee informs the Industrial Finance Corporation of India or the Reserve Bank of India (Manager in charge for the issue and management of IFCI bonds) by registered post within a period of sixty days of such transfer.

[No. 8755/F No. 275/109/90-IT(B)]

(आयकर)

का. आ. 3413 आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 193 के परन्तुक के खण्ड (iiख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.डी.आर. आवास विकास वित्त निगम लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा जारी किए गए निम्नलिखित बन्धपत्रों को उक्त खण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ विनिर्दिष्ट करती है :—

(क) 12.5 प्रतिशत एच. डी. एफ. सी. बन्धपत्र-2001(xiii) (गिराम)

(ख) 13 प्रतिशत एच. डी. एफ. सी. ट्रस्ट बन्धपत्र श्रृंखला

परन्तु उक्त परन्तुक के अधीन फायदा ऐसे बन्धपत्रों के पूंजांकन प्रत्येक परिदान द्वारा अन्तरण के मामले में सभी अनुज्ञेय होगा जब अन्तरिती ऐसे अन्तरण की साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर रजिस्ट्रीकृत डाक द्वारा आवास विकास वित्त निगम लिमिटेड को सूचित करता है।

[सं. 8767/का. सं. 275/118/90-आयकर (ब)]

बी. ई. अलैक्जेंडर, अवर सचिव

## (INCOME TAX)

S.O. 3413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iib) of the proviso to section 193 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies—

- (a) 12.5 percent HDFC Bonds 2001 (XII Issue)
- (b) 13 per cent HDFC Trust Bonds—Series 'B'

issued by the Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the purposes of the said clause :

Provided that the benefit under the said proviso shall be admissible in the case of transfer of such bonds, by endorsement or delivery, only if the transferee informs the Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, by registered post within a period of sixty days of such transfer.

[No. 8767/F No. 275/118/90-IT(B)]

B. E. ALEXANDER, Under Secy.

का. आ. 3414—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77 के खण्ड (3) के अनुसरण में, वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रत्ययोजन नियम, 1978 का आर संहोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाने हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रत्ययोजन (पाँचवाँ संशोधन) नियम 1990 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2 वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रत्ययोजन नियम, 1978 जिन्हें इसमें आगे उक्त नियम कहा गया है) के नियम 21 के पहले परन्तुक में,—

(1) खंड (ख) में "तीस लाख" शब्दों के स्थान पर "साठ लाख" शब्द रखे जाएंगे; और

(2) खंड (ग) में "बीस लाख" शब्दों के स्थान पर "चालीस लाख" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

3 उक्त नियमों की अनुसूची 5 के उपबंध में, क्रम संख्या 10 में "क्रय" से सम्बन्धित मद संख्या (1) के सामने, स्तम्भ 4 में, "स्टाफ कारों के रूप में" शब्दों के आरम्भ होने वाली और "आवश्यक होंगी" शब्दों पर समाप्त होने वाली प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

"स्टाफ कारों के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले यानों से भिन्न प्रचालन यानों के (जिनके अन्तर्गत मोटर साइकिल मोटर वॉहन और वांछ भी है) क्रय की दशा में यदि बजट पूर्व प्रक्रम पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग और प्रशासक ऐसे क्रयों की संजूरी दे सकेंगे; परन्तु स्टाफ कारों के क्रय के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक विभाग के सचिव का पूर्व अनुमोदन आवश्यक होगा :

टिप्पण:— वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रत्ययोजन नियम, 1978 अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2131 तारीख 22 जुलाई, 1978 द्वारा प्रकाशित हुए थे जिसका निम्नलिखित द्वारा संशोधन किया गया:—

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| (i)     | अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1887, तारीख 9-6-1979 |
| (ii)    | " " 2942, तारीख 1-9-1980                 |
| (iii)   | " " 2611, तारीख 4-10-1980                |
| (iv)    | " " 2164, तारीख 15-8-1981                |
| (v)     | " " 2304 तारीख 5-9-1981                  |
| (vi)    | " " 3073, तारीख 4-9-1982                 |
| (vii)   | " " 4171, तारीख 11-12-1982               |
| (viii)  | " " 1314, तारीख 26-2-1982                |
| (ix)    | " " 2502 तारीख 4-8-1984                  |
| (x)     | " " 22, तारीख 8-1-1985                   |
| (xi)    | " " 1958, तारीख 11-5-1985                |
| (xii)   | " " 3032, तारीख 6-7-1985                 |
| (xiii)  | " " 3974, तारीख 24-8-1985                |
| (xiv)   | " " 5641 तारीख 21-12-1985                |
| (xv)    | " " 1548, तारीख 19-4-1986                |
| (xvi)   | " " 3183, तारीख 20-9-1985                |
| (xvii)  | " " 3787, तारीख 8-11-1986                |
| (xviii) | " " 2408 तारीख 18-9-1987                 |
| (xix)   | " " 3092, तारीख 7-11-1987                |

- (xx) अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 3501, तारीख 10-12-1988  
 (xxi) अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 611 तारीख 17-3-1990  
 (xxii) अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1469, तारीख 26-5-1990  
 (xxiii) अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2173, तारीख 18-8-1990  
 (xxiv) अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 3033 तारीख 17-11-1990

[सं. एफ 1 (15) ई-II(क) -88]

डॉ. व्याघ्रेश्वरन, अवर सचिव

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1990

S.O. 3414.—In pursuance of clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution of India, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Delegation of Financial Powers (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 21 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the first proviso,—

(1) in clause (b), for the words "thirty lakhs" the words "sixty lakhs" shall be substituted; and

(2) in clause (c), for the words "twenty lakhs", the words "forty lakhs" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule V for the said rules, in the Annexure, in serial number 10, against item number (i) relating to 'Purchase', in column 4, for the entries beginning with the words "In the case of" and ending with the words "will be necessary", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"In the case of purchase of operational vehicles (including motor cycles, motor boats and launches) other than those to be used as staff cars if a specific provision has been made in the budget and has been approved by the Finance Ministry at the pre-budget stage, Departments of Central Government and Administrators may sanction such purchases :

Provided that for purchase of staff cars, prior approval of Secretary of the concerned administrative Department of the Central Government will be necessary :".

NOTE :—The Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978 published vide Notification No. SO 2131, dated 22nd July, 1978 have subsequently been amended by :—

- (i) Notification No. SO. 1887, dated 9-6-1979.  
 (ii) Notification No. SO. 2942, dated 1-9-1980.  
 (iii) Notification No. SO. 2611, dated 4-10-1980.  
 (iv) Notification No. SO. 2164, dated 15-8-1981.  
 (v) Notification No. SO. 2304, dated 5-9-1981.  
 (vi) Notification No. SO. 3073, dated 4-9-1982.  
 (vii) Notification No. SO. 4171, dated 11-12-1982.  
 (viii) Notification No. SO. 1314, dated 26-2-1983.  
 (ix) Notification No. SO. 2502, dated 4-8-1984.  
 (x) Notification No. SO. 22, dated 5-1-1985.  
 (xi) Corrigendum No. SO. 1958, dated 11-5-1985.  
 (xii) Notification No. SO. 3082, dated 6-7-1985.  
 (xiii) Notification No. SO. 3974, dated 24-8-1985.  
 (xiv) Notification No. SO. 3641, dated 21-12-1985.  
 (xv) Notification No. SO. 1548, dated 19-4-1986.  
 (xvi) Notification No. SO. 3183, dated 20-9-1986.  
 (xvii) Notification No. SO. 3787, dated 8-11-1986.

- (xviii) Notification No. SO. 2508, dated 19-9-1987.  
 (xix) Notification No. S.O. 3092, dated 7-11-1987.  
 (xx) Notification No. 3581, dated 10-12-1988.  
 (xxi) Notification No. S.O. 641, dated 17-3-1990  
 (xxii) Notification No. SO. 1469, dated 26-5-1990.  
 (xxiii) Notification No. SO. 2173, dated 18-8-1990.  
 (xxiv) Notification No. SO. 3033, dated 17-11-1990.

[No. F. 1(15)/E-II(A)/88]

D. THYAGESWARAN, Under Secy.

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. आ. 3415—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुबंधी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के अंश (इ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को जो उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने उम्मी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिए गए अनुबंधी बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है :—

सारणी

1	2	3
1 स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर	श्री टी. एस. लशचर संयुक्ता निदेशक वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	श्रीमती गौरी कुमार
2 स्टेट बैंक आफ कोकानेर गण्ड जयपुर	श्री टी. एस. लशचर संयुक्त निदेशक वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	श्रीमती प्रतीता कपूर

[सं. एफ. 9/7/90-बी.ओ-I (1)]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1990

S.O. 3415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 25 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby nominates the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the Subsidiary Banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table :

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
State Bank of Indore	Shri T.S. Laschar, Joint Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Smt. Gauri Kumar

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur  
Shri T. S. Laschar, Sm. Anita Kapur  
Joint Director,  
Ministry of Finance,  
Department of Economic Affairs,  
(Banking Division)  
New Delhi.

[No. F. 9/7/90-BO.I(1)]  
M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

का. प्रा. 3416—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1980 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (अ) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली के उप सचिव श्रीमती गोरी कुमार को श्री एन. प्रसाद के स्थान पर एतद्वारा विजया बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एफ. 9/7/90—बी.ओ. I (2)]

एम. एस. सीतारामन, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 3416.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Smt. Gauri Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi, as a Director of Vijaya Bank vice Shri N. Prasad.

[F. No. 9/7/90-BO.I(2)]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. प्रा. 3417—पैसम भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, को संलग्न सूची में दिये गये (सभी 11 मदें) विवरण, मात्रा, विशिष्ट कारण के अनुसार बाल माउंटिंग, एम.एम. बैल्स, इमरजेंसी हुटर्स, नैयार बैल्स, कन्ट्रोल इंडीकेशन बल्बों, टर्मिनल बल्बों, जैकट गेट स्विचों, टिल-टिंग प्लेटफार्म स्विचों, टैफिक टारपी गेट लैम्पों, मैग्नेटिक प्रॉक्सिमिटी स्विचों, मैग्नेटिक प्लेटों के आयात के लिए 34.08, 400-रुपये का (तीन लाख आठ हजार और चार सौ रुपये मात्र) (डी.एम. 3,38,618) मुख्य का एक आयात लाईसेंस सं. पी. सी. जी. 2126549/सी/एक्स.एस. 17/ए.एस. 90 सी.जी. -1 [एक्स.एस. दिनांक 27-7-90] दिया गया था।

फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाईसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति इस आधार पर जारी करने के लिए आवेदन किया है कि लाईसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति गुम गई है या कहीं अन्यत्र रख दी गई है। आगे यह भी बताया जाता है कि लाईसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और सीमाशुल्क नियंत्रण प्रति किसी भी सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं की गई थी इसलिए सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के मुख्य का बिलकुल भी हस्तगत नहीं किया गया है।

2. अपने नर्वे के समर्थन में लाईसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक बंगलोर के समक्ष विद्वान गण्य लेने कागज पर एक जपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं, तदनुसार संयुक्त हूं कि आयात लाईसेंस सं. पी.सी.जी./2126549 दिनांक 27-7-90 की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति फर्म से कहीं गुम गई है या कहीं अन्यत्र रख दी गई है। इसलिए यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (ग) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत शक्तियों का हस्तगत करने हुए पैसम भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को दिनांक 27-7-90 को जारी किया गया लाईसेंस सं. पी.सी.जी./2126549 की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

उक्त लाईसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति और विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति जारी की जा रही है।

[सं. सी.जी.ई. -73/89-90 सी.जी. -1/464]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3417.—M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2126549/C[XX]/17/H/90/CG.I]L.S. dated 27-7-90 for Rs. 34,08,400 (Rupees Thirty Four Lakhs Eight Thousands & Four Hundred only) (DM 3,38,618) for import of Wall Mounting, S.S. Bells, Emergency Hooters Ready Bells, Control Indication Boxes, Terminal Boxes, Shaft Gate Switches, Tilting Platform Switches, Traffic type gate lamps, Magnetic Proximity Switches, Magnetic Plates, as per description qtv. specifications given in list attached (all 11 items).

The firm has applied for issue of duplicate copy of Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy and Exchange Control Copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Copy of the licence was not registered with any Customs Authority and as such the value of Customs Purpose Copy has not been utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Bangalore. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Copy of import licence No. P/CG/2126549 dated 27-7-90 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Copy of Licence No. P/CG/2126549 dated 27-7-90 issued to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purpose and Exchange Control Copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[No. CDE/73/89-90/CG.I/464]

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. प्रा. 3418—मै. श्री वामुन्नेस्वरी शुगर लि., 7 उत्तर रोड, बंगलोर-12 को मूल विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्तर्गत मेरायम हाईड्रालिक मोटरों के आयात के लिए 74,12,600 रुपये (एच.ई. के 30,44,600), सत्तर लाख बंगालीय हजार छः सौ रुपये मात्र) के लिए एक आयात लाईसेंस सं. पी.सी.जी./2125640 दिनांक 3-10-89 मंजूर किया गया था।

फर्म ने उक्त लाईसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति खो गयी या गुम हो गयी है। आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि लाईसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति कस्टम हाउस बम्बई में पंजीकृत करने और आंशिक उपयोग करने के बाद खो गयी है। उक्त लाईसेंस के सम्बन्ध में कुल अप्रयुक्त राशि 26,10,000 रुपये (एच.ई. के 9,00,000) है।

अपने दावे के समर्थन में लाईसेंसधारी ने अ नोटरी पब्लिक बंगलोर के सामने विद्वान गण्य लेने हुए स्टाम्प पेपर पर एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं संयुक्त हूं कि लाईसेंस सं. पी.सी.जी. 2125-640 दिनांक 3-10-89 की मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति फर्म से खो गयी या गुम हो गयी है। यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश,

1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उप धारा 9 (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिनियमों का प्रयोग करते हुए मै. श्री चामुण्डेश्वरी शुगर्स लि., बंगलूर को जारी की गयी मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति सं. पी./सी जी/2 5640 दिनांक 3-10-89 एन.ए.आर. रद्द की जाती है।

उक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि पार्टी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं. पी.जी-2/टीसीएफ/60/89-90/1042]

एल. के. भारद्वाज, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1990

S.O. 3418.—M/s. Sri Chammundeswari Sugars Ltd., 76, Ulloor Road, Bangalore-42 were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2125640 dated 3-10-89 for Rs. 74,42,600 (SEK 30,44,600) (Rupees Seventy four lacs forty two thousand and six hundred only) for import of Marathon Hydraulic Motors under free Foreign Exchange.

The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Exchange control purposes copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original exchange control copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Exchange Control Copy of the licensee after having been registered with Bombay (Customs House) and utilised partly. Total unutilised in respect of this licence is Rs. 26,10,000/-(SEK 9,00,000).

In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Bangalore. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Exchange control copy of import licence No. P/CG/2125640 dated 3-10-89 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dt. 7-12-1955 as amended the said original exchange Control copy No. P/G/2125640 dated 3-10-89 issued to M/s. Sri Chammundeswari Sugars Ltd. Bangalore is hereby cancelled.

A duplicate Exchange Control copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[CG-2/TDF/60/89-90/1042]

S. K. BHARDWAJ, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. आ 3419—केन्द्रीय सरकार की निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक तथा समीचीन है कि हल्दी का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्थापनाएं बनाई हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद को भेज दिया है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण में उक्त प्रस्थापनाओं को उन व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

2. उद्देश्य द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति उक्त प्रस्थापनाओं के बारे में कोई आक्षेप या सलाह भेजना चाहें तो वह उन्हें इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैंतालीस (45) दिन के भीतर निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद 11, बी संजित प्रगति टावर, 26, राजेंद्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली 110008 को भेज सकता है।

3275 GI/90-2

प्रस्थापनाएं

(1) यह अधिसूचित करना कि हल्दी का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाए;

(2) इस आदेश के उपाबंध-1 में दिए हुए रूप में हल्दी के निर्यात (निरिक्षण) नियम 1990 के प्रारम्भ के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो निर्धारण में पूर्व ऐसी हल्दी को लागू होगा।

(3) (क) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त आयात करने वाले देशों के राष्ट्रीय मानकों तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों को मान्यता देना;

(ख) विदेशी श्रेता तथा नियंत्रकों के बीच तय पाए गए सांख्यिक विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना परन्तु यह तब जब कि ऐसे विनिर्देश इस आदेश से संलग्न अनुसूची में दिए गए न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों से कम न हों।

(ग) इन नियमों से संलग्न अनुसूची 1 से 4 तक में दिए गए हल्दी श्रेणीकरण और निरिक्षण नियम 1964 के अधीन बनाए गए श्रेणी अधिधान को मान्यता देना परन्तु यह तब जब कि ऐसे विनिर्देश खण्ड (ख) के अनुरूप हों;

(घ) संविधानिक विनिर्देशों की अनुपस्थिति में इस आदेश की अनुसूची में दिए गए न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना;

परन्तु यह तब जब कि खण्ड (क), (ख), (ग), तथा (घ) के अधीन विनिर्देश आयात करने वाले देशों में लागू स्थापित विधियों यदि कोई हों, के भी अनुरूप होंगे।

4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान हल्दी के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिबन्धित करना जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कोई विशुद्ध या सील ऐसी हल्दी के पैकेजों और डिब्बों पर चिपकाई या लगाई न गयी हो जिसमें यह उपदर्शित हो कि वह उसको लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है और इसके साथ भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार या निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित किसी निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आदेश का प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि ऐसी हल्दी पूर्वोक्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है तथा निर्यात योग्य है।

2. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात भावी श्रेताओं को समुद्र-भूमि या, वायुमार्ग, द्वारा 50 रु (पचास रुपये) से अधिक के मूल्य वाले हल्दी के वास्तविक नमूनों के निर्धारण को लागू नहीं होगा।

3. इस अधिसूचना में "हल्दी" से भारत में उत्पादित यावत तथा किसी हुई दोनों प्रकार की हल्दी अभिप्रेत है।

उपाबंध-1

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्थापित प्राव्य नियम।

केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम हल्दी का निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है;

- (ख) "परिषद्" से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद् अधिप्रेत है ;
- (ग) "अधिकरण" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन मुख्य, कलकत्ता कोशी, दिल्ली और मद्रास में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित कोई नियमित निरीक्षण अधिकरण या भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार अथवा निरीक्षण के लिए उसकी ओर से प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य अधिकारी अधिप्रेत है ;
- (घ) "हल्दी" से भारत में उत्पादित साबुत तथा विमी हुई दोनों प्रकार की हल्दी अधिप्रेत है ।

3. निरीक्षण का आधार—नियमित के लिए आणयित हल्दी का निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा प्रत्येक परेषण में से नमूना लेके तथा उसका परीक्षण करके यह देखने के विचार में किया जाएगा कि उत्पाद अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं ।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया : (1) हल्दी को नियमित करने का दुरुष्क कोई भी नियमितकर्ता अधिकरण को या इस निमित्त अधिकरण द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकरण के किसी अधिकारी को नियमित किए जाने के लिए आणयित परेषण की विधिद्वारा बने हुए निरीक्षण के लिए आवेदन (दो प्रतियों में) देगा ।

(2) (क) उपनियम (1) के अधीन उसी स्थान पर स्थित परिवार पर कोई निरीक्षण किए जाने की तारीख से कम से कम दो दिन पूर्व नियमित निरीक्षण अधिकरण के निकटतम कार्यालय को दिया जाएगा ।

(2) उस परिवार पर जो उसी स्थान पर स्थित नहीं है निरीक्षण किए जाने से कम से कम दस (10) दिन पूर्व नियमित निरीक्षण अधिकरण को निकटतम कार्यालय को दिया जाएगा ।

(3) उपनियम (2) के अधीन आवेदन प्राप्त करने पर, अधिकरण नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस निमित्त समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार हल्दी के परेषण का निरीक्षण अपना यह समाधान करने के विचार में करेगा कि परेषण नियमों के अनुसार श्रेणीकृत तथा पैक किया गया है । नियमितकर्ता ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के लिए अधिकरण को सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं देगा :

(4) यदि निरीक्षण के पश्चात् अधिकरण का समाधान हो जाता है कि नियमित किया जाने वाली हल्दी का परेषण नियम 3 में निर्दिष्ट विनिर्देशों जो अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन करना है तो वह सूचना प्राप्ति के सात दिन के भीतर परेषण को नियमित योग्य घोषित करते हुए एक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा ।

(5) यदि अधिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं होता है तो वह उक्त सात दिन की अवधि के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से स्विकार कर देगा और नियमितकर्ता को ऐसे हंकार की सूचना उसके कारणों सहित निश्चित रूप में देगा ।

(6) प्रमाणीकरण के पश्चात् अधिकरण को परेषण की क्वालिटी का पर्यवेक्षण में अण्डारकरण के किसी भी स्थान पर, या उसकी वास्तविक लार्शे से पूर्व पक्की पर पुनः निर्धारण करने का अधिकार होगा ।

(7) यदि किसी मामले में पाया जाता है कि परेषण के किसी भी प्रक्रम पर मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप न पाए जाने की वजह से मूल रूप में जारी किया गया प्रमाण पत्र वापस ले लिया जाएगा ।

5. पैकिंग तथा चिह्निकरण—(क) नियमित के लिए हल्दी को पैक करने का आग्रह रखने वाला नियमितकर्ता इन नियमों के अनुसार इन प्रयोजन के लिए विहित मानक पैकिंग के अनुसार या क्रेता की विधिद्वारा अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार उसे पैक करेगा ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित जानकारी धैत्यों/पैकेजों पर स्टेंसिल की जाएगी/मुद्रित की जाएगी :—

- (1) नियमितकर्ता का नाम और पता ;
- (2) नाम तथा प्रकार,
- (3) श्रेणी,
- (4) बॉट में तथा पैक करने की तारीख,
- (5) कुल भार तथा शुद्ध भार
- (6) भारतीय उत्पाद और
- (7) पोत परिवहन ।

6. निरीक्षण का मूल्य—(1) इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए निरीक्षण नियमितकर्ता के उस परिवार पर किया जाएगा, जहां निरीक्षण के लिए माल प्रस्थापित किया गया है, परन्तु यह तब जब कि वहां निरीक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं विद्यमान हों ।

7. निरीक्षण फीस—इन नियमों के अधीन न्यूनतम 50/- रुपए (50) के अधीन रहते हुए प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए परेषण के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस परेषणानुसार निरीक्षण के लिए निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में अधिकरण को दी जाएगी ।

टिप्पणी— प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए नियमितकर्ता द्वारा संदेय निरीक्षण फीस की रकम निकटतम रुपए तक पूर्णकित की जाएगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए जहां ऐसी राशि एक रुपए का भाग होगी वहां यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे या अधिक है तो वह एक रुपए रुपया कर दिया जाएगा और यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे से कम है तो वह नगण्य समझा जाएगा ।

8. अपील—(क) अधिकरण द्वारा निरीक्षण का प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के हंकार से व्यक्ति कोई नियमितकर्ता ऐसे हंकार के दस दिन के भीतर अपील करेगा जो अधिकरण द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित विशेषज्ञ पैनल को निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी ।

(ख) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन से होगी ।

(ग) अपील उसके प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् दस दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी ।

(घ) ऐसी अपील में पैनल का विनिर्देश अन्तिम होगा ।

अनुसूची-1

भारत में उत्पादित (अल्पी जिसमें से निम्न किस्मों के लिए) हल्दी "गांड" की क्वालिटी के श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएं

श्रेणी अभिधान	विशेष लक्षण				सामान्य लक्षण	
	लचीलापन	+ अधिकतम भार के आधार पर टुकड़े प्रतिशत	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर बाह्य पदार्थ प्रतिशत	चुरा तथा गांड की प्रशिक्षता लटिपूर्ण गांड, भार के आधार पर अधिकतम		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
विशेष	छूटे तथा धातु से मोड़ने पर सख्त होंगी ।	2	1.0	0.5	2.0	1. हल्दी "किंगर" करकट्टमा लोंगा एल पोक्ष की गीण राइजोम होंगी ।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
उत्तम	छूने तथा घाव से तोड़ने पर सज्ज होगी	3	1.5	1.0	3.0	2. बे-- (क) अच्छी प्रकार से रखी, कसी, बंधी हुई तथा गांठें (प्राथमिक राइजोम) और खराब संरक्ष गांठों से मुक्त होगी।
अच्छी	सज्ज होनी चाहिए	5	2.0	1.5	5.0	(ख) आकार, लम्बाई, रंग तथा किस्म के अन्य लक्षणों से मुक्त होगी।
अविनिदिष्ट	--	--	--	--	--	(ग) पूरी तरह सूखी हुई, कीड़ों, नमी, अधिक उबालने या फफूंदी के कारण नुकसान से मुक्त होगी सिवाय इसके कि नमी तथा अधिक उबालने से नुकसानग्रस्त राइजोम के भार के आधार पर 1.0 प्रतिशत तथा 2.0 प्रतिशत की क्रमशः अच्छी उत्तम श्रेणियों में अनुज्ञा दी जाएगी। (घ) रसायनों या रंगों से कृत्रिम रूप से रंग नहीं किया गया होगा।

\* टुकड़े लम्बाई में लम्बे, टूटे या साबुत 15 मि.मी. के या कम के होंगे।

नोट:- बाह्य पदार्थ में पपड़ी, सूखी पत्तियाँ, मिट्टी कण, धूल, गंदगी तथा कोई अन्य बाह्य पदार्थ होगा। लम्बाई फिंगर के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक अनुप्रस्था रूप से मानी जाएगी। बीजकोष का रंग तथा लचीलापन हाथ से ताजी तोड़ी गयी गांठ से मापा जाएगा। चुरा तथा तृटिपूर्ण गांठों में धुन खाई गांठों को छोड़कर अपरिपक्व छोटी गांठें और/या आन्तरिक रूप से नुकसानग्रस्त, खाली तथा संरक्ष गांठें, कटी हुई गांठें तथा अन्य प्रकार की नुकसानग्रस्त गांठें सम्मिलित हैं। अविनिदिष्ट: सही अर्थ में यह कोई श्रेणी नहीं है किन्तु इसका उपबंध उन उत्पादों के लिए किया गया है जो अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इन श्रेणी के अंतर्गत हल्की की गांठों का केवल "पक्के आदेश" के विरुद्ध ही निर्यात किया जाएगा।

#### अनुसूची- 2-क

भारत में उत्पादित अलप्पी फिंगर के रूप में वाणिज्यिक रूप से जानी/जाने वाली हल्दी की किस्म की इवालिटी का श्रेणी अभिवान और परिभाषाएं

श्रेणी विवरण		विशेष लक्षण			साधारण लक्षण	
	लचीलापन	*अधिकतम भार के आधार के पर टुकड़े प्रतिशत	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर बाह्य पदार्थ प्रतिशत	चुरा तथा तृटिपूर्ण गांठ, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिकतम	गांठ की और कड़ी हुई गांठों की प्रति- शतता भार के आधार पर अधिकतम	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
उत्तम	छूने में कठोर होनी चाहिए	5	1.0	3.0	4.0	1. हल्दी 'फिंग' करक्यूमा लोंगा एल पोथे की गोण राइजोम होगी।
अच्छी	छूने में कठोर होनी चाहिए	7	1.5	5.0	5.0	2. बे (क) अच्छी प्रकार से रखी, कसी बंधी हुई तथा गांठें (प्राथमिक राइजोम) और खराब संरक्ष गांठों से मुक्त होगी।
अविनिदिष्ट	--	--	--	--	--	(ख) आकार, लम्बाई, रंग तथा किस्म के अन्य लक्षणों से मुक्त होगी। (ग) पूरी तरह सूखी हुई, कीड़ों, नमी, अधिक उबालने या फफूंदी के कारण नुकसान

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						से मुक्त होंगी सिवाय इसके कि नमी तथा अधिक उबालने से नुकसानग्रस्त राइजोम के भार के आधार पर 1.0 प्रतिशत तथा 2.0 प्रतिशत की क्रमशः अच्छी, उत्तम श्रेणियों में अनुज्ञा दी जाएगी।
						(घ) रसायनों या रंगों से कृत्रिम रूप से रंग नहीं लिया गया होगा।

\*टुकड़े लम्बाई में लम्बे, टूटे या साबुत 15 मि. मीटर के या कम के होंगे।

नोट— बाह्य पदार्थ में पपड़ी, सूखी पत्तियाँ, मिट्टी कण, धूल, गंदगी तथा कोई अन्य बाह्य पदार्थ होगा। लम्बाई फिगर के एक सिरे से दूसरे तक अनुप्रस्थ रूप से मापी जाएगी। बीजकोष का रंग तथा लचीलापन हाथ से ताजी तोड़ी गयी गांठ से मापा जाएगा। चूरा तथा कृटिपूर्ण गांठों में धूल खाई गांठों को छोड़कर अपरिपक्व छोटी गांठें और/या आन्तरिक रूप से नुकसानग्रस्त, खाली तथा संरंघ गांठें, कटी हुई गांठें तथा अन्य प्रकार की नुकसानग्रस्त गांठें सम्मिलित हैं।

अग्निनिर्दिष्ट, मही धर्य में कोई श्रेणी नहीं है किन्तु इसका उपबंध उन उत्पादों के लिए किया गया है जो अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत हल्दी की गांठों का केवल "पक्के प्रादेश" के विरुद्ध ही निर्यात किया जाएगा।

#### अनुसूची-2ख

भारत में उत्पादित "राजपौर" फिगर हल्दी के रूप में वाणिज्यिक रूप से जानी जाने वाली हल्दी की किसी किसम की ब्वालिटि का श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएं

श्रेणी अभिधान		विशेष लक्षण				साधारण लक्षण	
लचीलापन	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर टुकड़े प्रतिशत	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर बाह्य पदार्थ	चूरा तथा कृटिपूर्ण गांठ, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिकतम	गांठ की प्रतिशतता भार के आधार पर अधिकतम	हल्दी की किसमें का सम्मिश्रण (प्रतिशतता)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
विशेष	छूने तथा धातु से तोड़ने पर कठोर होंगी	3	1	3	2	2.	1. हल्दी "फिगर" करवतुम लोंगा एल पीछे गौण राइजोम होंगी।
उत्तम	—वही—	5	1-1/2	5	3	2	ब
अच्छी	कठोर होनी चाहिए	7	2	7	5	10	(क) अच्छी प्रकार से रखी, कसी, गंधी हुई तथा गांठें (प्राथमिक राइजोम) और खराब संरंघ गांठों से मुक्त होंगी। (ख) आकार, लम्बाई, रंग तथा किस्म के अन्य लक्षणों से मुक्त होंगी।
अग्निनिर्दिष्ट	—	—	4	—	—	10	(ग) पूरी तरह से सूखी हुई, कीड़ों, नमी, अधिक उबालने या फफूंदी के कारण नुकसान से मुक्त होंगी सिवाय इसके कि नमी तथा अधिक उबालने से नुकसानग्रस्त राइजोम के भार के आधार पर 1.0 प्रतिशत तथा 2.0 प्रतिशत की क्रमशः अच्छी, उत्तम श्रेणियों में अनुज्ञा दी जाएगी। (घ) रसायनों या रंगों से कृत्रिम रूप से रंग नहीं किया गया होगा।

\*टुकड़े लम्बाई में लम्बे, टूटे या साबुत 15 मि. मी. के या कम के होंगे।

यम्ब फिगर या एंजाथा गैथस अर्थात् राजपोट किस्म में अनुमेय को केवल निर्यात के लिए फिगर के रूप में लिया जाएगा।



नोट--बाह्य पदार्थ में पपड़ी, सूखी पत्तियां, मिट्टी कण, धूल, गंदगी तथा कोई अन्य बाह्य पदार्थ होगा। लम्बाई फिंगर के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक अनुरूप रूप से मापी जाएगी। बीजकोष का रंग तथा लंबीलापन हाथ से ताजी तोड़ी गयी गांठ से मापा जाएगा। चूरा तथा कृत्रिम गांठों में घन भारी गांठों को छोड़कर अपरिपक्व छोटी गांठें श्रोत्रिया आंतरिक रूप से नुकसानग्रस्त, खाली तथा संरत गांठें कटी हुई गांठें तथा अन्य प्रकार का नुकसानग्रस्त गांठें सम्मिलित हैं। अतिनिर्दिष्ट : सही अर्थ में यह कोई श्रेणी नहीं है किन्तु इसका उद्देश्य उन उत्पादों के लिए किया गया है जो अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत हल्दी की गांठों का केवल "पक्के आदेश" के विरुद्ध ही निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

## अनुसूची 3

भारत में उत्पादित हल्दी गांठों (गोल, गैथस या गोला) की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएं

श्रेणी अभिधान	विशेष लक्षण	सामान्य लक्षण
	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर बाह्य पदार्थ प्रतिशत	चूरा तथा कृत्रिम गांठ, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिकतम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. विशेष	1.0	1.0 1. हल्दी बल्ब करमपूमा लोंगा एल पोथे के प्राइमरी राज्जोम होंगे।
2. उत्तम	1.5	3.0 2. वे
3. अच्छी	2.0	5.0 (क) पूर्ण विकसित, चिकनी, स्वस्थ, मुलायम तथा मूलिका से मुक्त होंगी।
अतिनिर्दिष्ट	--	-- (ख) आकार, लम्बाई, (15 मि.मी. से कम नहीं) तथा किस्म के अन्य लक्षणों से मुक्त होंगी।
		(ग) पूर्ण रूप से सूखे :
		(घ) नमी के कारण खराब राज्जोम के भार के आधार पर कांठो, नमी, अधिक उबालने या फफूँदी के कारण नुकसान से मुक्त होंगी सिवाए इसके कि नमी तथा अधिक उबालने से नुकसानग्रस्त राज्जोम के भार के आधार पर 0.1 प्रतिशत तथा 0.2 प्रतिशत की क्रमशः अच्छी, उत्तम श्रेणियों में अनुज्ञा दी जाएगी।
		(ङ) रसायनों या रंगों से कृत्रिम रूप से रंग नहीं किया गया होगा।

टिप्पणी--बाह्य पदार्थ में पपड़ी, सूखी पत्तियां, चूरा, मिट्टी कण, धूल, गंदगी तथा बाह्य पदार्थ होंगे

चूरा तथा कृत्रिम गांठों में घुनागी गांठों को छोड़कर अपरिपक्व छोटी फिंगर और/या आन्तरिक रूप से नुकसानग्रस्त खाली गांठें, सम्मिलित हैं।

लम्बाई गांठों की अधिकतम चौड़ाई के बिन्दु से मापी जाएगी।

गांठ में कोर का रंग हाथ से ताजी तोड़ी गयी गांठों से मापा जाएगा।

4. अतिनिर्दिष्ट : सही अर्थ में यह कोई श्रेणी नहीं है किन्तु इसमें उन उत्पादों के लिए उद्देश्य किया गया है जो अन्य श्रेणियों में नहीं आते हैं। इस श्रेणी के अधीन हल्दी की गांठों का निर्वास "पक्के आदेश" के विरुद्ध ही किया जाएगा।

## अनुसूची 3 क

भारत में उत्पादित "राजपोर" हल्दी की गांठों के रूप में वाणिज्यिक रूप से जानी जाने वाले हल्दी की गांठों (गोल, गैथस या गोला) की किसी किस्म की क्वालिटी के श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएं।

श्रेणी अभिधान	विशेष लक्षण	सामान्य लक्षण
	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर बाह्य पदार्थ प्रतिशत	चूरा तथा कृत्रिम गांठ, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत अधिकतम
1	2	3
1. विशेष	1.0	3.0 1. हल्दी बल्ब करमपूमा लोंगा एल पोथे के प्राइमरी राज्जोम होंगे।
2. उत्तम	1.5	3.0 2. वे
3. अच्छी	2.0	7.0 (क) पूर्ण विकसित, चिकनी, स्वस्थ, मुलायम तथा मूलिका से मुक्त होंगी।
अतिनिर्दिष्ट	--	--

(ख) आकार, लम्बाई (15 मि.मी. से कम नहीं) तथा किस्म के अन्य लक्षणों से मुक्त होंगी।

(ग) पूर्ण रूप से सूखे।

(घ) नमी के कारण खरब राइजोम के भार के आधार पर कीटों नमी, अधिक उबालने या फफूंदी के कारण नुकसान से मुक्त होंगी सिवाए इसके कि नमी तथा अधिक उबालने से नुकसानग्रस्त राइजोम के भार के आधार पर 0.1 प्रतिशत तथा 0.2 प्रतिशत की क्रमशः अधिक, उत्तम श्रेणियों में अनुज्ञा दी जाएगी।

(ङ) रसायनों या रंगों से कृत्रिम रूप से रंग नहीं किया गया होगा।

टिप्पण— 1. बाह्य पदार्थ में पपड़ी, सूखी पत्तियाँ, मिट्टी कण, धूल, गंदगी तथा बाह्य पदार्थ होंगे।

2. भूरा तथा लूटिपूर्ण गांठों में घुन लगी गांठों को छोड़कर अपरिपक्व छोटी फिगर और/या आन्तरिक रूप से नुकसानग्रस्त गांठें, खाली गांठें, की हुई गांठें और अन्य प्रकार की नुकसानग्रस्त गांठें हों।

3. लम्बाई गांठों की अधिकतम चौड़ाई के चिह्न से मापी जाएगी।

गांठ में कोर का रंग हाथ से या नटकेकर से साफ़ तोड़ी गयी गांठों में मापा जाएगा।

4. अविनिर्दिष्ट : सही अर्थ में यह कोई श्रेणी नहीं है किन्तु इसमें उन उत्पादों के लिए पबंध किया गया है जो अन्य श्रेणियों में नहीं आते हैं। हल्दी फिगर इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत केवल "परम आदेश" के लिए ही नियत किया जाएगा।

#### अनुसूची 4

हल्दी पाउडर की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएँ

श्रेणी अभिधान	विशेष लक्षण					साधारण लक्षण	
	नमी, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशत-ता अधिकतम	कुल राख भार के आधार पर प्रतिशतता अधिकतम	अम्ल घुलनशील राख, भार के आधार पर प्रतिशतता अधिकतम	सिक्का (पोषी) भाग प्रति मिलियन अधिकतम	स्टार्च भार के आधार पर प्रतिशतता अधिकतम	क्रोमेट परीक्षण	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
मानक	10.0	7.0	1.5	2.5	00.0	नकारात्मक	1. हल्दी पूर्ण साफ सूखी हल्दी (करक्यूमा एलेंगा एल) साइजोम को पीसकर तैयार किया जाएगा। 2. इसका अभिलक्षणिक स्वाद होगा, गंध होगी तथा यह फफूंदीदार गंध से मुक्त होगी। 3. यह गंधगी, फफूंदी धूल तथा कीटग्रस्तता से मुक्त होगी। 4. यह रंगीन पदार्थ जैसे क्वीच-क्रोमेट, परिरक्षकों तथा बाह्य पदार्थ जैसे अनाज या दाल, आटा या किसी मिलाए गए स्टार्च से मुक्त होगी। 5. यह इतनी बारीकी से पीसी जाएगी कि 300-माइक्रोन छलनी में से निकल सके।

## अनुसूची 4क

हल्दी चूर्ण (कोर्स ग्राउंड) की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी अभियान और परिभाषा

श्रेणी अभियान		विशेष लक्षण				साधारण लक्षण	
नमी, भार	कुल राश	अम्ल धुलनशील	सिक्का	स्टार्च	प्रोमोट		
के आधार पर	भार के	राश, भार के	(पीघी)	भार के	परीक्षण		
प्रतिशतता	आधार पर	आधार पर	आधार पर	भाग प्रति	आधार		
अधिकतम	प्रतिशतता	प्रतिशतता	मिलियन	पर प्रति	अतः		
	अधिकतम	अधिकतम	अधिकतम	अधिकतम			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
मानक	10.0	9.0	1.5	2.5	60.0	नकारात्मक	<p>1. हल्दी चूर्ण ताकतपूर्वी हल्दी (कर-कृष्ण एनींग एन) गहरास को पारकर तैयार किया जाएगा।</p> <p>2. इसका अभिलाक्षणिक स्वाद होगा, गंध होगी तथा वह पाकूदा गंध से मुक्त होगा।</p> <p>3. यह गंदगी फफूँदी वृद्धि तथा कीट-पतंगा, मुक्त होगा।</p> <p>4. यह रंगीन पदार्थों जैसे फिलेडोमेट परिरक्षणों तथा बाह्य पदार्थ जैसे शनास या दास, आटा या किसी मिलाप, गए स्टार्च, मुक्त होगी।</p> <p>5. यह हल्दी भारों से पोसी जाएगी कि 100-माइक्रोन छलनी से से निवृत्त सके।</p>

[फाइल सं. 4/19/90-ईआई एण्डई]

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1990

S.O. 3419:—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India that turmeric should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas, the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within forty five days on the date of which copies of the Official Gazette containing the Order are made available to the public to the Export Inspection Council, Pragati Tower, 11th floor, 26, Rajindra Place, New Delhi 110008.

## PROPOSALS

(1) to notify that turmeric shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) to specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Turmeric (Inspection)

Rules, 1990, as set out in Annexure-I to this order, as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such Turmeric prior to their export,

(3) to recognise—

- the national standards of importing countries and international standards as are recognised by Export Inspection Council
- the contractual specifications agreed to between the foreign buyer and the exporter provided that such specifications are not below the minimum specifications as set out in the schedule appended to this order;
- the grade designation formulated under the Turmeric Grading and Marking Rules, 1964, as set out in schedules I to IVA appended to these rules, provided that such specification are in conformity with clause (b);
- in the absence of contractual specifications, the minimum specifications set out in the schedule to this order;

Provided that the specifications under clause (a)(b), (c) and (d) shall also conform to the Food Laws if any, in force in the importing country.

4. to prohibit the export, in the course of international trade of turmeric unless a mark or seal recognised by the

Central Government indicating that it conforms to the standard specifications applicable to it, has been affixed or applied to packages or containers of such turmeric is accompanied by a certificate of grade issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or by any of the Export Inspection agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that such turmeric conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications and is exportworthy.

2. Nothing in this order shall apply to export by sea, land or air bonafide samples of turmeric not exceeding in value of rupees fifty to prospective buyers.

3 In this notification "turmeric" means the turmeric, both in whole and powder form, produced in India.

#### ANNEXURE-I

#### DRAFT RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963 (22 of 1963)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short Title and Commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Turmeric (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) "Council" means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act;

(c) "Agency" means any of the Export Inspection Agencies established by the Central Government at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras under section 7 of the Act or the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or any other Officer authorised on his behalf for inspection.

(d) "Turmeric" means the turmeric, both in whole and powder form produced in India.

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of turmeric intended for export shall be carried out with a view to see that the product conforms to the standard specification recognised by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act, by sampling and testing of each consignment by the Agency as per instructions issued by the Council from time to time.

4. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) Any exporter intending to export turmeric shall submit an application for inspection (in duplicate) to the Agency or an office of the Agency authorised in this behalf by the Agency, giving particulars of the consignment intended to be exported.

(2) (a) An application under sub-rule (1) shall be made not less than two days before the inspection to be carried out at the premises situated at the same station to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency;

(b) not less than ten days before the inspection to be carried out at the premises which are not situated at the same station to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency;

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule (2) the Agency shall inspect the consignment of turmeric as per

the instruction issued by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf, from time to time with a view to satisfy itself that the consignment has been graded and packed in accordance with rule. The exporter shall provide all necessary facilities to the agency to enable it to carry out such inspection;

(4) If after inspection, the Agency is satisfied that the consignment of turmeric to be exported complies with the requirement of the specifications referred to in rule 3, it shall within seven days of the receipt of intimation, issue a certificate declaring the consignment as exportworthy.

(5) When the agency is not so satisfied, it shall, within the said period of seven days, refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter in writing along with the reasons thereof.

(6) Subsequent to certification, the Agency shall have the right to reassess the quality of the consignment at any place of storage in transit, or at the ports before its actual shipment.

(7) In the even of the consignment being found not conforming to the standard specifications at any these stages, the certificate of inspection originally issued shall be withdrawn.

5. Packing and Marketing (a) An exporter intending to pack turmeric for export shall pack in standard packing prescribed for the purpose as per these rules or as per specific requirements of the buyer.

(b) The following information shall be stencilled/printed on the bags/packages:—

(1) Name and address of the exporter;

(2) Name and variety;

(3) Grade;

(4) Lot number and date of packing;

(5) Gross weight and net weight;

(6) Product of India;

(7) Shipping Mark.

6. Place of Inspection (1) Inspection for the purposes of these rules shall be carried out at the premises of the exporter where the goods are offered for inspection, provided that adequate facilities exist therein for inspection;

7. Inspection fee—Subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 for each consignment a fee at the rate of 0.4% of the F.O.B. Value of the consignment shall be paid to the Agency as inspection fee for consignmentwise inspection, under these rules,

Note : The amount of inspection fee for each consignment payable by the exporter shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose where such amount contains a part of a rupee, then, if such a part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise, it shall be ignored.

8. Appeal (a) Any exporter aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue the certificate of inspection, within 10 days of such refusal, prefer an appeal which shall be referred by the agency to a panel of experts constituted for the purpose;

(b) The quorum of the Panel shall be three;

(c) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days from its receipt.

(d) The decision of the panel in such appeal shall be final.

## SCHEDULE -I

Grade designations and definitions of quality of turmeric 'Fingers' produced in India (for varieties other than Alleppey variety)

Grade designation	Special Characteristics					General characteristics
	Flexibility	*Pieces, percentage by weight maximum	Foreign matter, percentage by weight maximum	Chura and defective bulbs, percentage by weight maximum	Percentage of bulbs by weight maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Should be hard to touch and break with metallic twang.	2	1.0	0.5	2.0	1. The turmeric 'fingers' shall be secondary rhizomes of the plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> L.
Good	Should be hard to touch and break with metallic twang.	3	1.5	1.0	3.0	2. They shall (a) be well set and closely grained and be free from bulbs (primary rhizomes) and ill-developed porous fingers;
Fair	Should be hard	5	2.0	1.5	5.0	(b) have the shape, length, colour and other characteristics of the variety;
Non-Specified						(c) be perfectly dry and from damage caused by weevils, moisture, over-boiling or fungus attack except that 1.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent by weight of rhizomes damaged by moisture and over-boiling should be allowed in grades Good and Fair respectively;
						(d) not have been artificially coloured with chemicals or dyes.

\*Pieces are fingers, broken or whole of 15 mm. or less in length.

Note : Foreign matter includes chaff, dried leaves, clay particles, dust, dirt and any other extraneous matter. Length shall be reckoned from one tip of the finger to the other tip longitudinally. Colour of core and flexibility shall be reckoned from fingers freshly broken with hands. Chura and defective bulbs include immature small fingers and/or bulbs, internally damaged, hollow and porous bulbs, cut bulbs and other types of damaged bulbs except weevilled bulbs. Non-specified : This is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Turmeric fingers under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.

## SCHEDULE --II A

Grade designations and definitions of quality of a variety of turmeric commercially known as Alleppey Finger  
Turmeric produced in India

Grade designation	Flexibility	Special characteristics				General characteristics
		Pieces* percent- age by weight maximum	Foreign matter, percent- age by weight maximum	Chura and defective bulbs, per- centage by weight max.	Percen- tage of bulbs and cut bulbs by weight max.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Good	Should be hard to touch.	5	1.0	3.0	4.0	1. The turmeric 'fingers' shall be secondary rhizomes of the plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> L.
Fair	Should be hard to touch.	7	1.5	5.0	5.0	2. They shall
Non-specified						(a) be well set and closely grained and free from bulbs (primary rhizomes) and ill-developed porous fingers; (b) have the shape, length, wrinkles colour and other characteristics of the variety; (c) be perfectly dry and free from damage caused by weevils, moisture, over-boiling or fungus attack except that 1.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent by weight of rhizomes damaged by moisture and over-boiling shall be allowed in grades Good and Fair respectively; (d) not have been artificially coloured with chemicals or dyes.

\*Pieces are fingers, broken on whole, of 15 mm. or less in length.

Note.— Foreign matter includes chaff, dried leaves, clay particles, dust, dirt and any other extraneous matter. Length shall be reckoned from one tip of the finger to the other tip longitudinally. Colour of core and flexibility shall be reckoned from fingers freshly broken with hands. Chura and defective bulbs include immature small fingers and/or bulbs, internally damaged, hollow and porous bulbs, cut bulbs and other types of damaged bulbs, except weevilled bulbs. Non-specified : This is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Turmeric fingers under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.

## SCHEDULE—II B

Grade designations and definitions of quality of a variety of turmeric commercially known as 'Rajapore' Finger  
Turmeric produced in India

Grade designation	Flexibility	Special characteristics				General characteristics	
		Pieces*, percentage by weight maximum	Foreign matter, percentage by weight maximum	Chura and defective bulbs, percentage by weight maximum	Percentage of bulbs by weight maximum	Admixture of varieties of turmeric (percentage)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Special	Should be hard to touch and break with metallic twang	3	1	3	2	2	1. The turmeric 'fingers' shall be secondary rhizomes of the plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> L.
Good	Ditto	5	1½	5	3	5	2. They shall
Fair	Should be hard	7	2	7	5	10	(a) be well set and closely grained and be free from bulbs (primary rhizomes) and ill-developed porous fingers;
Non-specified		...	4			10	(b) have the shape, length, colour and other characteristics of the variety ; (c) be perfectly dry and free from damage caused by weevils, moisture, overboiling or fungus attack except that 1 per cent and 2 per cent by weight of rhizomes, damaged by 'moisture' and over-boiling shall be allowed in grades Good and Fair respectively; (d) not have been artificially coloured with chemicals or dyes.

\*Pieces are fingers, broken on whole, of 15 mm. or less in length.

Thumb fingers or Angatha gathes, i.e. Ungathas in Rajapore variety shall be taken as fingers for export only.

Note : 1. Foreign matter includes chaff, dried leaves, clay particles, dust, dirt and any other extraneous matter.

2. Length shall be reckoned from one tip of the finger to the other tip longitudinally.

3. Colour of core and flexibility shall be reckoned from fingers freshly broken with hands.

4. Chura and defective bulbs include immature small fingers and/or bulbs, internally damaged, hollow and porous bulbs, cut bulbs and other types of damaged bulbs except weevilled bulbs.

5. Non-specified : This is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Turmeric fingers under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.

## SCHEDULE—III

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Turmeric Bulbs (Round, Gathas or Golas) produced in India

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Foreign matter percentage by weight maximum	Chura and defective bulbs and percentage by weight maximum	
1	2	3	4
1. Special	1.0	1.0	1. The turmeric bulbs shall be primary rhizomes of the plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. 2. They shall
2. Good	1.5	3.0	
3. Fair	2.0	5.0	
Non-specified	—	—	(a) be well-developed, smooth, sound, soft and free from rootlets; (b) have the shape, length (not below 15 mm) and colour characteristics of the variety; (d) be perfectly dry; (d) be free from damage caused by weevils, moisture, over-boiling or fungus attack except that 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent by weight of rhizomes damaged by moisture and over-boiling shall be allowed in grades Good and Fair respectively; (e) have not been artificially coloured with chemicals or dyes.

**Note—** Foreign matter includes chaff, dried leaves, powder, clay particles, dust, dirt and any other extraneous matter.

Chura and defective bulbs include immature small fingers and/or bulbs internally damaged, hollow bulbs, except weevilled bulbs.

Length shall be reckoned at the points of greatest thickness of the bulbs.

Colour of core shall be reckoned in bulbs freshly broken with hands.

Non-specified : This is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades, Turmeric bulbs under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.

## SCHEDULE III—A

Grade designations and definitions of quality of a variety of turmeric bulbs (Round, Gathas or Gola) commercially known at 'Rajapore' turmeric bulbs produced in India

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Foreign matter, percentage by weight maximum	Chura and defective bulbs, percentage by weight maximum	
1	2	3	4
Special	1.0	3.0	1. The turmeric bulbs shall be primary rhizomes of the plant <i>Curcuma Longa</i> L. 2. They shall
Good	1.5	5.0	
Fair	2.0	7.0	
Non-specified	—	—	(a) be well-developed, smooth, sound, soft and free from rootlets;



- (b) have the shape, length (not below 15 mm) and colour characteristic of the variety;
- (c) be perfectly dry;
- (d) be free from damage caused by weevils, moisture, overboiling or fungus attack except that 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent by weight of rhizomes damaged by moisture and over-boiling shall be allowed in grades, Good and Fair respectively;
- (e) have not been artificially coloured with chemicals or dyes

**Note---**

1. Foreign matter includes chaff, dried leaves, powder, clay particles, dust, dirt and any other extraneous matter.
2. Chura and defective bulbs include immature small fingers and/or bulbs internally damaged, hollow bulbs, cut bulbs and other types of damaged bulbs except weevil-damaged bulbs.
3. Length shall be reckoned at the points of greatest thickness of the bulbs.
4. Colour of core shall be reckoned in bulbs freshly broken with hands or nut-cracker.
5. Non-specified : This is not a grade in its strict sense but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Turmeric bulbs under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.

**SCHEDULE—IV****Grade designation and definition of quality of Turmeric Powder**

Designation	Special characteristics					General characteristics	
	Moisture, percent- age by weight max.	Total ash, percent- age by weight max.	Acid insoluble ash, percent- age by weight max.	Lead as (Pb) parts per million max.	Starch, percent- age by weight max.	Chromate test	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Standard	10.0	7.0	1.5	2.5	60.0	Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The turmeric powder shall be prepared by grinding clean, dry turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i> L) rhizomes.</li> <li>2. It shall have its characteristic tests, flavour and be free from musty odour.</li> <li>3. It shall be free from dirt, mould growth and insect infestation.</li> <li>4. It shall be free from any colouring matter such as lead chromate, preservatives and extraneous matter such as cereal or pulse, flour or any added starch.</li> <li>5. It shall be ground to such a fineness that all of its passes through a 300-micron sieve.</li> </ol>

## SCHEDULE—IV-A

## Grade designation and definition of quality of Turmeric Powder (Coarse Ground)

Grade designation	Special characteristics					General characteristics	
	Moisture, percentage by weight max.	Total ash, percentage by weight max.	Acid insoluble ash, percentage by weight max.	Lead as (Pb) parts per million max.	Starch, percentage by weight max.	Chromate test	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Standard	10.0	9.0	1.5	2.5	60.0	Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The turmeric powder shall be prepared by grinding clean, dry turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i> L) rhizomes.</li> <li>2. It shall have its characteristic taste, flavour and be free from musty odour.</li> <li>3. It shall be free from dirt, mould growth and insect infestation.</li> <li>4. It shall be free from any colouring matter such as lead chromate, preservatives and extraneous matter such as cereal or pulse, flour or any added starch.</li> <li>5. It shall be ground to such a fineness that all of it passes through a 500-micron sieve.</li> </ol>

[F. No. 6/19/90 EI&amp;EP]

अ.प्र. 3420—केन्द्रीय सरकार की, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रस्तावित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह राय है कि भारत में निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक है और सही-सही है कि अदरक का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाए :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रस्ताव के लिए संबंधित विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) को अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् की ओर दिया है :

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के अनुसरण में प्रस्तावों को उन व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है, जिनके अपने ध्यानागत होने की संभावना है :

सूचना दी जाती है कि ऐसा कार्य व्यक्ति जो उक्त प्रस्तावों के बारे में कोई धारणा या सुझाव देना चाहता है वह उक्त धारणा के जितने उस राज्य की प्रतियाँ जिसमें आवेदन सम्मिलित था, जल्द से जल्द उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, वित्तीय बिल के भीतर निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् 11वीं मंजित, प्रगति टावर, 26, राजेंद्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली 110003 को भेजेगा :

## प्रस्ताव

(1) अधिसूचित करना कि अदरक निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे,

(2) इस आवेदन के उपबंध - 1 में यथावर्णित अदरक का निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के प्रावधान के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को ऐसे क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो ऐसे अदरक को उसके निर्यात से पूर्व लागू होगा :—

(3) निम्नलिखित को माध्यता क्या—

(क) आयात करने वाले देशों के राष्ट्रीय मानकों और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा माध्यता प्राप्त आंतराष्ट्रीय मानकों को,

(ख) विदेशी जैता तथा निर्यातकर्ता के मध्य करार पाए गए सविवात्मक विनिर्देशों को, परन्तु यह तब जब कि ऐसे विनिर्देश इस आदेश की अनुसूची I से IX में यथावधि न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों से कम नहीं हैं।

(ग) अदरक श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हकन नियम, 1964 के अधीन बनाए गए श्रेणी पदाभिधान जैसा कि उक्त नियमों की अनुसूची I से IX में उपनियमित किए गए हैं; परन्तु यह तब जब कि ऐसे विनिर्देश उपनियम (ख) के समान हैं।

(घ) सविवात्मक विनिर्देशों के अभाव में, आदेश की अनुसूची I से IX में उपनियमित न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों परन्तु यह तब जब कि विनिर्देश अमान्य करने वाले देश में प्रवृत्त मान्य नियमों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुरूप हों।

(1) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान अदरक के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करना, जब तक कि ऐसे अदरक के पैकेजों और डिब्बों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त चिन्ह या सील यह ज्ञात करने के लिए न लगाई गई हो वह उस पर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं या ऐसे अदरक के आधानों के साथ भारत सरकार के कृषि विपणन सलाहकार या निर्यात (क्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित इसके द्वारा इस निमित्त, प्राधिकृत किसी को निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आणव्य का श्रेणी प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि अदरक मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है तथा निर्यात योग्य है।

2. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात मावी जैताओं की भूमि, जल या वायु मार्ग द्वारा अदरक के पचास गण से अधिक मूल्य के समूहों के निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगी।

3. इस अधिसूचना में, "अदरक" से भारत में उत्पादित जिजिबर आर्किफोन वाले मानक हो या नहीं अभिप्रेत है।

#### उपाखण्ड 1

निर्यात (क्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नियमों का प्रस्ताव

केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ-- (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम अदरक निर्यात (क्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1990 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएँ : इन नियमों में जब तक कि मन्त्रों से अल्पता अधिस्त न हो,

(क) अधिनियम से निर्यात (क्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) परिषद से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) अधिकरण से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन मुख्य, कलकत्ता, कोचीन, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित कोई निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरणों, या भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार या निरीक्षण के लिए इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत अधिकारी अभिप्रेत है।

(घ) अदरक से भारत में उत्पादित (जिजिबर आर्किफोन) वाले मानक हो या नहीं अभिप्रेत है।

3. निरीक्षण का आधार : निर्यात के लिए आश्रित अदरक का निरीक्षण समय-समय पर परीक्षण द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के

अनुसार अधिकरण द्वारा प्रत्येक परीक्षण से नमूना लेकर तथा परीक्षण द्वारा यह देखने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि उत्पाद अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप

#### 4. निरीक्षण को प्रक्रिया :-

(1) अदरक को निर्यात करने का इच्छुक कोई भी निर्यातकर्ता अधिकरण को या अधिकरण द्वारा इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत अधिकरण के किसी अधिकारी को निर्यात किए जाने वाले परीक्षण का विवरण देते हुए, निरीक्षण के लिए आदेशन (दो प्रतियों) में देगा।

(2) (1) उपनियम (1) के अधीन आदेशन निरीक्षण किए जाने की तारीख से कम से कम दो दिन पहले उसी स्थान पर स्थित परिसर पर निरीक्षण अधिकरण के नजदीकी कार्यालय को दिया जाएगा।

(ख) उस परिसर पर जो उसी स्थान पर स्थित नहीं है वहाँ निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण के नजदीकी कार्यालय को निरीक्षण किए जाने से कम से कम दस दिन पहले दी जाएगी।

(3) उपनियम (2) में निर्दिष्ट आदेशन की प्राप्ति पर अधिकरण निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी किए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार अदरक के परीक्षण का निरीक्षण अपना यह स्वाध्याय करने के विचार में करेगा कि परीक्षण नियम 3 के अनुसार श्रेणीकृत तथा पैक किया गया है। निर्यातकर्ता अधिकरण को ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ देगा।

(4) यदि निरीक्षण के पश्चात् अधिकरण का समाधान हो जाता है कि निर्यात किए जाने वाले अदरक का परीक्षण नियम 3 में निर्दिष्ट श्रेणीकरण के अनुरूप है तो वह सूचना प्राप्ति के सात दिन के भीतर परीक्षण को निर्यात योग्य घोषित करने हुए एक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा।

(5) यदि अधिकरण का समाधान नहीं होता है तो वह उक्त सात दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, ऐसा प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर देगा और निर्यातकर्ता को ऐसे इन्कार की सूचना उसके कारणों सहित लिखित रूप में देगा।

(6) प्रमाणीकरण के पश्चात् अधिकरण को परीक्षण की क्यालिटी का अन्तर्करण के किसी भी स्थान पर अभिवृत्त में, या उसके वास्तविक पोत-लदान से पूर्व पत्तरी पर पुनः जांच करने का अधिकार है।

(7) यदि किसी मामले में यह पाया जाता है कि परीक्षण इन स्तरों में से किसी पर भी मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं है तो मूल रूप से जारी किया गया निरीक्षण प्रमाण पत्र वापस ले लिया जाएगा।

5. रीति और चिन्हकन : (क) निर्यात के लिए अदरक को पैक करने का इच्छुक निर्यातकर्ता इन नियमों के अनुसार एक प्रयोज्य के लिए निर्यात मानक पैकिंग में या जैता की निर्दिष्ट श्रेणीकरणों के अनुसार पैक करेगा।

(ख) जैतों तथा पैकेजों पर निम्नलिखित सूचनाएँ सटिन/स्टेंडिन की जाएंगी :-

1. निर्यात कर्ता का नाम और पता

2. नाम और विषय

3. श्रेणी

4. लाट संख्या और पैकिंग का तारीख

5. कुल भार और गुरु भार

6. भारतीय उत्पाद

7. पोत परीक्षण चिन्ह

6. निरीक्षण का स्थान : (1) इन नियमों के प्रयोज्य के लिए निरीक्षण निर्यातकर्ताओं के परिसर पर जहाँ निरीक्षण के लिए मानक प्रवृत्त

किया जाता है, किया जाएगा, परन्तु तब जब कि कार्यपर्याप्त सुविधाएँ विद्यमान हों।

2. निरीक्षण फीस : इन नियमों के अधीन परीक्षणानुसार निरीक्षण के लिए न्यूनतम 50/5 के अधीन रहते हुए परीक्षण के निम्नलिखित पोतपर्यन्त मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत का दर से निरीक्षण फीस अधिकरण को सौंपता की जाएगी।

टिप्पण : निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा प्रत्येक परीक्षण के लिए देय निरीक्षण फीस की रकम निकटतम रूप्यों में पूर्णीकृत की जाएगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए जहाँ ऐसी रकम रूप्यों का भाग है और यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे या अधिक है तो वह बढ़कर एक रूपया कर दिया जाएगा, और यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे या कम है तो वह नगण्य समझा जाएगा।

अपील : (क) कोई ऐसा भी निर्यातकर्ता को अधिकरण द्वारा निरीक्षण प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जाने से इनकार कर दिए जाने से व्यभिचित है तो यह ऐसे इन्कार की सुनवाई करने के पक्ष दिन के भीतर इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिकरण द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को अपील कर सकेगा।

(ख) पैमल की गणपूर्ति तीन से होगी।

(ग) अपील पैमल द्वारा प्राप्त होने से पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

(घ) ऐसा अपील में पैमल का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा।

### अनुसूची I

विकृत अधिरंजित कालिकट अक्षरक की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषा

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएँ	सामान्य विशेषताएँ
	राइजोम का साकार	बाह्य सामग्री, अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)
(1)	(2)	(3)
विकृत अधिरंजित कालिकट (एनजीके)	लम्बाई में 1.5 मिमी. से कम नहीं	अक्षरक ताबूत (1) जिजिबर ओफिशिनल रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में, बाह्य एवं प्रकार में अनिवारित, प्रकार में फाइबर संश्लेषण विशेषताओं सहित रंग में पीला भूरा छिलका पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ तथा जो गारफलिंग ठाना छोटे टुकड़े हटाये हुए, (2) विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, ताबूत होनी चाहिए तथा बासी या लीका स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूलीदार गंध न हो। (3) पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप में सूखी हुई तथा फफूली एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेरण से मुक्त होगी।

टिप्पण :— आकार के लिए सहस्रपात्र : अधिकतम 3 प्रतिगत सहस्रपात्र अनुमत्त होगी। बाह्य सामग्री से अक्षरक अथवा स्पेण्ड अक्षरक सहित सभी बाह्य संपादार्थ परित्यक्त हैं।

### अनुसूची II

विकृत अधिरंजित कालिकट अक्षरक की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषा

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएँ	सामान्य विशेषताएँ
	राइजोम का साकार	बाह्य सामग्री अधिकतम बहुत हल्के टुकड़े, अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर) अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)
1	2	3
विकृत अधिरंजित कालिकट विशेष (एनजीके के)	लम्बाई में 1.5 मिमी	3.0
		1.0
		अक्षरक ताबूत (1) जिजिबर ओफिशिनल रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में, बाह्य एवं प्रकार में अनिवारित प्रकार में फाइबर संश्लेषण विशेषताओं वाले सहित रंग में पीला, भूरा छिलका पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ।

1	2	3	4	5
अधिकृत अविरजित (कालिकट) यथोक्त उत्तम (एन. यू. जी. के.)		1.0	6.0	(2) विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, साबुत होनी चाहिए बासी या तीखा स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूंदीदार गंध न हो,
अधिकृत अविरजित कालिकट यथोक्त अविनिर्दिष्ट एन. एस. (एन. यू. जी. के.)		×	×	(3) पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप में सूखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्पीड़न से मुक्त होगी।

\*जैसा क्रेता के साथ संविदा में निर्दिष्ट होगा।

टिप्पण :

- (1) बाह्य सामग्री से अशक्त अथवा स्पेन्ट अदरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अशुद्ध है।
- (2) दुर्घटनात्मक वृद्धियों के कारण से सह्यता का आकार "विशेष श्रेणी" के मामले में 7 प्रतिशत अथवा "उत्तम" श्रेणी के मामले में 15 प्रतिशत तक स्वीकृत होगा। अविनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी के मामले में कोई सह्यता निर्धारित नहीं है, तथापि यह क्रेता के साथ हुए संविदा की शर्तों पर निर्भर करेगा।
- (3) विशिष्ट अर्थ में अविनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी कोई श्रेणी नहीं है, लेकिन अन्य श्रेणियों अन्तर्गत न आने वाले उत्पादों के लिए प्रबंध किया गया है। इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत अदरक केवल एक स्थायी आदेश पर ही नियमित किया जा सकता है।
- (4) "स्थायी आदेश" से अविज्ञ है कि संविदात्मक अदरक का संपूर्ण मूल्य भारत में शतप्रतिशत अपरिवर्तनीय प्रत्यक्ष पत्र, क्रेडिट पत्र खोलकर अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त किया गया हो जो कि लंदन रसीद से समक्षिण पोत परिवहन पत्र के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर नकदी करण हो सके अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से प्रत्याभुत हो।

### अनुसूची - III

अधिकृत अविरजित कोचीम अदरक की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएं :

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएं		सामान्य विशेषताएं
	राइजोम का आकार	बाह्य सामग्री अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	
1	2	3	4
अधिकृत अविरजित कोचीम (एनजीसी)	लम्बाई में 15 मिमी. से कम नहीं	2.0	अदरक साबुत (1) जिम्बेर ओफिशिनल रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में, आकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार में फाइबर अंश विशेषताओं सहित रंग में पीला भूरा छिलका पूरी तरह न उलग हुआ तथा गारबलिंग द्वारा छोटे टुकड़े हटाये हुए, (2) विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, साबुत होनी चाहिए तथा बासी या तीखा स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूंदीदार गंध न हो। (3) पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप में सूखी हुए तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्पीड़न से मुक्त होगी।

टिप्पणी :- आकार के लिए, नहयताएं : अधिकतम 3 प्रतिशत सह्यताएं अनुभव होंगी। बाह्य सामग्री से अशक्त अथवा स्पेन्ट अदरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अशुद्ध हैं।

### अनुसूची - IV

अधिकृत अविरजित कोचीम अदरक की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएं :

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएं			सामान्य विशेषताएं
	राइजोम का आकार	बाह्य सामग्री, अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	महुत हल्के टुकड़े अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	
1	2	3	4	5
अधिकृत अविरजित कोचीम विशेष (एन यू जी सी)	लम्बाई में 15 मिमी. से कम नहीं	3.0	4.0	अदरक साबुत (1) जिम्बेर ओफिशिनल रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में आकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार में फाइबर अंश विशेषताओं वाले फाइबर सहित रंग में पीला, भूरा, छिलका पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ।

1	2	3	4	5
अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन उत्तम (एनयूजीसी)	-वही-	4.0	8.0	(2) विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, साबुत होनी चाहिए तथा बासी या तीखा स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूंदी बार संभव न हो।
अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन (एनयूजीसी) एम एस अतिरिक्त में	-वही-	X	X	(3) पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप से सुखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेषण से मुक्त होगी।

\*जैसा क्रेता के साथ संविदा में विनिर्दिष्ट होगा।

टिप्पण :

1. बाह्य सामग्री के अशक्त स्पेक्ट अथवा अदरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अतिरिक्त है।
2. दुर्घटनाग्रस्त जूटियों के कारण यह सह्यता का प्रकार "विशेष" श्रेणी के मामले में 7 प्रतिशत अथवा "उत्तम" श्रेणी के मामले में 15 प्रतिशत तक स्वीकृत होगा। विनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी के मामले में कोई सह्यता निर्धारित नहीं है, तथापि यह क्रेता के साथ हुए संविदा की शर्तों पर निर्भर होगा।
3. निम्नलिखित अर्थ में अतिरिक्त श्रेणी कोई श्रेणी नहीं है, लेकिन अन्य श्रेणियों के अस्तित्व न माने जाने वाले उत्पादों के लिए बंध किया गया है। इस श्रेणी के अस्तित्व अदरक केवल एक स्थायी आदेश यह ही नियमित किया जा सकता है।
4. "स्थायी आदेश" से अतिरिक्त है कि संविदात्मक अदरक का संपूर्ण मूल्य भारत में शतप्रतिशत अतिरिक्तनीय प्रत्यक्ष पत्र (क्रेडिट पत्र) खोलकर अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त किया गया हो जो कि लघान रबीद के समर्थित पोत परिवहन पत्र के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर नकवीकरण हो सके अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से प्रत्याभूत हो।

#### अनुसूची - V

अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन अदरक की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएं:

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएं			सामान्य विशेषताएं
	राइजोम का प्रकार	बाह्य सामग्री अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	कैल्शियम आक्साइड जैसा चूना अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	
1	2	3	4	5
अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन (बी. जी. सी.)	लम्बाई में 15 सी.मी. से कम नहीं	2.0	3.5	अदरक साबुत (1) जिजिबर फ्रीफ्रिजनेल रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में, प्रकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार में फाइबर अंग विशेषताओं सहित रंग में पीला, भूरा छिलका पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ तथा गारबलिंग द्वारा छोटे टुकड़े हटाए हुए। (2) विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, साबुत होनी चाहिए तथा बासी या तीखा स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूंदी-बार संभव न हो। (3) पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप से सुखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेषण से मुक्त होगी।

टिप्पण : प्रकार के लिए सह्यताएं : अधिकतम 3 प्रतिशत सह्यताएं अनुमत होंगी। बाह्य सामग्री से अशक्त स्पेक्ट अदरक सहित बाह्य पदार्थ अतिरिक्त है।

#### अनुसूची - VI

अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन अदरक की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएं:

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएं			सामान्य विशेषताएं
	राइजोम का प्रकार	बाह्य सामग्री अधिकतम भार के आधार पर प्रतिशतता	अधिकतम भार के प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	
1	2	3	4	5
अधिकृत अतिरिक्त कोचीन विशेष (बी. यू. जी. सी.)	लम्बाई में 15 मिमी. से कम नहीं	3.0	4.0	अदरक साबुत 1. जिजिबर फ्रीफ्रिजनेल रोज के सुखाए हुए

1	2	3	4	5	6
					राइजोम टुकड़ों में आकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार से फाइबर भ्रंश विशेषताओं वाले फाइबर सहित रंग में पीला भूरा छिलका पूरा तरह न उतरा हुआ तथा हल्का विरंजित।
अधिकृत विरंजित कोर्बान	-वही-	4.0	6.0	6.0	2. विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगन्ध होगी, साबुन होना चाहिए तथा बासी या तोखा स्वाद न हो भयवा फफूंदी द्वारा गंध न हो।
अधिकृत विरंजित कोर्बान अनिनिदिष्ट (बी यू जी सी) एन एस	-वही-	X	X	—	3. पर्याप्त 3 (वित) रूप से सूखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेरण से मुक्त होगी।

X जैसा केता के साथ संविदा में निविष्ट होगा।

टिप्पण :

1. बाह्य सामग्री के अशक्त अथवा स्पेसिट अदरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है।
2. दुर्घटनाग्रस्त वृद्धियों के कारण से सहायता का आकर "विशेष" श्रेणी के मामले में 7 प्रतिशत अथवा "उत्तम" श्रेणी के मामले में 15 प्रतिशत तक स्वीकृत होगा। निविष्ट श्रेणी के मामले में कोई सहायता निर्धारित नहीं है, तथापि यह केता के साथ हुए संविदा की शर्तों पर निर्भर होगा।
3. निम्नित श्रेणियों में अनिविष्ट श्रेणी नहीं है, लेकिन अन्य श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले उत्पादों के लिए प्रबंध किया गया है। इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत अदरक केवल एक स्थायी आदेश पर ही निर्यात किया जा सकता है।
4. "स्थायी आदेश" से अभिप्रेत है कि सांविदात्मक अदरक का संपूर्ण मूल्य भारत में शतप्रतिशत अपरिवर्तनीय प्रत्यय पत्र (क्रेडिट पत्र) खोकर अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त किया गया हो जो कि लदान रस्सों से समर्थित पोत परिवहन पत्र के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर नकदीकरण हो सके अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से प्रत्याभूत हो।

#### अनुसूची-VII

विकृत विरंजित कालीकट अदरक की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएं

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएं		सामान्य विशेषताएं		
	राइजोम का आकार	बाह्य सामग्री अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	कैल्शियम अवसाद जैसा अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)		
	1	2	3	4	5
विकृत विरंजित कालिकट बीजों लंबाई 15 मि.मी. से (बीजी के)	कम नहीं	2.0	3.5	अदरक साक्षुत	
				1. जिजिवर आकृतिगत रोज के मुकाबे हुए राइजोम टुकड़ों में आकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार में फाइबर भ्रंश विशेषताओं सहित रंग में पीला भूरा छिलका पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ तथा भारलानम द्वारा छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हुआए हुए।	
				2. विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं सुगंध होगी, साबुन होना चाहिए तथा बासी या तोखा स्वाद न हो भयवा फफूंदीद्वारा गंध न हो।	
				3. पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप में सूखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेरण से मुक्त होगी।	

आकार के लिए सहायताएं: अधिकतम 3 प्रतिशत सहायताएं अनुमत होगी,

बाह्य सामग्री से अशक्त अथवा स्पेसिट अदरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है।

## अनुसूची-VIII

अधिकृत विरंजित कालीकट अवरक की म्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिभाषाएँ

श्रेणी विवरण	विशिष्ट विशेषताएँ				सामान्य विशेषताएँ
	राष्ट्र का आकार बाह्य सामग्री अधिक-तम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	बहुत दूँके टुकड़े अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)	कीलियम आक्साइड जैसा चूना अधिकतम प्रतिशतता (भार के आधार पर)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
अधिकृत विरंजित कालीकट विशेष (बी.यू.जी.के.)	सर्बाई में 15 मि.मी. से कम नहीं।	3.0	4.0	4.0	अवरक साधुन (1) जिजिवर औकिशित रोज के सुखाए हुए राइजोन टुकड़ों में आकार एवं प्रकार में अनियमित प्रकार में फाइबर ग्रंग विशेषताओं वाले फाइबर सहित रंग में पीला भूरा छिन्का पूरी तरह न उतरा हुआ तथा विरंजित चूना।  2. विशिष्ट स्वाद एवं गुंभ होनी, साधुत होनी चाहिए तथा खासी या तीखा स्वाद न हो अथवा फफूंदीदार गंधत हो।  3. पर्याप्त (उचित) रूप में सूखी हुई तथा फफूंदी एवं रोगाणु उत्प्रेरक से मुक्त होगी।
अधिकृत विरंजित उत्तम कालीकट (बी.यू.जी.के.)	—यथोक्त—	4.0	6.0	6.0	
अधिकृत विरंजित कालीकट	—यथोक्त—	X	X	X	
अविनिर्दिष्ट (बी.यू.जी.के.) एन.एस.	—	—	—	—	

टिप्पणियाँ: 8. X जैसा त्रेता के साथ सविदा में निर्दिष्ट होगा।

- बाह्य सामग्री से अलग अथवा स्पष्ट अवरक सहित सभी बाह्य पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है।
- बुर्घटताग्रस्त छुटियों के कारण से सहायता का आकार "विशेष" श्रेणी के मामले में 7 प्रतिशत अथवा "उत्तम" श्रेणी के मामले में 15 प्रतिशत तक स्वीकृत होगा। अविनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी के मामले में कोई सहायता निर्धारित नहीं है, तथापि यह त्रेता के साथ दुग्ध संविदा की शर्तों पर निर्भर होगा।
- निश्चित धर्म में विनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी कोई श्रेणी नहीं है, लेकिन अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत न आने वाले उत्पादों के लिए प्रबंध किया गया है। इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत अवरक केवल एक स्थायी आदेश पर ही निर्मात किया जा सकता है।
- "स्थायी आदेश" से अभिप्रेत है कि संविदात्मक अवरक का संपूर्ण मूल्य भारत में शतप्रतिशत अपरिवर्तनीय प्रत्यय पत्र (फ्रेडिट-पत्र) खोलकर अग्रिम रूप में प्राप्त किया गया हो जो कि पोत खदान की रणोद से समर्थित वोन परिवहन पत्र के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर तर्हीकरण हो सके अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से प्रत्याभूत हो।



## धनुसूची-9

अदरक चूर्ण की क्वालिटी की श्रेणी विवरण तथा परिमिताएँ:

श्रेणी विवरण		विशिष्ट विशेषताएँ					सामान्य विशेषताएँ	
अधिकतम भार के आधार पर आर्द्रता प्रतिशत	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर कुल राख की प्रतिशतता है	नमक के अंगन में अधिकतम भार के आधार पर घबुलन-शोल राख	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर पानी में घुलनशील राख की प्रतिशतता	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर टुटने पानी में घुलनशील राख की प्रतिशतता	दक्षिण में आन्तराष्ट्र के तम भार के आधार पर कैलिशियम की प्रतिशतता	अधिकतम भार के आधार पर एल्कोहल में घुलनशील राख की प्रतिशतता		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
मानक	13.0	8.0	1.0	1.7	10.0	2.0	1.5	प्रदरक चूर्ण अदरक (ग्राइड) को बिस कर प्राप्त होने वाला उत्पाद है।

2. यह कफूंदार बुद्धि के सम्मिश्रण।

रंगमाणु उत्पीड़न अथवा कफूंदार गंध से मुक्त होना चाहिए।

ए. के. चौधरी, निदेशक

[काइल सं. 6/19/90-ईआई एंड ई पी]

S.O. 3420.--Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the Export Trade of India that ginger should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas, the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within forty-five days on the date on which copies of the Official Gazette containing the Order are made available to the public, to the Export Inspection Council, Pragati Tower, 11th Floor, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

## PROPOSALS

(1) to notify that ginger shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) to specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Ginger (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1990 as set out in the Annexure-I to this Order, as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such ginger prior to their export;

(3) to recognise—

- the national standards of importing countries and international standards as are recognised by Export Inspection Council;
- the contractual specifications agreed to between the foreign buyer and the exporter provided that such specifications are not below the minimum specification as set out in the Schedule-I to IX to this Order;
- the grade designation formulated under the Ginger Grading and Marking Rules, 1964 as set out in Schedule I to IX to the Order provided that the specifications shall also conform to the Food Laws, if any, in force in the importing country.

(4) to prohibit the export, in the course of international trade of ginger unless a mark or seal recognised by the Central Government indicating that it conforms to the standards specifications applicable to it has been affixed or applied to packages or containers of such Ginger is accompanied by a Certificate of grade issued by Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or by any of the Export Inspection agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that such ginger conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications and is exportworthy.

2. Nothing in this Order shall apply to export by sea, land or air of bonafide samples of ginger not exceeding in value of rupees fifty to prospective buyers.

3. In this notification "ginger" means (*Zingiber Officinale*) whether whole or powdered, produced in India.

## ANNEXURE-I

Draft Rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of ginger (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'Act' means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) 'Council' means the Export Inspection Council established under Section 3 of the Act;

(c) 'Agency' means any of the Export Inspection Agencies established by the Central Government at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras under Section 7 of the Act or the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India or any other officer authorised in this behalf for inspection.

(d) Ginger means (*Zingiber Officinale*), whether whole or powdered, produced in India.

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of ginger intended for export shall be carried out with a view to see that the product conforms to the standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act, by sampling and testing of each consignment by the Agency as per instructions issued by the Council from time to time.

4. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) Any exporter intending to export ginger shall submit an application for inspection (in duplicate) to the Agency, or an officer of the Agency authorised in this behalf by the Agency, giving particulars of the consignment intended to be exported.

2. (a) An application under sub-rule (1) shall be made not less than two days before the inspection to be carried out at the premises situated at the same station to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency;

(b) not less than ten days before the inspection to be carried out at the premises which are not situated at the same station to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency.

3. On receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule (2), the Agency shall inspect the consignment of ginger as per the instructions issued by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf from time to time, with a view to satisfy itself that the consignment has been graded and packed in accordance with rules 3. The exporter shall provide all necessary facilities to the Agency to enable it to carry out such inspection.

4. If, after inspection, the Agency is satisfied that the consignment of ginger to be exported complies with the requirements of the specifications referred to in rule 3, it shall, within seven days of the receipt of intimation, issue a certificate declaring the consignment as exportworthy.

5. When the agency is not so satisfied, it shall, within the said period of seven days, refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter in writing alongwith the reasons thereof.

6. Subsequent to certification the Agency shall have the right to reassess the quality of the consignment at any place of storage, in transit, or at the ports before its actual shipment

7. In the event of the consignment being found not conforming to the standard specifications at any of these stages, the certificate of inspection originally issued shall be withdrawn.

5. Packing and Marking.—(a) An exporter intending to pack ginger for export shall pack in standard packing prescribed for the purpose as per these rules of as per specific requirements of the buyer.

(b) The following information shall be stencilled/printed on the bags/packages:—

- (1) Name and address of the exporter;
- (2) Name and variety;
- (3) Grade;
- (4) Lot number and date of packing;
- (5) Gross weight and net weight;
- (6) Product of India;
- (7) Shipping Mark.

6. Place of Inspection (1) Inspection for the purpose of these rules shall be carried out at the premises of the exporter where the goods are offered for inspection, provided that adequate facilities exist therein for inspection.

7. Inspection Fee.—Subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 for each consignment, fee at the rate of 0.4% of the f.o.b. value of consignment shall be paid to the agency as inspection fee for consignmentwise inspection under these rules.

Note : The amount of inspection fee for each consignment payable by the exporter shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose where such amount contains a part of a rupee, then, if such a part is fifty paise or more, it shall increase to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise, it shall be ignored.

8. Appeal (a) Any exporter aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue the certificate of inspection, within 10 days of such refusal, prefer an appeal which shall be referred by the Agency to a panel of experts constituted for the purpose;

(b) The quorum of the Panel shall be three;

(c) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days from its receipt.

(d) The decision of the panel in such appeal shall be final.

## SCHEDULE I

Grade designation and definition of quality of Garbled Non-bleached Calicut Ginger

Grade designation	Special characteristics	General characteristics
	*Size of rhizomes Extraneous matter, percentage (by weight) maximum	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Garbled, Non-bleached Calicut (NGK)	Not less than 15mm in length	2.0
		The ginger, whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of <i>Zingiber</i>

- officinale Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour with fibre content characteristics of the variety, with peel not entirely removed and light pieces removed by garbling;
- (2) shall have characteristics taste and flavour, be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;
- (3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.

Note:—\*Tolerance for size : Maximum tolerance of 3 per cent shall be allowed. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.

### SCHEDULE II

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Ungarbled Non-bleached Calicut Ginger

Grade designation	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter, percentage (by weight) maximum	Very light pieces, percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
Ungarbled Non-bleached Calicut (NUGK) special	Not less than 15mm in length	3.0	4.0	The ginger, whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour with fibre content characteristic of the variety and with peel not entirely removed;
Ungarbled Non-bleached (Calicut) (UNGK) Good	-do-	4.0	6.0	
Ungarbled Non-bleached Calicut Non specified (NUGK) NS.	-do-	*	*	(2) shall have characteristics taste and flavour be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;  (3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.

\*As may be specified in the contract with the buyer.

Notes :—

1. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.

2. A tolerance for size due to accidental error may be allowed upto 7 per cent in the case of grade "Special" and 15 per cent in the case of grade "Good". In the case of Non-specified grade, no tolerance is prescribed; however, it may depend upon the terms of the contract with the buyer.
3. Non-specified grade is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Ginger under this grade shall be exported only against a firm order.
4. 'Firm order', means that the entire value of the ginger contracted for shall have been obtained in advance by opening a cent per cent irrevocable letter of credit in India, which is encashable on the production of a shipping bill supported by a receipt of shipment or is guaranteed in any other way.

### SCHEDULE-III

Grade designation and definition of quality of Garbled Non-bleached Cochin Ginger.

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	*Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter, percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4
Garbled Non-bleached Cochin (NGC)	Not less than 15mm in length	2.0	The ginger, whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of zingiber officinale Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, with fibre content characteristic of the variety, with peel not entirely removed and light pieces removed by garbling; (2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour, be wholesome, and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour; (3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.

Note:— \*Tolerance for size; Maximum tolerance of 3 per cent shall be allowed. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.

### SCHEDULE-IV

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Ungarbled Non-bleached Cochin Ginger.

Grade designation	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter, percentage (by weight) maximum	Very light pieces, percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
Ungarbled, Non-bleached(NUGC) Cochin Special	Not less than 15 mm in length	3.0	4.0	The ginger, whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of Zingiber officinale rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in

1	2	3	4	5
				colour, with fibre content characteristics of the variety and with peel not entirely removed;
Ungarbled Non-bleached (NUGC) Good	Not less than 15 mm in length	4.0	6.0	(2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour, be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;
Ungarbled Non-bleached (NUGC) Cochin	-do-	*	*	(3) shall be reasonably dry and and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.

NS-Non-specified.

\*As may be specified in the contract with the buyer

NOTE:—

1. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.
2. A tolerance for size due to accidental error may be allowed up to 7 per cent in the case of grade "Special" and 15 per cent in the case of grade "Good". In the case of "Non specified" grade no tolerance is prescribed; however, it may depend upon the terms of contract with the buyer.
3. Non-specified grade is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades. Ginger under this grade shall be exported only against a firm order.
4. "Firm order" means that the entire value of the goods contracted for shall have been obtained in advance by by opening a cent per cent irrevocable letter credit in India, which is encashable on production of a shipping bill supported by a receipt of shipment or is guaranteed in any other way.

#### SCHEDULE-4

##### Grade designation and definition of quality of Garbled Bleached Cochin Ginger

Grade designation	Special characteristics			General Characteristics
	Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter, percentage (by weight) maximum	Lime as Cao, percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
Garbled Bleached Cochin (BGC)	Not less than 15 mm in length	2.0	3.5	The ginger, whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, with fibre contents characteristics of the variety, with peel not entirely removed, lime bleached and light pieces removed by garbling; (2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour, be wholesome, and shall not have

1	2	3	4	5
				rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;
				(3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation

Note:— Tolerance for size: Maximum tolerance of 3 per cent shall be allowed Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.

### SCHEDULE-VI

#### Grade designations and definitions of quality of Ungarbled, Bleached Cochin Ginger

Grade designation	Special characteristics				General characteristics
	Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matters percentage by weight maximum	Very light pieces, percentage (by weight) maximum	Lime CaO, percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ungarbled Bleached Cochin (BUGC) Special	Not less than 15mm in length	3.0	4.0	4.0	The ginger whole, (1) shall be the dried rhizomes of Zingiber officinale Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour with fibre content characteristic of the variety, with peel not entirely removed and lime bleached.
Ungarbled Bleached Cochin (BUGC) Good	-do-	4.0	6.0	6.0	(2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;
Ungarbled Bleached Cochin	-do-	*	*	*	(3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.
Non specified (BUGC) NS	—	—	—	—	

\* As may be specified in the contract with buyer.

#### NOTES:

1. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.
2. A tolerance for size due to accidental errors, may be allowed upto 7 percent in the case of grade 'Special' and 15 percent in the case of grade 'Good'. In the case of Non-specified grade no tolerance is prescribed, however it may depend upon the terms of contract with the buyer.
3. Non-specified grade is not a grade in its strict sense but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades Ginger under this grade shall be exported only against a 'firm order'.
4. 'Firm order' means that the entire value of the goods contracted for shall have been obtained in advance by opening a cent percent irrevocable letter of credit in India, which is encashable on the production of a shipping bill supported by a receipt of shipment or it guaranteed in any other way.

## SCHEDULE-VII

## Grade designation and definition of quality of Garbled Bleached Calicut Ginger

Grade designation	Special characteristics			General characteristics
	*Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter percentage (by weight) maximum	Lime as CaO, Percentage (by weight) maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
Garbled, Bleached Calicut(BGK)	Not less than 15 mm in length	2.0	3.5	<p>The ginger, whole</p> <p>(1) shall be the dried rhizomes of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rose, in pieces, irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour, with fibre content characteristic of the variety with peel not entirely removed lime bleached and light pieces removed by garbling;</p> <p>(2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour, be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;</p> <p>(3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.</p>

\* Tolerance for size: Maximum tolerance of 3 percent shall be allowed.

Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.

## SCHEDULE-VIII

## Grade designations and definitions of quality of Ungarbled Bleached Calicut Ginger

## Special characteristics

Grade designations	Size of rhizomes	Extraneous matter percentage (By weight) maximum	Very light pieces, percentage (By weight) maximum	Lime as CaO percentage (By weight) maximum	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ungarbled Bleached (BUGK) Special	Calicut Not less than 15 mm in length	3.0	4.0	4.0	<p>The ginger, whole</p> <p>(1) shall be the dried rhizomes of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> rose, in pieces irregular in shape and size, pale brown in colour with fibre content characteristic of the variety</p>

1	2	2	4	5	6
					with peel not entirely removed and lime bleached.
Ungarbled Bleached (BUGK) Good	Calicut	-do-	4.0	6.0	6.0 (2) shall have characteristic taste and flavour be wholesome and shall not have rancid or bitter taste or musty odour;
Unagarbled Bleached	Calicut	-do-	*	*	*
					(3) shall be reasonably dry and reasonably free from moulds and insect infestation.
Non-specified (BUGK) NS	—	—	—	—	—

\* As may be specified in the contract with buyer.

Notes:

1. Extraneous matter means all foreign matter including the exhausted or spent ginger.
2. A tolerance for size due to accidental errors may be allowed up to 7 percent in the case of grade 'Special' and 15 percent in the case of grade 'Good' in the case of 'Non specified' grade, no tolerance is prescribed, however, it may depend upon the terms of contract with the buyer.
3. Non-specified grade is not a grade in its strict sense, but has been provided for the produce not covered by the other grades Ginger under this grade shall be exported only against a firm order.
4. Firm order means that the entire value of the goods contracted for shall have been obtained in advance by opening a cent percent irrevocable letter of credit in India, which is encashable on the production of shipping bill supported by a receipt of shipment or is guaranteed in any other way.

#### SCHEDULE IX

##### Grade designation and definition of quality of Ginger Powder

##### Special characteristics

Grade designation	Moisture percentage by weight maximum	Total ash, percentage by weight maximum	Ash insoluble in dilute HCL percentage by weight maximum	Water soluble ash, percentage by weight maximum	Cold water soluble extract percentage by weight minimum	Calcium (as CaO) percentage by weight maximum	Alcohol soluble extract percentage by weight minimum	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Standard	13.0	8.0	1.0	1.7	10.0	2.0	4.5	1. The ginger powder shall be the product obtained by grinding the ginger (whole). 2. It shall be free from admixture from mould growth, insect infestation or musty odour.

[F.No. 6/19/90 E&I&EP]

A.K. CHAUDHURI, Director



मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय  
आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3421—मैसर्स इण्डियन रेयन एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (हाइटेक कार्बन की यूनिट) मुरिहवा इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, रानुकूट (सोनभद्रा), उत्तर प्रदेश को 46.5 मीटरी टन हाई टेम्परेचर कार्बन के आयात के लिये 17,43,750 रुपये मूल्य का एक अनुपूरक लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2019965 दिनांक 24-9-90 मंजूर किया गया था। उक्त लाइसेंस 25-9-1990 को आवेदन से पहले से उल्लिखित पते पर भेजा गया था।

2. तत्पश्चात् मै. इण्डियन रेयन एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ने 8-11-90 को अभ्यावेदन दिया कि उन्हें उपर्युक्त अनुपूरक लाइसेंस प्राप्त की तारीख तक भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। श्री भार. वैद्यनाथन, वरिष्ठ उपाध्याय और श्री भार. के. सिकका, रजिस्ट्रार एक्जीक्यूटिव ने 28-11-90 को हुए साक्षात्कार में यह ब्यान दिया है कि उन्हें अनुपूरक लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और इस मामले से पिछले 2 माह से इस विभाग के साथ उठाया जाता रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने यह भी ब्यान दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पिछले 2 माह से बंसे फसाद भी होते रहे हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि यह लाइसेंस पंहुचने से पहले या तो खो गया था या गुम हो गया है।

3. मैसर्स इण्डियन रेयन एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लि., रानुकूट, सोनभद्रा, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा लिखित और मौखिक अनुरोध को माध्यम से इस विभाग के ध्यान में लाये गये लघु को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस इस विभाग से फौजदारी को भेजने प्राप्ति के दौरान या तो खो अथवा गुम हो गया है। आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश के खण्ड 9(घ) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों के अनुसार मैं इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस प्रेषण अवस्था में खो गया था और किसी अप्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा इसके दुरुपयोग क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिये मैं एनडू द्वारा मै. इण्डियन रेयन एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, रानुकूट सोनभद्रा, उत्तर प्रदेश के पक्ष में मंजूर किये गये 17,43,750 रुपये मूल्य को लाइसेंस सं. पी डी/2019965 दिनांक 24-9-90 को रद्द करता हूँ।

[संख्या सप्ल/एनएस/1835/डी जी पी डी/एएम-90/एस यू एस 776]

बी.आर. अहीर, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 0th December, 1990

S.O. 3421.—One Suppl. licence No. P/D/2019965 dated 24-9-90 for a value of Rs. 17,43,750 for the import of 46.5 M. Tons high temperature castables was granted in favour of M/s. Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd. (Unit of Hitech Carbon) Murihwa Industrial Area, Ranukoot (Sonebhadra) U.P. The said licence was despatched to the address already mentioned in the application on 25-9-90

2. Subsequently M/s. Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd. represented on 8-11-90 that they have not received the said supplementary licence till date. Shri R. Vaidyanathan, Senior Vice President and Shri R. K. Sikka, resident executive booked an interview on 28-11-90 and given statements that they have not received the supplementary licence and the matter was pursued with this department since last 2 months. Further they have also stated that there were disturbances in the state of U.P. since 2 months and it is likely that this licence might have been either lost or misplaced in the transit.

3. In view of the facts brought to the notice of this Deptt. by M/s. Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd., Ranukoot, Sonebhadra, UP by written and oral submission, I am convinced that the said licence was either lost or misplaced during the transit from this department to the factory. In terms of powers conferred on me under clause 9(d) of the Imports (Control) Order, I am satisfied that the said licence was lost in the transit and in order to prevent any misuse by unauthorised persons I hereby cancel the licence No. P/D/2019965 dated 24-9-90 for Rs. 17,43,750 granted in favour of M/s. Indian Rayon and Industries Ltd., Renukoot Sonebhadra, U.P.

[No. Suppl./NS/1835/DGT/D|AM. 90|SUS-776]

B. R. AHIR, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

### राष्ट्र एवं नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय (नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर 1990

का.आ. 3422.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर लिए गए हैं:

#### अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	लागू होने की अवधि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रकार और संबंध भारतीय मानक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1799886	1988-03-16	पंजाब एग्रीकल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज, पी डब्ल्यू डी रेस्ट हाउस के पास, रामपुरा, फोन-151103 (बटिडा)	पावर शेयर सिंडिकेट की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (कनवेयर रोलर फीड टाइप) रेटिंग 25 से 50 अश्वशक्ति आईएस: 9020-1979
2.	1799987	1988-03-16	अमर केबल्स, ए-28, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110028	1100 वो तक कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए एल्यूमीनियम और तांबा जालकों वाली खोलवार और खोल रहित पीवीसी रोहित केबल, बाहरी और अल्प ताप अवस्था में उपयोग की केबल आईएस: 694-1977
3.	1800037	1988-03-16	पापुलर लेम्प, बी-28, इस्थान पाइली, दुर्गापुर, बडवान (प.ब.)-713112	सामान्य प्रकाश सेवा के लिए एंगस्टन संतु धत्व 60 से 100 वा, 230 वो, रेटिंग, कुंडलिन कुंडली बी 22 डी टॉपी सहित, आईएस: 418-1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	1800138	1988-03-16	जयंत एन्ट्रेकेशन इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., घडेश्वर, जामनगर-361002	वनस्पति की पैकिंग के लिए नम्य थैलियां, 1 किग्रा धारिता
5.	1800239	1988-03-16	निम्पोन डेनरो इस्पात लि., ए-10/1 एमआईसीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, कमलेश्वर-441501, जि. नागपुर, चटर्जी इंटरनेशनल सेंटर (19वां तल), 33 ए जवाहरलाल नेहरू रोड कलकत्ता-700071	जस्तीकृत इस्पात की सड़क मोटार्ड: 0.4 मिमी और 0.5 मिमी, 250 ग्रेड का लेन केवल आईएस: 277-1985
6.	1800340	1988-03-16	रायका रि-रोलिंग मिल्स, 32 नॉर्थ इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिलाई-90026 (म.प्र.)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) गोल और समान एंगल केवल आई एस: 226-1975
7.	1800441	1988-03-16	रांची पैकेजिंग एंटरप्राइजेज इमाम कोटी के सामने, हजारी बाग रोड, रांची-834001	व्यापारिक उच्च विस्फोटकों के लिए 5 प्लाई कुदुरी भित्ति वाली नाबोदार रेखा बोर्ड आईएस: 10212 (भाग 1)-1976
8.	1800542	1988-03-16	जॉयलक्ष्मी एंटरप्राइजेज, अध्यक्ष हास्पिटल के सामने, 4, त्रिबो रोड, मिर्जपुर, कोयम्बतूर-641005	तीन फेजी स्क्रिबलिंग पिजरो प्रेरण मोटर, 2.2 किवा रेटिंग श्रेणी ए, रोडन] आई एस: 7538-1975
9.	1800643	1988-03-16	बीरेन मैयूफैक्टरिंग के. (केबल्स) प्रा. लि., 460 शंभूनाथ कपाउण्ड, फोर्स कालोनी, जी.टी.रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032 कार्या: आर-52 विकास मार्ग, शकरपुर, दिल्ली-110092	निमज्जन मोटर की वाइडिंग के लिए पीवीसी रोघित वेप्टन तार, पीवीसी टाइप 2, ग्रेड 1 आईएस: 8783-1978
10.	1800744	1988-03-16	युकमम शेखरोज लि., मिनी बाजार, माउथ मिर्किकम, पिन-737128	बीयर आईएस: 3865-1978
11.	1800845	1988-03-16	आयज इंडियन पेस्ट्रीसाइड्स (प्रा.) लि., 16-बी, मौला अली, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, हैदराबाद-500040	बीएक्ससी भूतकन चूर्ण (गामा आइसोमर 1.3%) आईएस: 561-1978
12.	1800946	1988-03-18	सल्फर मिल्स (प्रा.) लि. एमआईसीसी प्लाट नं. 8, तुरमानाका, ठाणे-बेलापुर रोड, ठाणे, कार्या: 303/304 टीबी एस्टेट, एम. के. अडीर मार्ग ग्लेक्सो के पीछे, घोरली, बम्बई-400025	एंडोसल्फान 35% पायसनीय मान्द्र आईएस: 4323-1980
13.	1801039	1988-03-16	हिंदुस्तान फुलवाराइजिंग मिल्स, जी. टी. करनाल रोड, बकाशी, दिल्ली-110036 कार्या: 209/210 अनुपम भवन, आजादपुर कमिश्नरि कांम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली-110033	डाइक्लोरोबॉस पायसनीय सांद्र 76% आईएस: 5277-1978
14.	1801140	1988-03-16	आयज इंडियन पेस्ट्रीसाइड्स प्रा लि., 16-बी मौला अली इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, हैदराबाद-500040	एल्युमिनियम मिश्रधातुओं का उष्मा उपचार आई एस: 8960-1978
15.	1801241	1988-03-01	नारा सीमेंट्स (प्रा.) लि., 6 किमी. स्टोन, निजामपुर रोड, नारनोल (हरियाणा) कार्या: 694, II फ्लोर, बावड़ी बाजार, दिल्ली-110006	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट आई एस: 269-1976
16.	1801342	1988-03-16	बुड्स कापट्स अग्रम प्रा.-जयश्री टी एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., डा. मरियानी, जि. जोरहाट इंडस्ट्रीज हाउस, 10 कैमेक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700007	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड की इन्स्यूलेशन ग्रेड आईएस: 303-1975
17.	1801443	1988-03-16	साबू सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, श्रीनगर रोड, टा. मउर. अग्रभर-305024	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट आई एस: 269-1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18. 1801544	1988-03-16	धारे कंक्रीट प्रॉडक्ट्स कं., संमवाह रोड के पास, रेलवे स्टेशन, क्र. सं. 164/2 और 3 फुर्सतगंज नर्सरील-हवेली, जि. पुणे कार्या: 731, बुडवार पैठलक्ष्मी रोड, सिटी डाकघर के पास, पुणे-411002	प्रबलित सीमेंट कंक्रीट पाइप श्रेणी एनपी 2-माइज 500 मिमी. तक आईएम: 458-1971	
19. 1801645	1988-03-16	मिप्टन इंडिया लि., कासगंज रोड, एटा डेपरी, एटा-207001 (उ. प्र.)	बूझ-पाउडर और मक्खनिया दूध-चूर्ण आईएम: 1165-1986	
20. 1801746	1988-03-16	के. स्ट्रीट लाइट इलेक्ट्रिक कारपोरेशन, 55 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फरीदाबाद-121001	सड़क पर प्रकाश के लिए बनी उपकरण 1×40 वा और 2×40 वा के नलिकाकार फ्लोरोसेंट लैम्प के उपयुक्त नानकट आफमाइड एंटी टाइप ग्रुप बी प्रकाश उपकरण संस्थापन, लगाने की ऊंचाई 8 मीटर आईएम: 2149-1970	
21. 1801847	1988-03-16	शिकोलाइट प्रा.लि., 91 ग्रा छतरपुर, नई दिल्ली-110030 कार्या: 39, ग्रामारी मार्किट, दरियागंज नई दिल्ली-110002	सड़क पर प्रकाश के लिए बनी उपकरण 1×40 वा और 2×40 वा नलिकाकार फ्लोरोसेंट लैम्प के उपयुक्त नानकट आफ, माइड एंटी टाइप ग्रुप बी प्रकाश उपकरण संस्थापन लगाने की ऊंचाई 8 मीटर आईएम: 2149-1970	
22. 1801948	1988-03-16	राजधानी एमोसिएड्स प्रा. लि., ए-22 (बी), इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बीहरी, भलवर (राज.)	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट आईएम: 269-1976	
23. 1802041	1988-03-16	मै. शारदा प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज लि., जयपुर रोड, जयपुर, डिब्रूगढ़, असम, कार्या: 9, पारमी चर्च स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001	ब्लॉक बोर्ड आईएम: 1659-1979	
24. 1802142	1988-03-16	मै. प्रगती इंडस्ट्रीज, 6 ए-एज इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, नेनकर रोड, दक्षिण बैकलॉक मारा के पास, कार्यालय: 101 घोरज एपार्टमेंट्स बिलभेन राव इमानत रोड, दाहिसर, बम्बई-400068	साफ ठंडे ताजे पानी के लिए निमज्जय पंप आईएम: 8034-1976	
25. 1802243	1988-03-16	उदयकृष्ण इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 3 पारानायडू स्ट्रीट, पीसाभेतडू, कोयम्बतूर-641004	तीन फेजी, निमज्जय मोटर, 55 किवा तक रेटिंग 415 वा, बेट टाइप और ताप संवर्ग "बी" आईएम: 9283-1979	
26. 1802344	1988-03-16	मोमो एंड सन प्रा. लि., 335 काम कट रोड, कोयम्बतूर-640012 (कार्या: 125 राजाजी रोड, रामनगर, कोयम्बतूर-641009)	तीन फेजी, निमज्जय मोटर 7.5 किवा रेटिंग 415 वा, बेट टाइप और ताप संवर्ग "बी" आईएम: 9283-1979	
27. 1802445	1988-03-16	प्रवासन इंजीनियरिंग मुडियारनूर पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर	तीन फेजी, निमज्जय मोटर 3.7 किवा रेटिंग 415 वा, बेट टाइप और ताप संवर्ग "बी" आईएम: 9283-1979	
28. 1802546	1988-03-16	मै. महेन्द्रा इंडस्ट्रीज, 428 कालापट्टी रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641035	तीन फेजी, निमज्जय मोटर 2.2 किवा और 3.7 किवा, 415 वा, बेट टाइप और ताप संवर्ग "बी" आईएम: 9283-1979	
29. 1802647	1988-03-16	मनराइज कैपिटल सर्व कारपोरेशन संगम इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, शेड नं. सी 1/710, जी.आई.डी.सी. एस्टेट, संगम-396155	शंट संवर्धित तीन फेज, 5 वो एयर तक रेटिंग ताप संवर्ग 50 मो आईएम: 2854-1986	
30. 1802748	1988-03-16	इकबाल ब्रदर्स (प्रा.) लि., 40 ए बीक बगन रोड, कलकत्ता-700017	खनिकों के लिए चमड़े के सुरक्षा बूट-- आईएम: 1989--1978	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31. 1802849	1988-03-16	साउदर ग्रीन्ट लि., अनुगुली प्रा. रेड्डीगुन्टाडा, चिलीड-517001 (शान्ध प्रदेश) कार्यालय : 141 प्रार पी रोड, मिर्झपुराबाद-517003	बेकर्स की खमीर (बो बार्ड सी टाइप खमीर केवल) ग्राई एम : 1320 -- 1981	
32. 1802950	1988-03-16	कैम्प बीयररेंज प्रा. लि., 1-2 गिवाजा मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110015 कार्यालय : 5 रोडनसिद्ध बिल्डिंग, कनाट लेन, नई दिल्ली-110001	केरामल, अमोनिया सफाई प्रक्रम से बना ग्राई एम : 4467 (भाग 3)-- 1980	
33. 1803043	1988-03-16	मै. इकवाल ब्रदर्स (प्रा.) लि., 40 ए.बी.क बाग रोड, कलकत्ता-700017 (पं.बं.)	भारी धातु उद्योग के लिए, बमड़े के सुरक्षा बूट और जूते-- ग्राई एम : 1989- 1978 (भाग 2)	
34. 1803144	1988-03-16	क्राफ हेल्थ प्रॉडक्ट्स प्रा. लि., डी-31/1 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मेरठ रोड, गाजियाबाद-20103	कार्बोनाजिम जल परिक्षेपणीय वर्ण 50 % ग्राई एम : 8446-1975	
35. 1803245	1986-03-16	फोम प्रोडक्ट्स नं. 232, III फेज, पोल्या इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058	पेटेक्स फोम रबड़ उत्पाद, क्रॉजिट टाइप ग्रेड डी और ई ग्राई एम : 1741-1960	
36. 1803346	1988-03-16	वेस्टिंग हाउस सेक्सबार्ड फार्मेर लि., 17 कान्नेन्ट रोड, एन्टेसी, कलकत्ता-700014	साफ, ठंडे साफ पानी के लिए अपकेन्डी पम्प-- ग्राई एम : 6595-- 1980	
37. 1803447	1988-03-16	एणियन केमीकल वर्क्स (बम्बई) प्रा. लि., एणियन हाउस, 29 कॉडीविटा प्रा. रोड, कार्यालय : अंधेरी कुर्ला रोड, अंधेरी (पू.), बम्बई-400059	कैरामल सादा-- ग्राई एम : 4467 (भाग 1)-- 1980	
38. 1803548	1988-03-16	मै. सुबर्शन केमीकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 46 एम ग्राई सी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट रोड, जिला रायगढ़, कार्यालय : 14, नारीमन भवन, 227 नारीमन पार्क, बम्बई।	ब्यूटाक्नोर पायसनीय सान्द्र 50 % ग्राई एम : 9356-- 1980	
39. 1803649	1988-03-16	अलका इंडस्ट्रीज (पेट्स) प्रा. लि., जयप्रकाश नगर, आलम बाग, लखनऊ-226005 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 46 पुराना किला, लखनऊ-226001 (उ.प्र.)	भवन के अन्दर प्रयुक्त, फिनिशिंग के लिए हैमेल-- ग्राई एम : 133-- 1975	
40. 1803750	1988-03-16	सिघल पेट्स प्रा. लि., 1 आलम बाग, लखनऊ-226004 (उ.प्र.)	वांछित रंग शुष्क डिस्टेम्पर-- ग्राई एम : 427-- 1965	
41. 1803851	1988-03-16	मोनेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रा. कैलो बल्लभगढ़ जिला फरीदाबाद, (कार्यालय : 88 सेक्टर 15, फरीदाबाद-121002)	सुवाह्य अग्नि शामकों और रासायनिक अग्नि- शामकों के लिए रिफिल ग्राई एम : 5490 (भाग 1)-- 1977	
42. 1803952	1988-03-16	रवि ट्रेडिंग कं., रिंग रोड नं. 2, मानपुरी, डा. बीरगांव, रायपुर-493221 (म.प्र.) कार्यालय : रीना ब्लॉक 6/7/996 नहोरपाड़ा, रायपुर (म.प्र.)	सीमेंट पैकिंग के लिए जूट बैंकिंग कैट्टे-- ग्राई एम : 2580-1982	
43. 1804045	1988-03-16	ए.बी.एम केमीकल, 98 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-II, अंडीगढ़	मृदु साबुन, टाइप 1 और 2 ग्राई एम : 7532-1974	
44. 1804146	1988-03-16	श्री नेट केमीकल्स (पेट्रोसाइड्स डिवीजन), प्लाट नं. ई-1 एवं ई-2, बस्ती-272002 कार्यालय : श्रीधरी निवास, सेन्ट्रल बैंक बिल्डिंग, राजाबाजार (बस्ती)	मैलाथियॉन थुरकन वर्ण 5 % ग्राई एम : 2568-1978	
45. 1804247	1988-03-16	अलका इंडस्ट्रीज (पेट्स) प्रा. लि., जयप्रकाश नगर, आलम बाग, लखनऊ-226005 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 46 पुराना किला, लखनऊ-226001 (उ.प्र.)	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमीनियम रोशन ग्राई एम : 2339-1963	
46. 1804248	1988-03-16	इंडियन एल्युमिनियम केम्बल्स लि., इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, ग्वालियर-474004	अति उच्च घोल्यता के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चासक (400 किवा और अधिक) ग्राई एम : 398 (भाग 5)- 1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
47. 1804449	1988-03-16	पमव फूड इंडस्ट्रीज, मोड नं. 341, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मोकुल रोड, बुबली-580030	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा. के बीकोर कन्स्तर आईएस: 10325-1982	
48. 1804550	1988-03-16	भारत वायर, रोप मैन्यु. कं. एल बी एस, बंधप (प) बम्बई-400078	बाड़ लगाने के लिए जस्तीकृत इस्पात के कांटेदार तार आईएस: 278-1978	
49. 1804651	1988-03-16	श्री धिरूमलार्द इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा. लि., मिर्कोट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स पो. बा. नं. 10, होसूर-635109	ग्रेट संघारित्र 5 कि. वी. ए. ग्राउ तक, 415 वां ड्रेल्ड संबद्ध सेल्फ हैटिंग टाइप, एम पी पी परावैद्युत और ताप स्वयं 50° से आईएस: 2834-1986	
50. 1804752	1988-03-16	बैबी इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कोकर, रोबी-834001 कार्यालय: आई आई टी ए, गुजरा, पटना-800001	स्वायर नीज गोबेल (1.8 किग्रा, ब्लेड केवल)-- आईएस: 274 (भाग 1)-1981	
51. 1804853	1988-03-16	शोमा फेब्रिक, डी-19/4 पीछला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-110020	1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टना के लिए एल्युमीनियम और तांबा बालकों वाली खोलदार और खोल रहित पी बी सी रोडिग केवल, बाहरी/अन्य ताप उपयोग की केवल को छोड़कर-- आईएस: 984-1977	
52. 1804954	1988-03-16	एन. एस. ब्रह्म, 6344 गली ईश्वरी प्रसाद, बाड़ा हिन्दूराव, दिल्ली-110006	तेल दाब स्टोक के बनेर, पचनाम 1 मोर करने वाले टाइप-- आईएस: 8808-1985	
53. 1805047	1988-04-01	इंडियन ग्रावरन एंड स्टील कं., (गोयल इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन ट्रिबिस्टिंग एजेंट), 12 पी टी आर साइडिंग, कोल बिपी, मालीमार, हावड़ा। कार्यालय: 50 चौरंगी रोड, कलकत्ता।	कंकोट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य इस्पात के विकृत सरिंग और तार माहज: 20 मिमी तक केवल-- आईएस: 1786-1985	
54. 1805148	1988-04-01	भारत हेमरिंग एंड इंजी., बीहड़ा बागची, बार्न-325205 (राजस्थान)	मिलिडर टाइप, नुकीले दातेदार, पनारे द्वारा पावर घोशर की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 35 अश्वशक्ति केवल-- आईएस: 9020-1979	
55. 1805249	1988-04-01	प्रकाश मेटल, मंडी रोड, बार्न-325205 (राजस्थान)	मिलिडर टाइप, नुकीले दातेदार, पनारे द्वारा पावर घोशर की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 35 अश्वशक्ति केवल-- आईएस: 9020-1979	
56. 1805350	1988-04-01	हिन्दुस्तान एग्री इम्प्लीमेंट्स, 74 न्यू धान मंडी, कोटा-324007 (राजस्थान)	मिलिडर टाइप, नुकीले दातेदार, पनारे द्वारा पावर घोशर की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 35 अश्वशक्ति केवल-- आईएस: 9020-1979	
57. 1805451	1988-04-01	कोटा इंजी. वर्कर्स, 21-वी न्यू धान मंडी, कोटा-324001 (राजस्थान)	मिलिडर टाइप, नुकीले दातेदार, पनारे द्वारा पावर घोशर की सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं रेटिंग 35 अश्वशक्ति केवल-- आईएस: 9020-1979	
58. 1805552	1988-04-01	अजंता केबल्स प्रा. लि., 9/80 विश्वास नगर, बागची गली, शाहदवा, दिल्ली-110032	स्थिर सस्थापनों हेतु 1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टना के लिए एल्युमीनियम और तांबा बालकों वाली खोलदार और खोलरहित पी बी सी रोडिग केवल बाहरी/अन्य ताप अवस्था वाली केवल सहित-- आईएस: 694-1977	
59. 1805653	1988-04-01	आर पी इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स (प्रा.) लि., प्रभादेवी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ब्लाक नं. 17, पहला तल, बीर भावरकर मार्ग, बम्बई-400025	अरीर स्तरीय श्रवण सहायकीय श्रेणी मोडरेट प्रबल केवल दोनों बिना प्रेरण कुंडली के-- आईएस: 1786-1985	
60. 1805754	1988-04-01	टाटा स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, 251, 252, 253 स्माल फैक्ट्री एरिया, बदरगंज, नागपुर-440008	कंकोट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य इस्पात के विकृत सरिंग और तार-- आईएस: 1786-1985	
61. 1805855	1988-04-01	एम. पी. उद्योग लि., पो. बा. नं. 69, गुदाबया, कानपुर-208005	वनस्पति पैकिंग के लिए तम्ब बैलियां-- 1 किग्रा. धारिता-- आईएस: 11352-1985	
62. 1805956	1988-04-01	मै. अलका इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., जयप्रकाश नगर, आलमबाग, लखनऊ-226005 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय 46 पुगना किला, लखनऊ-226001 (उ.प्र.)	वांछित रंग का डिस्टेंडर, तेल इमल्शन-- आईएस: 428-1969	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
63. 1806049	1988-04-01	दिल्ली ट्यूब्स प्रा. लि., 8 नं० चरम इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हैदराबाद-501507	यांत्रिक और सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्पात के पाइप टाइप/ग्रेड : ई और डब्ल्यू 200 आईएस : 3601--1984	
64. 1806150	1988-04-01	सै० प्रमला इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि०, जयप्रकाश नगर, आलमबाग, लखनऊ-226005 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 46 पुराना किला, लखनऊ-226001 (उ.प्र.)	सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए भारतीय मानक रंगों के अनुसार, फिनिशिंग के लिए ब्रूश के बिना जर्म बालों कम चमक वाला लेयर शुद्ध रोलर-- आईएस : 123-1962	
65. 1806251	1988-04-01	गुडूम जी पल्प एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०, जलिया चौम्वर, 60 डा. बी.बी. गार्डी मार्ग, बम्बई-400003 (महाराष्ट्र), बेरगांव, चिंचवाड़, पुणे-411033 (महाराष्ट्र)	बुल्बकीय स्वादी लक्षण पहचान वाले शैव मृदुण के कागज आईएस : 11087--1986	
66. 1806352	1988-04-01	फाइन आई इंडस्ट्रीज, गुरुदेव बहादुर नगर (विशुबी) फगवाड़ा-144401	निम्न के लिए तीन पिन प्लग और साकेट साउटलेट-- (क) प्लग टाइप प्लग 15 एम्प (ख) साकेट, प्लग टाइप, 5 और 15 एम्प (ग) साकेट, मल्टी टाइप 9 ए रेटिंग आईएस : 1193--1967	
67. 1806453	1988-04-01	इमिटेक्स इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन प्रा. लि., गणपति डा० कोयम्बतूर-641001	गाफ, टुंटे, राजे पानी के लिए निम्नज्य पल्प सैट-- आईएस : 8034--1976	
68. 1806554	1988-04-01	आर के वायर्स (प्रा.) लि., सी-9, पनकी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गंगागंज, कानपुर-208022 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 117/491, बंधुनगर, कानपुर-208005 (उ.प्र.)	कठोर कपित इस्पात तार आईएस : 8034--1976	
69. 1806655	1988-04-01	शैलाहोला ब्रदर्स, ज.मनगर रोड, प्रभात सोल्वेंट कंप. इन्ड, साधाघाट-360006, जिला राजकोट	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर बल्लन आईएस : 10325--1987	
70. 1806756	1988-04-01	त्रिवेणी पाइप वर्क्स, गार्डियन, (भोगपुर) निराजपुर रोड, हलाहाबाद। कार्यालय : 271 मासफोर्ड गंज, हलाहाबाद	प्रबलित संसेट कंक्रीट पाइप श्रेणी एन पी 2 साइज 200 मिमी से 900 मिमी तक श्रेणी एन पी 3-- साइज 350 मिमी से 900 मि.मी. आईएस : 458--1971	
71. 1806857	1988-04-01	भारत स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, ए-1, ए-3, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मोती अर्वा, हैदराबाद-500040	बाइ लगाने के लिए जस्ताकृत इस्पात प्रबलित पाइप- तार तार टाइप ए और बी-- आईएस : 278--1978	
72. 1806958	1988-04-01	हिमाचल वायर प्रोडक्ट्स, जी.टी. रोड, डेमताल लहसोत, नूतपुर जिला कांगड़ा (हि.प्र.)	एम्.एस. एंगल और प्लेट के लिए संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)-- आईएस : 226--1976	
73. 1807051	1988-04-01	गूडविल आईटी इंडस्ट्रीज, नई आबादा, गिव नगर, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जालंधर-144004	जी एम गेट वायर साइज : 15 मिमी से 50 मिमी तक श्रेणी 1 पेच फस् सिरे-- आईएस : 778--1984	
74. 1807152	1988-04-01	आर.के. पाइप्स (प्रा.) लि., सी-9, पनकी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गंगागंज, कानपुर-208022 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 117/491 पानुनगर, कानपुर-208005 (उत्तर प्रदेश)	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार आपातपूर्ण तिन अथवा केवल आईएस : 280--1978	
75. 1807251	1988-04-01	सीटर आईटी फिटकाइट प्रा. लि., मधु रावास बामनजी रोड, सकशाती लेन, मारोल नाका, अंधेरी (पू.)-400059	अग्नि शमत के गुणक बूझ टाइप-साधारण आईएस : 4308--1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
76. 1807354	1988-04-01	सामन (इंडिया) इंडस्ट्रीज, बम्बई	खारा रंग निमित्तिता और मिश्रण-- आईएस : 5346--1975	
77. 1807455	1988-04-01	एशोकलवरल एम्प्लीमेंट्स एंड ग्राम स्टेटिमिल, मम्बाला रोड, जगदीशपुरी-135001 (हरियाणा)	एम्प्लीमेंटम मिश्रणों की दूध की टंकियों-- आईएस : 1825--1971	
78. 1807556	1988-04-01	न्यू डेयरी प्लांट, बनसोरा, जिला मुनेरा (म.प्र.) मालिश्वर कुशु सघ (महवारी) मर्यादित की एक ईकाई-- कार्यालय : गरी का मंदिर-474005 (म.प्र.)	पुनरुत्पादन शुद्ध किया गया दूध पाउडर-- आईएस : 1165--1986	
79. 1807657	1988-04-01	स्टार प्लास्टिक, मूनकागा, त्रिपुरा-680583	जल आपूर्ति के लिए विनायक समेट जोड़ इष्टित इजेक्शन संवर्धन पी पी री साईकट फिटिंग -- (i) 90° एल्बो--साइज 20 मिमी से 110 मिमी तक-- (ii) 90° टी साईज मिमी से 110 मिमी तक-- (iii) साईकट--साइज 30 मिमी से 110 मिमी तक-- आईएस : 7834 (भाग 3, 4 और 6)--1975	
80. 1807758	1988-04-01	ट्राइडेंट केबलवेस प्रा. लि., डी-72 मोखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-110020	1100 घंटा तक कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए कबलित और अकबलित पी पी सी गंधित (ट्रैव इयूटी) बिजली की केबल-- आईएस : 1554 (भाग 1)--1976	
81. 1807859	1988-04-01	अलका इंडस्ट्रीज (पेन्ट्स) प्रा. लि., आलम बाग, लखनऊ-226005 (उ.प्र.) कार्यालय : 46 पुराना किला, लखनऊ-226001 (उत्तर प्रदेश)	प्राइमिंग के लिए वायु में सूखने वाला तैयार शुद्ध पेन्ट आईएस : 2074--1979	
82. 1807900	1988-04-01	फाइन आर्ट इंडस्ट्रीज (रीज.), गुरु तेगबहादुर नगर, (दिल्ली), फगवाड़ा-144401	घरेलू और ऐसे ही प्रयोजनों के लिए मिश्रित, फलन टाइप 5ए और 5ए, मल्ल टाइप, 15 रेडिंग-- आईएस : 3854--1986	
83. 1808050	1988-04-01	श्री वैष्णवी एलम इंडस्ट्रीज, 2 सन्ताना, साइक स्ट्रीट, चीटाई, मद्रास-600112	एम्प्लीमेंटम के टाइवर बॉल्ट, वैरल टाइप सभी साइज-- आईएस : 204 (भाग 2)--1974	
84. 1808154	1988-04-01	प्लेस पैक, 12 घनलक्ष्मी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ग्राम लखधर तालुक, बेसिन जि. ठाणे, (कार्यालय : 6 कमला टैम्स, मुंबई-400005) इक के सामने, मुभाप रोड, बिले पार्क (पू) बम्बई-400037	पुन बटन स्टेशन (सिमिट मिश्रित, जंकशन बाक्स, विनायक बाक्स, केबल गैजिंग सोल्ट स्टैंडर्ड पैक-- आईएस : 4148--1981	
85. 1808255	1988-04-01	प्रेस स्टील एंड एल्यूमिनियम इंडस्ट्रीज, जी टी रोड (महानंद साहब), मडी मोक्षिन्दगढ़ (पं. बंगाल)	संरचना हस्तात (मानक किस्म) रोल मेकन के लिए, साइज 8 मिमी से 25 मिमी आयस-- आईएस : 226--1975	
86. 1808356	1988-04-01	विश्व कृषि सां. मेड पाइप क., प्लांट न. सी-19, एम आई डी सी एरिया, कोहारा, यवतमा (महा.)	प्रबलित समेट बर्कट पाइप, थ्रेण, एन पी 2 साइज 500 मिमी से 1200 मिमी तक थ्रेण एन पी 3--साइज 900 मिमी-- आईएस : 458--1971	
87. 1808457	1988-04-01	प्रारंभिक समेट लि., रेड्डी, पन्नायम प्रा. पेर, एन्गलूर डाक, एरियालूर तालुक, त्रिची-621704. कार्यालय : न. 1 थिंस कावोनो, सेकेण्ड स्ट्रीट, पो. ऑ. न. 6912, मद्रास-600018	साधारण पोर्टलेड समेट-- आईएस : 269--1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
88. 1808558	1988-04-01	टाकर्स एंड ट्रांसफार्मर्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 6, सेक्टर 4, महिबाबाद, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गजियाबाद-201065	ए. सी. बिजली के मीटर, एक फेजी, सम्पूर्ण धारा वाट घंटा मीटर, थ्रेणी 2, 2.5-30 एम्प मूल धारा-- आईएस : 722 (भाग 2)--1977 के अनुसार	
89. 1808659	1988-04-01	टाकर्स एंड ट्रांसफार्मर्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 6, सेक्टर 4, महिबाबाद, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गजियाबाद-201065	ए. सी. बिजली के मीटर, एक फेजी, सम्पूर्ण धारा, वाट घंटा मीटर, थ्रेणी 2, 10 एम्प मूल धारा केवल आईएस : 722 (भाग 2)--1977	
90. 1808760	1988-04-01	मैक्राट सिलिंडर्स, हेवी इंजी. प्र. प्रा. लि., ए-11 एम आई डी सी, जालना-431203	पुराने एल पी जी सिलिंडरों की रिक्वा. शक्ति-- आईएस : 2196--1982	
91. 1808601	1988-04-01	पेस्टीसाइड्स इंडिया, पो. बा. नं. 20 उषासमागर रोड, उदयपुर-313001	कैल्शियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड का बोपिंग, 30 व्यमानानुसार आईएस : 9360--1980	
92. 1808962	1988-04-16	मोदी सीमेंट लि., मोदी ग्राम, बलोडा बाजार (सीबी), रायपुर-493332 (म. प्र.)	पोर्टलैंड पोपलासा सीमेंट-- आईएस : 1489-1970	
93. 1809055	1988-04-01	मृषण इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, एम-192 गली अन्धशेखर बाबापुर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110033	1100 वी तक कार्यवाही बोल्टों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम और तांबा बालकों वाली खोलवा और खोल रहित पी सी सी रोधित केवल-- आईएस : 694--1977	
94. 1809156	1988-04-01	इलेक्ट्री मेटल टैक्स लि., लक्ष्मीपुरा, डा. गजिया दक्षिण, 24 परगना (प. बं.) कार्यालय : 3 कैमक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700016	आयताकार दाबित इस्पात टैंक टाइप-- आईएस : 804--1967	
95. 1809257	1988-04-01	सूर्य इन्वैस्टिग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग, 10 एन टी एस, सोनाडिनिधी-700083 कार्यालय : 10 ए. जे. रॉय लेन, कलकत्ता-700001	स्टेनलेस इस्पात के मेज पर के बर्तन ग्रेड-- आईएस : 4324--1985	
96. 1809358	1988-04-01	एम पी स्टेट कापरेटिव आयात मंडल प्रोडक्ट्स फेडरेशन लि., बनस्पति प्लांट, चूरुहट, जिला सोनी-486771 (कार्यालय : 214) महाराणा प्रताप नगर, भगवान काम्पेबस, भोपाल	बनस्पति पैकिंग के लिए नमूने पैकियां--1 कि. ग्रा आरिफा-- आईएस : 11353--1985	
97. 1809459	1988-04-01	बजरंग आयरन फाउंड्री, बी-4, फाउंड्री नगर, हाथरस रोड, डा. माराइच आगरा	बालू के साथ में होने स्पिगट और साकेट पाइप मादज : 100 मिमी एन डी-- आईएस : 1779--1979	
98. 1809560	1988-04-01	बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि., (ए. ग. ब. आ. इंडिया एंटरप्राइजेज), परिष्कार, 24 परगना (उत्तर) (प. बं.) कार्यालय : 6 गणेश अन्ध एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-700018 (प. बं.)	एल्यूमिनियम फेरिक ग्रेड 1 और 2-- आईएस : 299--1980	
99. 1809661	1988-04-01	ग्रैंड कैम इंडस्ट्रीज, 272 जी आई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, एक्सप्रेट साकरपाड़ा	धायरम, उपचार करने का फार्मिशन 75-- आईएस : 4783--1982	
100. 1809762	1988-04-01	जयराज स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, सुब्रह्मण्यपलायम रोड, गन्नाकिबाई मिल डा. कार्यालय : 15/12 मिथ रोड, कोयम्बरूर-641001	कॉस्ट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य इस्पात के बिजुल सरिफ और तार-- आईएस : 1786--1985	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
101. 1809863	1988-04-01	जायसवाल कैमिकल्स प्रा. लि. , एफ-8/1, एम आई डी सी इंड. एरिया, हिंगना रोड, नागपुर।	एच डी टाइप डबल लोहे के मेन होल के डबलन और फ्रेम— आई एस : 1725 (भाग 2)—1974	
102. 1809964	1988-04-01	जायसवाल कैमिकल्स प्रा. लि. , एफ-8/1, एम आई डी सी इंड. एरिया, हिंगना रोड, नागपुर	डबल लोहे के मेन होल के डबलन और फ्रेम एच डी आयनाकार टाइप, एक मॉल— आई एस : 1726 (भाग 6)—1974	
103. 1810040	1988-04-01	परफेक्ट एप्लाइड प्रा. लि. , ए-34, नारायणा इंड. एरिया, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-110028	द्रव गै के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस चूल्हा, मोप्रायर्स निकिल/कोमिग्रम लापित हाथा। आई एस : 4246-1984	
104. 1810141	1988-04-01	कैमिकल सेन्ट्रल इंडिया, प्लॉट नं. II, सेमी अवेन, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, खेड़ा इतारोई-461111 (म. प्र. )	अवनो के बाहर प्रयुक्त फिल्टरिंग के लिए इन्सुल रंग सवर्ग न. 1 सफेद प्लेड आई एस : 2932-1974	
105. 1810242	1988-04-01	मध्य इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन, 11/12-बी, रामबाग, आगरा-282006 (उ. प्र. )	जल, गैस और मल-जल के लिए ऑटिज डबल लोहे के पाइप, दो फ्लैज आन आई एस : 7181-1974	
106. 1810343	1988-04-01	मुकुट इंडस्ट्रीज, रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, धीलपुर	उच्च बिस्फोटकों के लिए नालीदार फाइबर बोर्ड के बॉक्स आई एस : 10121 (भाग 1)—1986	
107. 1810444	1988-04-01	चितरंजन इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स एंड पम्पस, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, काँगी डा. मिहिजाम, जिला धुमका-715354 (बिहार)	तीन फेजी स्क्रिबल पिजरी प्रेरण मोटर, 1.5 से 3.7 किवा रेटिंग श्रेणी ई. रोशन सहित आई एस : 325-1976	
108. 1810545	1988-04-01	उपाध्याय बाल्मि संस्थ. प्रा. लि. 245 के रोड, बालगाछी, हाथड़ा, कार्या : नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कचकना-700001	जल, गैस और मल-जल के लिए दाब पाइपों के लिए डबल लोहे के डबल पाइप के निम्न भाग : — भाग 7 फ्लैज चढ़े साकेट भाग 8 फ्लैज चढ़े स्पिगट भाग 9 कान्वर भाग 21 दो फ्लैज चढ़े टेपर आई एस : 1538 (भाग 1 से भाग 23)— 1976	
109. 1810646	1988-04-01	अलिन्ड मशीन इंडस्ट्रीज, बंडा नगर इंड. एस्टेट, गोकुल रोड, दुबली-580030, कार्या : मुकुंतीरमट रोड, दुबली-5800028	जल, गैस मल-जल के लिए दो फ्लैज चढ़े ऑटिज हुले लोहे के पाइप आई एस : 7181-1974	
110. 1810747	1988-04-01	शार बी पाइप्स एंड प्रोफाइल्स लि. , संधवा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आगरा-अम्बर रोड, संधवा-451666	अपवास्टीकृत पीवीसी पाइप श्रेणी 2 माइज 1800 मिमी तक श्रेणी 3 माइज 180 मिमी तक आई एस : 4985-1981	
111. 1810848	1988-04-01	गुजरात सल्फेट कैमिकल्स एंड फर्टिलाइजर्स, 17, जीआईडीसी, मंवीमारी जिला, बड़ीदा, (गुजरात) कार्या : 104, के.पी. ट्रेड सेंटर, करवीबाग, बड़ीदा-390018 (गुजरात)	जिक सल्फेट, कृषि ग्रेड आई एस : 8249-1976	
112. 1810949	1988-04-01	एम सी के सुपरियर, रबड़ केबल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि. , रामचन्द्र डे स्ट्रीट, रथाला, नरसपुर, 24 परगना (प. बं. ) कार्या : 370/1 : जी एनएमसी रोड, कचकना-7000047	सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए 1100 घं तक कार्य- कारी मोलता के लिए तांबा चालकों वाली खोल चढ़ी नम्य केबल आई एस : 9968 (भाग 1)—1981	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
113. 1811042	1988-04-01	पाइनियर बुड प्राइवट प्रा. लि., मालामपुर, मगगर्हना, असम कार्या : 5 फेन्सी लेन, कलकत्ता-700001	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड ग्रेड-बी डब्ल्यू पी और बी डब्ल्यू ग्रा आईएम : 303-1975	
114. 1811143	1988-04-01	स्टीलैस इंस्ट्रुज लि., (मिनिमेक्स डिवी) प्लाट नं. 98-बी (एनपी) एम्बासूर इंड. एस्टेट, मन्नम-600098	सुवाहा अग्नि शामक, जल टाइप (गैस वाक) आईएम : 940-1976	
115. 1811244	1988-04-01	अरुणाचल सां एंड बेनीर मिन्स प्रा. लि., अयरासपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, कार्या : 5 फेन्सी लेन, कलकत्ता-700001	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड ग्रेड : बीडब्ल्यूपी, बी डब्ल्यू आर और डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू ग्रा आईएम : 303-1975	
116. 1811345	1988-04-01	नेशनल प्लाईवुड इंस्ट्रुज लि., मकुम रोड, तिनसुकिया, असम-786125 कार्या : 125, फेन्सी लेन, कलकत्ता-700001	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड ग्रेड : बीडब्ल्यूपी और डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यू ग्रा आईएम : 303-1975	
117. 1811446	1988-04-01	रबड़ वेज, 13/3, माहल स्टोन, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद-121003 (हरियाणा)	प्रेमर चुकर, के लिए रबड़ गैस कैंट आईएम : 7466-1974	
118. 1811547	1988-04-01	शिवानन्द टिन कन्टेनर्स, 2384-ए, तिलकनगर, भवनाथर-581103, जिला-धरबाड़।	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 18-किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्टर आईएम : 10325-1982	
119. 1811648	1988-04-01	रवि आयरन इंस्ट्रुज, फरह, जिला-मथुरा (उ.प्र.)	मल के लिए बालू के साथ में डब्ले निम्न स्पिगट और साकेट पाइप और फिटिंग 1. मल के लिए बालू के साथ में डब्ले स्पिगट के स्पिगट एंड साकेट पाइप साइज : 100 मिमी, 2 कम त्रिज्या के बैन्ड 75 मिमी से 92 मिमी 3. समान शाखा अंशकार ऐसे सहित साइज : 75 मिमी, 92 1/2 सेमी 4. असमान शाखा साइज 100, 75 मिमी, 92 1/2 5. सी.आई. ट्रेप साइज 100 सेमी. 6. सी.आई. साकेट साइज 100 सेमी. आईएम : 1729-1979	
120. 1811749	1988-04-01	तिफी फेल्ड इंस्ट्रुज, प्रतापपुर घा, हुलोल, जिला-पंचमहल (गुजरात)	जल सह एवं नमी सह बनाने के लिए बिटुमेन नमदे टाइप 3, ग्रेड आईएम : 1322-1982	
121. 1811850	1988-04-01	वि इंडियन स्टील रोलिंग मिन्स लि., सेरुमाबिलेरी, मेगुगाडु, काराकैल-609603 कार्या : 156 श्रीमया रोड, मन्नम-600006	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) में बेल्न हेलु डलवा बिलेट इंगट और सतत हल बिलेट आईएम : 6915-1978	
122. 1811951	1988-04-01	—यथोपरि—	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) में बेल्न हेलु डलवा बिलेट इंगट और सतत हल बिलेट आईएम : 6915-1978	
123. 1812044	1988-04-16	एबी रबड़ इंस्ट्रुज, 36/38, जय बी बी रोड, धूमुरी, हावड़ा (प.बं.) कार्या : 74 अमनाबाल बजाज स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700007 (प. बं.)	इंधन डिस्पानिंग के लिए रबड़ होज आईएम : 2396-1981	
124. 1812145	1988-04-16	फैब्रिस्टन केबल्स (इंडिया), 298/1, प्रा.-गोडियापुर, महरीली, नई दिल्ली-60	1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टना तक एल्यु- मीनियम और तांबा बालकों वाली कबचित और अकबचित पीवीसी रोपित (हैवी ड्यूटी) केबल, ग्रान नाप अवस्थाओं की केबलों को छोड़कर आईएम : 1854 (भाग 1)-1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
125. 1812246	1988-04-16	मेटी स्टोव इंडस्ट्रीज, दिल्ली-110035	वेब बाथ स्टोव आईएस : 1342-1978	
126. 1812347	1988-04-16	ब्राइट इंजी. कम्पनी, 25-ए, के. आर. पुल रोड, गणपति डा, कोयम्बतूर-641006	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए साफ, ठंडे ताजे पानी के लिए, कैंनिज अपकेन्ट्री पम्प आईएस : 6595-1980	
127. 1812448	1988-04-16	स्टीलैक्स इंडस्ट्रीज (मिनी मेक्स लि.), प्लॉट नं. 98-बी (एन.पी.) ग्रामाट्टूर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मद्रास-600008	मुवाह्य ग्रिन शामकों के लिए रिक्ति आईएस : 5490 (भाग 2)-1977	
128. 1812549	1988-04-16	हावडा मिल्स कं. लि. , 493/सी, जी. टी. रोड, (दक्षिण), हावडा-711102 (प. बं.)	मीमेंट पैकिंग के लिए पटमन के पैकिंग कट्टे आईएस : 2500-1982	
129. 1812650	1988-04-16	कोलगेज इंडस्ट्रीज, 17-ए, एनारामपलायम रोड, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर-641006	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अपकेन्ट्री पम्प और तीन फेजी, स्क्रिबलिंग विजरी ग्रेण मोटर, 3 किवा. तक श्रेणी ई रोधन मद्दिन आईएस : 7538-1975	
130. 1812751	1988-04-16	लक्ष्मी स्टोर्स, प्लॉट नं. 10, सेक्टर-10 बी, लाइट इंडस्ट्री एरिया, गांधीधाम (कच्छ) पिनकोड-370201 (गुज.), कार्या: 29 पारेख मार्केट, गांधी धाम (कच्छ) पिन-370201 (गुजरात)	घायोडीन युक्त नमक आईएस : 7224-1985	
131. 1812852	1988-04-16	दि नमिलनाइ पोल्ड्री इक्विपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन लि., (फीड मिक्सिंग यूनिट) 2, मेनवमन, मद्रास-600035 (कार्या: 561, अस्तामलाई, मद्रास-600018)	मिश्रित पशु आहार, टाइप-2 आईएस : 2052-1979	
132. 1812953	1988-04-16	खेतावन कैमीकल्स एंड फर्टीलाइजर्स लि., बुयानिका, डा. हल्दिगा पोर्ट, जिला सिवनापुर-721602 (प. बं.) कार्या : सर्कुलर कोर्ट, 8वां तल, 8-आचार्य, टी.सी. बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-17।	संक्रयूरिक अम्ल, तकनीकी ग्रेड आईएस : 266-1977	

[मं. के प्र वि/13 : 11]

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1990

S. O. 3422.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. Licence No. No. (CM/L)	Operative Date	Name and Address of the Licencee	Article/Process covered by the licences and the relevant IS: Designation
1	2	3	4
1. 1799886	1988-03-16	M/s Punjab Agricultural Industries, Near P.W.D. Rest House, Rampura, Phol-151103 (Bhatinda)	Safety requirements for power threshers syndicator (conveyer rollers feed type) rating 25 to 50 HP IS: 9020—1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. 1799987	1988-03-16	M/s Amar Cables, A-28, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cables with aluminium and copper con- ductor for working voltages upto and including 1100V including cables for use under out door and low temperature conditions. IS: 694—1977	
3. 1800037	1988-03-16	M/s Popular Lamp Works, B/28, Ispat Pully, Durgapur, Burdwan, West Bengal-713212	Tungsten filament general lighting service lamps of 60m upto and including 100W, 230V rating, coiled coil with B22 d Caps IS: 418—1978	
4. 1800138	1988-03-16	M/s Jayant Extraction Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bedeshwar, Jamnagar-361 002	Flexible pouches for the packing of vanas- pati, 1 kg capacity IS: 11352—1985	
5. 1800239	1988-03-16	M/s Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd., A-10/1, MIDC Industrial Area, Kalmeshwar-441501 Distt: Nagpur having their office at: Chatterjee International Centre (19th Floor), 33A, Jawaharlal Mehru Road, Calcutta-700071	Galvanized steel sheets Thickness : 0.4mm and 0.5mm 250 grade of coating only IS: 277—1985	
6. 1800340	1988-03-16	M/s Raika Re-Rolling Mills, 32, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai-490026 (M.P.) having their office at: Raika Bhawan, New Khurshipar, Bhilai-490012 (M.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality) Round and equal angles only IS: 226—1975	
7. 1800441	1988-03-16	M/s Ranchi Packaging Enterprises Opp. Imam Kothi, Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi-834001	5-Ply, double walled, corrugated fibre board packages for packing commercial high explosives IS: 10212 (Part 1)—1986	
8. 1800542	1988-03-16	M/s Joyalakshmi Enterprises, Opp. Iyer Hospital, 4, Trichy Road, Singanallur, Coimbatore-641005	Three phase squirrel cage induction motors 2.2 Kw rating, class A insulation IS: 7538—1975	
9. 1800643	1988-03-16	M/s Biren Manufacturing Co. (Cables) Pvt. Ltd., 460, Shambhu Nath Compound Friends Colony, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110032 (Office: R-52, Vikash Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092)	PVC insulated winding wires for submersible motors, PVC type 2, Grade 1 IS: 8783—1978	

1	2	3	4	5
10. 1800744	1988-03-16	M/s Yuksom Breweries Ltd., Melli Bazar, South Sikkim, Pin: 737128	Beer IS: 3865—1978	
11. 1800845	1988-03-16	M/s Vayaz Indian Pesticides (P) Ltd. 16-B, Moula Ali Industrial Estate, Hyderabad-500040	BHC 10 Dusting powder (Gamma Isomer 1.3%) IS: 561—1978	
12. 1800946	1988-03-16	M/s Sulphur Mills (P) Ltd., MIDC Plot No. 8, Turbhe Naka, Thana Belapur Road, Thane having their office at: 303/304, T.V. Estate, S.K. Ahire Marg (Behind Glaxo) Worli, Bombay-400025	Endosulfan 35% Emulsifiable concentrates IS: 4323—1980	
13. 1801039	1988-03-16	M/s Hindustan Pulverising Mills, G.T. Karnal Road. Bakoli, Delhi-110036 having their office at: 209/210 Anupam Bhawan, Azadpur Commercial Complex, Delhi-110033	Dichloroves emulsifiable concentrates 76% IS: 527—1978	
14. 1801140	1988-03-16	M/s Vayaz Indian Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., 16-B, Moula Ali Industrial Estate, Hyderabad-500040	Heat treatment of aluminium alloys IS: 8960—1978	
15. 1801241	1988-03-16	M/s Tara Cements (P) Ltd., 6 KM Stone, Nizampur Road, Narnaul (Haryana), having their office at: 694, II Floor, Ghawari Bazar, Delhi-110006	Ordinary portland cement IS: 269—1976	
16. 1801342	1988-03-16	M/s Wood Crafts Assam, Prop: Jaishree Tea and Industries Ltd., P.O. Mariani, Distt: Jorhat, Assam, Having their office at: Industry House, 10, Camac Street, Calcutta-700007	Plywood for general purposes BWR Grade IS: 303—1975	
17. 1801443	1988-03-16	M/s Saboo Cement Industries, Industrial Area, Shrinagar Road, P.O. Madar. Ajmer-305024	Ordinary portland cement— IS: 269—1976	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	1801544	1988-03-16	M/s. Dhere Concrete Products Co., Near Saswad Road, Railway Station, S. No. 164/2 & 3 Fursungi, Tel : Haveli, Distt. Pune having their office at : 731, Budhwar Peth, Laxmi Road, Near City Post Office, Pune-411002	Reinforced cement concrete pipes Class NP 2—Sizes 500 mm upto and including 800 mm. IS : 458—1971
19.	1801645	1988-03-16	M/s. Lipton India Ltd., Kasganj Road, Etah Dairy, Etah-207001 (U.P.).	Milk Powder and skim milk powder IS : 1165—1986
20.	1801746	1988-03-16	M/s. K. Streetlite Electric Corpn., 55, Industrial Area, Faridabad-121001.	Lumanaires for street lighting suitable for 1 x 40 W and 2 x 40 W tubular flourescent lamps non-cut off side entry type with mounting height upto 8 meters. IS : 2149—1970
21.	1801847	1988-03-16	M/s Shinkolite Pvt. Ltd., 91, Village Chattarpur, New Delhi-110030 (Office : 39 Ansari Market, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002).	Luminaires for street lighting, suitable for 1 x 40 W and 2 x 40 W tubular flourescent lamps non-cut off; sidentry entry type for group B lighting in- stallation; mounting height upto 8 meters. IS : 2149—1970
22.	1801948	1988-03-16	M/s Rajdhani Associates Pvt. Ltd., A-22(B), Industrial Area, Behror, Alwar (Raj.)	Ordinary portland cement IS : 269—1976
23.	1802041	1988-03-16	M/s. Sarda Plywood Industries Ltd., Jeypore Road, Jeypore, Distt. Dibrugarh, Assam. having their office at : 9, Parsee Church Street Calentta-700 001.	Black Boards— IS : 1659—1979
24.	1802142	1988-03-16	M/s Agasti Industries 6-A, Raj Industrial Estate, Ramkar Road, Near Dahisar Check Naka Mira, Distt. Thane 401104 (Office - 101, Dhiraj Apartment, Willmanrao lamant Road, Dahisar, Bombay-400068).	Submersible pump sets for clear, cold, fresh water . IS : 8084—1976
25.	1802243	1988-03-16	M/s Udhayakrishna Engineering Works, 2, Peranaidu, Street, Coimbatore-641004.	Three phase, submersible motors of ratings upto and including 5.5 KW, 415V, wet type and temperature category 'B'. IS : 9283—1979
26.	1802344	1988-03-16	M/s Mouli and Sons Pvt. Ltd., 335, Cross Cut Road, Coimbatore-640012.	Three phase submersible motors upto and including 7.5 kw rating, 415V, wet type and temperature category 'B'

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Office - 125 Rajaji Road, Ramnagar, Coimbatore-641009).	IS : 9283—1979	
27. 1802445	1988-03-16	M/s Aquasub Engineering Tudiyalur Post, Coimbatore-641034	Three phase submersible motors 3.7 KW rating, 415 V, Wet type and temperature Category 'B'	IS : 9283—1979
28. 1802546	1988-03-16	M/s Mahendra Industries, 428/2, Kalapatty Road, Coimbatore-641035	Three phase submersible motors of 2.2 Kw and 3.7 KW 415V, wet type and temperature Category 'B'	IS:9283—1979
29. 1802647	1988-03-16	M/s Sunrise Capacitors Corporation, Sangam Industrial Estate, Shed No. C-1/710, GIDC Estate, Sangam-396155.	Shunt Capacitors, three-phase upto and including 5K VAR rating of temperature Category 50°C	IS : 2834—1986
30. 1802748	1988-03-16	M/s Iqbal Brothers(P) Ltd., 40-A, Beek Began Road, Calcutta-700017.	Leather Safety boots for miners	IS : 1989—1978
31. 1802849	1988-03-16	M/s Southern Yeasts Ltd., Anupalli Village, Reddigunta Post, Chittoor-517001 (A.P.) (Office : 141, R.P. Road, Secunderabad-517003).	Bakers Yeast (BYC type yeast only)	IS : 1320—1981
32. 1802950	1988-03-16	M/s Campa Beverages Pvt. Ltd., 1-2, Shivaji Marg, New Delhi-110015. (Office : 5, Mohan Singh Building, Connaught Lane, New Delhi-110001).	Caramel ammonia sulphite process	IS : 4467 (Part 3)—1980
33. 1803043	1988-03-16	M/s Iqbal Brothers (P) Ltd., 40A, Beek Began Row, Calcutta-700017. (W. Bengal)	Leather safety boots and shoes for heavy metal Industries	IS : 1989—1978 (Part 2)
34. 1803144	1988-03-16	M/s Crop Health Products Pvt. Ltd., D-31/1, Industrial Area, Meerut Road, Ghaziabad-201003.	Carbendazin Water Dispersible powder 50	IS : 8446—1975
35. 1803245	1988-03-16	M/s Foam Products No. 232, IIIrd Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058. (Kartnataka).	Latex foam rubber products: Type: cored, Grade D and E,	IS : 1741—1960
36. 1803346	1988-03-16	M/s Westinghouse Saxby Former Ltd., 17, Convent Road, Entally, Calcutta-700014.	Centrifugal pump for clear, cold fresh water	IS : 6595—1980
37. 1803447	1988-03-16	M/s Asian Chemical Works (Bombay (Pvt.) Ltd., 'Asian House',	Caramel plain	IS : 4467 (Part I)—1980

1	2	3	4	5
		29, Kondivitta Village Road, (Office : Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Bombay-400059).		
38. 1803548	1988-03-16	M/s Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd., 46, MIDC Industrial Estate, Roha Distt. Raigad, having their office at : 14, Nariman Bhavan, 227, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.	Butachlor Emulsifiable concentrates 50% IS : 9356—1980	
39. 1803649	1988-03-16	M/s Alka Industries (Paints) Pvt. Ltd., Jaiprakash Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow-226005 (U.P.), having their office at : 46, Purana Kila, Lucknow-226001 (U.P.).	Enamel, Interior, finishing IS : 133—1975	
40. 1803750	1988-03-16	M/s Singhal Paints Pvt. Ltd., 1, Aishbagh Road, Lucknow-226004 (U.P.).	Distemper, dry, colour as required IS : 427—1965	
41. 1803851	1988-03-16	M/s Monex Industries, Village Kelly, Ballabhgarh, Distt. Faridabad (Office : 88, Sector 15, Faridabad)-121002.	Refills for portable fire extinguishers and fire engines. IS : 5490 (Part I)—1977	
42. 1803952	1988-03-16	M/s Ravi Trading Co., Ring Road, No. 2 Bhanpuri, P.O. Birgaon, Raipur-493221 (M.P.). having their office at : Reena Block 6, 18/906, Naherpara, Raipur (M.P.).	Jute sacking bags for packing cement IS : 2580—1982	
43. 1804045	1988-03-16	M/s AVM Chemicals, 98, Industrial Area, Phase-II, Chandigarh.	Soft soap, type 1 & 2 IS : 7532—1974	
44. 1804146	1988-03-16	M/s Shrinect Chemicals (Pesticides Division), Plot No. E-1 & E-2, Industrial Area, Basti-272002 having their office at : Chowdhuri Niwas, Central Bank Building, Rajabazar, Basti.	Malathion dusting powder 5% IS : 2568—1988	
45. 1804247	1988-03-16	M/s Alka Industries (Paints) Pvt. Ltd., Jai Prakash Nagar,	Aluminium paint for general purposes— IS : 2339—1963	



1	2	3	4	5
		Alambagh, Lucknow-226005 (U.P.) having their office at : 46, Puranakila, (Lucknow-226001 (U.P.).		
46. 1804248	1988-03-16	M/s Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd. Industrial Area, Gwalior-474004.	Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced for extra high voltages (400 Kv and above) IS : 398 (Part 5)—1982	
47. 1804449	1988-03-16	M/s Pasand Food Industries, Shed No. 341, Industrial Estate, Gokul Road, Hubli-580030	15 Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils. IS : 10325—1982	
48. 1804550	1988-03-16	M/s Bharat Wire Rope Mfg. Co. LBS Marg, Bhandup, Sonapur, Bhandup (W), Bombay-400078	Galvanized steel barbed wire for fencing type 'A' LOWA Type and Type 'B' GLIDDEN type. IS : 278—1978	
49. 1804651	1988-03-16	M/s Sree Thirumalai Electronics (P) Ltd., SIPCOT Industrial Complex, P.B. No. 10, Hosur-635109	Shunt capacitors of rating upto and including 5K VAR, 415 V, Delta connec- ted self-heating type MPP dielectric and temperature Category 56°C. IS : 2834—1986	
50. 1804752	1988-03-16	M/s Bravo Industries, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi-834001. (Office - IITA, Duzra Patna-800 001).	Square nose shovels (1.8 Kgs), Blade only IS : 274 (Part 1) -1981	
51. 1804853	1988-03-16	M/s Sheena Cables, D-19/4, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110 020	PVC insulated, sheathed and unsheathed cables with aluminium and copper conductor working voltages upto and including 1100V, excluding cables for use under out door/low temperature application IS : 694—1977	
52. 1804954	1988-03-16	M/s N.S. Brothers, 6344, Gali Ishwari Prashad, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi-110006.	Burners for oil pressure stoves, designatio No. 1 with roarer type burner IS : 8808 - 1985	
53. 1805047	1988-04-01	M/s Indian Iron & Steel Co. (Goyal Industrial Corpn, Twisting Agent), 12, PTR Siding, Coal Depot, Shelimar, Howrah Having their office at : 50, Chowringhee Road. Calcutta-700071.	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement Size: Upto and including 20 mm only IS : 1786—1985	
54. 1805148	1988-04-01	M/s Bharat Hammering & Engg. Industries, Bohra Bageechi, Baran-325205 (Rajasthan).	Safety requirements for power threshers, spike tooth, chute fed, cylinder type rating upto 35 HP IS : 9020—1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
55.	1805249	1988-04-01	M/s Prakash Metals Mandi Road, Baran-325205 (Rajasthan).	Safety requirements for power threshers, spike tooth, chute fed, cylinder type rating upto 35 HP IS : 9020 --1979
56.	1805350	1988-04-01	M/s Hnnidutan Agro Implements, 74, New Dhan Mandi, Kota-324007 (Rajasthan).	Safety requirements for power threshers spike tooth cylinders type, chute fed, rating 35 HP. IS : 9020 --1979
57.	1805451	1988-04-01	M/s Kota Engg. Works, 21-B, New Dhan Mandi, Kota-324001. (Rajasthan).	Safety requirements for power threshers spike tooth cylinders type, chute fed, rating 35 HP. IS : 9020—1979
58.	1805552	1988-04-01	M/s Ajanta Cables Private Limited, 9/80, Vishwas Nagar, Bagichi Gali, Shahdara, Delhi-110032.	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cables for fixed installations with alu- minium and copper conductors for work- ing voltages upto and including 1100 Volts including cables for outdoor/low temperature applications IS : 694--1977
59.	1805653	1988-04-01	M/s Aprhi Electronics (P) Ltd., Prabhadevi Industrial Estate, Block No. 17, 1st Floor, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bomby-400025.	Body level hearing aids, class moderate and class strong only both without induction coil IS : 10775 --1984
60.	1805754	1988-04-01	M/s Rita Steel Industries, 251, 252, 253 small Factory Area, Bagadganj, Nagpur-440008.	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement Size : Upto and including 28 mm dia only. IS : 1786 --1985
61.	1805855	1988-04-01	M/s M.P. Udyog Ltd., P.B. No. 69, Gutaiya, Kanpur-208005.	Flexible pouches for the packing of vanaspati, 1 kg capacity. IS : 11352 --1985
62.	1805956	1988-04-01	M/s Alka Industries (Paints) Pvt. Ltd. Jaiprakash Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow-226005 (U.P.). Having their office at : 46, Puranakila, Lucknow-226001 (U.P.).	Distemper, oil emulsion, colour as required IS : 428—1969
63.	1806049	1988-04-01	M/s Delhi Tubes Pvt. Ltd., 8 No. Charam Industrial Area, Hyderabad-501507	Steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes Type/Grade : ERW 200— IS : 3601—1984
64.	1806150	1988-04-01	M/s Alka Industries (Paints) Pvt. Ltd., Jaiprakash Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow-226005 (U.P.). Having their office at :	Ready mixed paint' brushing, finishing, semi-glass, for general purpose to Indian Standard colours IS : 123—1962

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			46, Purana Kila, Lucknow-226001 (UP.).	
65.	1806251	1988-04-01	M/s Pudumjee Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Jatia Chambers, 60, Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg, Bombay-400023 (Maharashtra). Having their office at : Thergaon, Chinchwad, Poona-411033 (Maharashtra).	Paper for magnetic ink character recognition cheque printing IS : 11087--1986
66.	1806352	1988-04-01	M/s Fine Art Industries, Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar (Tibbi), Phagwara-144401	Three pin plugs and socket outlets for : (a) Plugs flush type 15A. (b) Sockets, flush type 5A and 15A. (c) Sockets, surface type 5A ratings IS : 1293--1967
67.	1806453	1988-04-01	M/s Eltex Engineering Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore-641006.	Submersible pump sets for clear, cold, afresh water IS : 8034—1976
68.	1806554	1988-04-01	M/s Arkay Wires (P) Ltd., C-9, Panki Industrial Area, Gangaganj, Kanpur-208022 (U.P.). Having their office at : 117/491, Pandhu Nagar, Kanpur-208005 (U.P.).	Hard drawn steel wire IS : 432 (Part 2)—1982
69.	1806655	1988-04-01	M/s Vadalia Brothers, Jamnagar Road, Prabhat Solvent Compound, Madhapar-360006, Distt. Rajkot.	15-Kg Square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS : 10325 -1982
70.	1806756	1988-04-01	M/s Triveni Pipe Woks, Gandhiyawn, (Bhirpur) Nirzapur Road, Allahabad. Having their office at : 271, Mumfordganj, Allahabad.	Reinforced cement concrete pipes Class NP2—Size 200 mm upto and including 800 mm, Class NP 3—Sizes 350 mm upto and including 900 mm IS : 458—1971
71.	1806857	1988-04-01	M/s Bharat Steel Industries, A-1 to A-3, Industrial Estate, Moula Ali, Hyderabad-500040.	Structural Steel (standard quality) for M.S angles and flats IS : 226—1975
72.	1806958	1988-04-01	M/s Himachal Wire Products, G.T. Road, Damtal Tehsil, Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, (H.P.).	Galvanized steel barbed wire for fencing Type 'A' & 'B' IS : 278—1978
73.	1807051	1988-04-01	M/s Goodwill Auto Industries, Nai Abadi, Shiv Nagar, Industrial Area, Jalandhar-144004.	G M. Gate valve Sizes : 15 mm upto and including 50 mm Class I Screwed ends IS : 778—1984

1	2	3	4	5
74.	1807152	1988-04-01	M/s Arkay Wires (P) Ltd., C-9, Panki Industrial Area, Gangaganj, Kanpur-208022 (U.P.) Having their office at : 117/491, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur-208005 (U.P.).	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes. For annealed condition only IS : 280—1978
75.	1807253	1988-04-01	M/s Peter Autokits Pvt. Ltd. Mathuradas Vasanji Road, Makwana Lane, Marol Naka, Andheri (E), Bombay-400059.	Dry powder for fine fighting Type : Ordinary IS : 4308—1982
76.	1807354	1988-04-01	M/s Marson (India) Industries	Food colour preparations and mixtures— IS : 5346—1975
77.	1807455	1988-04-01	M/s Agricultural Implements and Brass Utensils, Ambala Road, Jagadhri-135003 (Haryana).	Aluminium alloy milk cans (40 Litre capacity only). IS : 1825—1971
78.	1807556	1988-04-01	M/s New Dairy Plant, Banmore, Distt. Morena (M.P.) A Unit of Gwalior Dugdh Sangh (Sahakari), (Maryadit) (Office - Gale Ka Mandir, Gwalior-474005). (M.P.).	Spray dried skim milk powder IS : 1165—1986
79.	1807657	1988-04-01	M/s Star Plastics, Mullurkara, Trichur-680583	Injection moulded PVC sockets fittings with solvent cement joints for water supplies : (i) 90° Elbow—Sizes 20 mm upto and including 110 mm. (ii) 90° Tee—Sizes 20 mm upto and including 110 mm (iii) Socket—Sizes 20 mm upto 20 mm upto and including 110 mm. IS : 7834 (Part III, IV & VI)—1975.
80.	1807758	1988-04-01	M/s Trident Cablex Pvt Ltd., B-72, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables armoured/unarmoured with aluminium and copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 Volts excluding cables for low temperature condi- tions IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976
81.	1807859	1988-04-01	M/s Alka Industries (Paints) Pvt. Ltd., Jaiprakash Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow-226005 (U.P.) having their office at : 46, Purana Kila, Lucknow-226001 (U.P.)	Ready mixed paints, air-drying, red oxide—zinc chrome, priming IS : 2074—1979

1	2	3	4	5
82. 1807960	1988-04-01	M/s. Fine Art Industries (Regd.) Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar (Tibbi) Phagwara-144401	Switches for domestic and similar purposes flush type 5A and 15A surface type, 15A rating IS : 3854—1986	
83. 1808053	1988-04-01	M/s. Sri Vaishnavi Alum Industries, Sri Viashnavi Alum Industries, 2 Sattanna, Naick Street, Chodai, Madras-600112	Aluminium tower bolts Barrel type All sizes IS : 204 (Part 2)--1974	
84. 1808154	1988-04-01	M/s. Flamepack 12, Dhanlaxmi Industrial Estate, at Village Navghar Taluka, Basein Distt. Thana (Office : 6 Kamla Terrace, Opp. United Ink, Subhash Road, Vile Parle (E), Bombay-400057)	Push button station Limit Switch Junction Boxes Distribution Boards Cable glands Motor Starter Pavel IS : 4148—1981	
85. 1808255	1988-04-01	M/s. Prem Steel & Allied Industries. G.T. Road (Serhind Side), Mandi Gobindgarh (Puniab)	Structural steel (standard quality) For round sections Size : 8mm to 25 mm dia IS : 226—1975	
86. 1808356	1988-04-01	M/s. Vidarbha Kisan Cement Pipe Co. Plot No. B-19, MIDC Area, Kohara, Yavatmal (M.S.)	Reinforced cement concrete pipes Class NP2—Sizes 500 mm upto and including 1200 mm Class NP3—Size 900 mm only IS : 458—1971	
87. 1808457	1988-04-01	M/s. Dharani Cements Ltd., Reddipalayam Village, Periangalur Post, Ariyalur Taluk, Trichy-621704 having their office at : No. 1 Venus Colony, Second Street, P.O. Box 6942, Madras-600018)	Ordinary portland cement IS : 269—1976	
88. 1808558	1988-04-01	M/s. Towers & Transformers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 6, Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad-201005	AC electricity meter, single phase whole current wathour meters Class 2, 2.5-30 Amp Basic current, as per IS : 722 (Part II)—1977	
89. 1808659	1988-04-01	M/s. Towers & Transformers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 6, Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area Ghaziabad-201005	AC Electricity meters, three phase, whole current wathour meters, Class 2, 10 Amp basic current only IS : 722(Part II)—1977	

1	2	3	4	5
90. 1808760	1988-04-01	M/s. Samrat Cylinders & Heavy Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., A-31, MIDC, Jalna-431203	Reconditioning of old LPG cylinders IS : 3196—1982	
91. 1808861	1988-04-01	M/s. Pesticides India, P.B. No. 20, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur-3130001	Carbofuran Granules encapsulated 3 0% (m/m) IS : 9360—1980	
92. 1808962	1988-03-16	M/s. Modi Cement Ltd., Modigram, Baloda Bazar, (Rawan)—493332 (Raipur M.P.)	Portland pozzolana cement IS : 1489—1976	
93. 1809055	1988-04-01	M/s. Bhushan Electrical Industries, W-192, Gali Chander Shekhar, Babarpur, Shahdara, Delhi-110032	PVC insulated cables sheathed and unsheathed with aluminium and copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100V including cables for outdoor and low temperature application IS 694—1977	
94. 1809156	1988-04-01	M/s. Electrometal Tanks Ltd., Laskarpara, PO Garia, South 24, Parganas (W.B.) (Office : 3, Camac Street, Calcutta-700016)	Rectangular pressed steel tanks Type 1 IS : 804—1967	
95. 1809257	1988-04-01	M/s. Surya Domestic Appliances, 10, NTS Sonadinghi Yard, Alipore, Calcutta-700088 having their office at 10A, Jackron Lane, Calcutta-700001	Stainless steel tables utensils utility grade IS : 3424—1985	
96. 1809358	1988-04-01	M/s. M.P. State Co-operative Oil Seed Growers Federation Ltd., Vanaspati Plant, Churhat, Distt. Sidhi-486771 (Office : 214, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Bhagwan Complex, Bhopal)	Flexible pouches for the packing of vanaspati—1 Kg capacity IS : 11352—1985	
97. 1809459	1988-04-01	M/s. Bajrang Iron Foundry, B-4, Foundry Nagar, Hathras Road, P.O. Naraich-Agra	Sand cast iron spigot and socket pipes Size : 100 mm ND IS : 1729—1979	
98. 1809560	1988-04-01	M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd (A. Govt. of India Enterprises), Panihati, 24-Parganas (North) (W. Bengal) having their office at : 6, Ganesh Chunder Avenue, Calcutta-700013 (W. Bengal)	Alumino-ferric, Grade 1 and 2 IS : 299—1980	

1	2	3	4	5
99. 1809661	1988-04-01	M/s Ambachem Industries, 272, GIDC, Industrial Estate Extn, Makarpura, Baroda-390010	Thiram seed Dressing formulations 75% IS : 4783—1982	
100. 1809762	1988-04-01	M/s Jayaram Steel Rolling Mills Subramaniampalayam Road, Gnamkikai Mills Post, Coimbatore-641029 having their office at : 15/12, Mill Road, Coimbatore-641001	High strength deformed Steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement IS : 1786—1985	
101. 1809863	1988-04-01	M/s Jayaswal Chemicals Pvt Ltd., F-8/1, MIDC Indl Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur-440016	HD Circular type cast iron manhole covers and frames IS : 1726 (Pt II)—1974	
102. 1809964	1988-04-01	-do-	Cast iron manhole covers and frames LD rectangular type, single seal IS : 1726 (Pt VI)—1974	
103. 1810040	1988-04-01	M/s Perfect Appliances Pvt Ltd., A-34, Naraina Indl Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110028.	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, CRC sheet Ni/Cr plated body IS : 4246—1984	
104. 1810141	1988-04-01	M/s Chemical Central India, Shed No. 11, Semi Urban Industrial Estate, Kheda Itarsi-461111-(M.P.)	Enamel, synthetic, exterior finishing, colour category No. 1 white shade IS : 2932—1974	
105. 1810242	1988-04-01	M/s Satya Industrial Corpn., 11/12-B, Rambagh, Agra-282006-(UP)	Horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage Class B, Size : 200 ND IS : 7181—1974	
106. 1810343	1988-04-01	M/s Guds Industries, RIICO Indl Estate; Near Railway Station, Dholpur	Corrugated fibre board boxes for commercial high explosives— 5 Ply double wall IS : 10212 (Pt I)—1986	
107. 1810444	1988-04-01	M/s Chittaranjan Electric Motors and Pumps, Industrial Area, Kangni P.O., Mihijam Distt. Dumka-815354 (Bihar)	Three phase squired cage induction motors, 1.5 to 3.7 KW rating, with class E insulation. IS : 325—1978	
108. 1810545	1988-04-01	M/s Upadhaya Valves Mfg Pvt Ltd., 245 'K' Road, Balgachi Howrah, (Office : 23-A, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta-700001)	Cast iron fillings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage for following parts : Pt VII Flanged sockets Pt VIII Flanged spigots Pt IX Collars Pt XXI Double flanged tapers. IS : 1538 (Pt I to XXIII)—1976	

1	2	3	4	5
109. 1810646	1988-04-01	M/s Alinda Machine Industries, Yantra Nagar Indl Estate, Gokul Road, Hubli-580030 (Office : Moorusavirmath Road, Hubli-580028)	Horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage Class-B IS : 7181—1974	
110. 1810747	1988-04-01	M/s Aarbee Pipes & Profiles (P) Ltd., Sendhwa Industrial Estate, Agra-Bombay Road, Sendhawa-451666.	Unplasticized PVC pipes class 2— Sizes upto and including 1800 mm class 3—Sizes upto and including 180 mm IS : 4985—1981	
111. 1810848	1988-04-01	M/s Gujarat Sulphate Chemicals & Fertilizers, 17, GIDC Nandesari Distt. Baroda (Gujarat), (Office : 104, K.P. Centre Trade centre Karelibaugh. Baroda-390018 (Gujarat)	Zinc sulphate, agricultural, Grade IS : 8249—1976	
112. 1810949	1988-04-01	M/s MCK Superior Rubber Cable Industries Pvt Ltd., RI Ramchand Day Street, Rathala, Narendrapur, 24 Parganas, (W. Bengal) (Office : 370/1/G, NSC Bose Road, Calcutta-700047)	General purpose rubber insulated and sheathed flexible cables with copper conductors for working voltagees upto and including 1100 Volts. IS : 9968 (Pt I)—1981	
113. 1811042	1988-04-01	M/s Pioneer Wood Products Pvt Ltd., Makumpather, Margherita, Assam. (Office : 5 Fancy Lane, Calcutta-700001)	Plywood for general purposes Grade : BWP and BWR IS : 303—1975	
114. 1811143	1988-04-01	M/s Steelage Industries Ltd., (Minimax Dirn.) Plot No. 98-B, (NP) Ambattur Indl Estate, Madras-600098.	Portable fire extinguishers, water type (Gas Pressure) IS : 940—1976	
115. 1811244	1988-04-01	M/s Arunachal Saw & Veneer Mills Pvt Ltd., Jairampur, Arunachal Pradesh, (Office : 5, Fancy Lane Calcutta-700001)	Plywood for general purposes Grade : BWP, BWR and WWR IS : 303—1975	
116. 1811345	1988-04-01	M/s National Plywood Industries Ltd., Makum Road, Tinsukia, Assam-786125 (Office : 5, Fancy Lane Calcutta-700001)	Plywood for general purposes Grade BWP and WWR IS : 303—1975	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
117. 1811446	1988-04-01	M/s Rubber Ways, 13/3, Mile Stone, Mathura Road, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana)	Rubber Gaskets for pressure cookers. IS : 7466—1974	
118. 1811547	1988-04-01	M/s Shivanand Tin Containers, 2384-A, Tilak Nagar, Alnavar-581103 Distt. Dharwar.	15—Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oil IS : 10325—1982	
119. 1811648	1988-04-01	M/s Ravi Iron Industries, Farah, Distt. Mathura (U.P.).	Sandcast iron spigot and socket soil pipes and pipes & fittings as follows : 1. Sand cast iron spigot & Socket soil pipes sizes 100 mm. 2 Short rodins bend sizes 75 mm to 92 mm. 3. Equal branches with ovalaccess door size 75 mm, 92 1/2 mm. 4. Unequal Branches size 100, 75 mm 92 1/2. 5. C.I. Trap. Size 100 mm 6. C.I. socket size 100 mm IS : 1729—1979	
120. 1811749	1988-04-01	M/s Tiki Felt Industries, Pratap Pura Village, Halol, Distt. Panchmahal (Gujarat)	Bitumen felts for water proofing and damp proofing Type 3, Grade I. IS : 1322—1982	
121. 1811850	1988-04-01	M/s The Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Serumavilangai, Nedungadu, Karaikal-609603 (Office : 156, Greames Road, Madras-600006)	Cast billet ingots and continuously cast billets for rolling into structural steel (standard quality) IS : 6914—1978	
122. 1811951	1988-04-01	-do-	Cast billet ingots and continuously cast billets for Rolling into structural steel (Ordinary quality) IS : 6915—1978	
123. 1812044	1988-04-16	M/s Ruby Rubber Industries, 38/39, Jai Bibi Road, Ghusury, Howrah (WB) (Office : 74, Jamunala Bazar Street, Calcutta-700007. (W.B.)	Rubber Hose for fuel dispensing IS : 2396—1981	
124. 1812145	1988-04-16	M/s Frexton Cables (India) 298/1, Village Gadaipur Mehauli, New Delhi-60. (Office : 13, DLF Ind. Area.)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) cables, armoured and unarmoured with aluminium and copper conductors for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts excluding cables for low temperature conditions IS : 1554 (Pt I)—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
125. 1812246		1988-04-16	M/s Sethi Stove Industries, Delhi-110035.	IS : 1342—1978
126. 1812347		1988-04-16	M/s Bright Engg. Company, 25-A, K.R. Puram Road, Ganapathy PO., Coimbatore-641006.	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold fresh water for agricultural purposes . IS : 6595 -1980
127. 1812448		1988-04-16	M/s Steclage Industries Ltd., Minimax Division, Plot No. 98-B (NP) Ambattur Indl. Estate, Madras-600098	Refills for portable fire extinguishers foam type IS : 5490 (Pt. II)—1977
128. 1812549		1988-04-16	M/s Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., 493/C, G.T. Road (South) Howrah-711102 (WB)	Jute sacking bags for packing cement IS : 2580—1982
129. 1812650		1988-04-16	M/s Cholorage Industries, 17-A, Avarampalayam Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641006	Three phase squired cage induction motor for centrifugal pumps for agricultural applications upto and including 3.7 Kv ratings
130. 1812751		1988-04-16	M/s Laxmi Stores, Plot No. 10, Sector 10-B, Light Industry Area, Gandhidham (Kutch) Pin Code No. 370201 (Guj) (Office : 29, Parekh Market, Gandhidham (Kutch) Pin Code No. 370201 (Guj)	class of insulation E. Iodized salt. IS : 7224—1985
131. 1812852		1988-04-16	M/s The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corpn. Ltd., (Feed mixing unit) 2, Chemiers Road Nandanam, Madras-600035 (Office : 561, Anna Salai, Madras-600018)	Compounded cattle feed, type 2. IS : 2052—1979
132. 1812953		1988-04-16	M/s Khetawat Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Durgachak, PO Haldia Port Distt. Midnapur-721602 (WB) (Office : Circular Court, 8th floor, 8-Acharya T.C. Bose Road, Calcutta-17)	Sulphuric acid, technical grade. IS : 266—1977

[No. CMD/13:11]

**खाद्य एवं भाग्यिक पूर्ति संत्रालय**

(नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 1990

का. प्रा. 3423.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (2) और (3) में उल्लिखित उत्पादों से संबंधित जो मुहरकन फीस अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (7) अथवा (8) में दर्शाया गया है, और जिन्हें पहले भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (2) में अधिसूचित किया गया था, उनमें अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4), (5) और (6) के अनुसार संशोधन किया गया है।

क. सं.	उत्पाद	भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष	इकाई	मुद्रांकन फीस की दर	भारत सरकार के राजपत्र अधिसूचना का संदर्भ	भारत के राज-पत्र के जारी होने की तिथि
			प्रति इकाई	इकाइयों के लिए	जिसमें आ- शिक रूप से अधिकृत किया गया था का, आ. सं. और नि.	जिसे आंशिक रूप से संशोधित किया गया था का, आ. सं. तथा नि.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	वनस्पति से बनाए गए चमड़े से बना पम्प का बाल्व (बकेट)	आई एस : 1015—1987	100 बकेट	1.00	सभी	—	3414 1987-11-18	1987-12-12	1990-08-01
2.	जिक फास्फाइड, तकनीकी ग्रेड	आई एस: 1251—1984	एक टन	50.00	सभी	—	3100 1982-08-10	1982-09-04	1089-12-01
3.	इथाइलीन ओसाइड	आई एस: 1311—1986	1 मीट	15.00	सभी	—	3100 1982-08-10	1982-09-04	1989-12-01
4.	द्रव अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, 2, 4-डी का	आई एस: 1827—1984	एक ली	200.00	सभी	—	1231 1975-04-03	1975-04-19	1989-12-01
5.	खाने वाला तम्बाकू, फ्लैक टाइप	आई एस: 2314—1973	1किग्रा	0.20 0.10 0.05	पहली मगली शेष	50000 25000	—	—	1989-08-01
6.	स्थिरीकृत मिथोक्सी इथाइल सरकारी क्लो- राइड सांद्र	आई एस : 2358—1984	एक मीट	75.00	सभी	—	206 1982-12-15	1983-01-01	1989-12-01
7.	गैर वायु स्टोव	आई एस : 2980—1986	एक स्टोव	0.15	सभी	—	4274 1985-08-12	1985-09-14	1990-05-01
8.	अधक्षिप्त बेरियम क्लोराइड	आई एस : 3205—1984	1 टन	4.50	सभी	—	4199 1983-10-26	1983-11-19	1990-07-01
9.	शुष्क बीज उपचार का कार्बोमरकरी फास्फोलेन	आई एस : 3284—1984	1 मीट	35.00	सभी	—	206 1982-12-15	1983-01-01	1989-12-01
10.	सामान्य प्रयोग हेतु बाँदी का लैप किए कांच का दर्पण	आई एस : 3438—1977	1000 मी <sup>2</sup>	15.00	सभी	—	4199 1983-10-26	1983-11-19	1990-07-01
11.	एन्थ्रोसल्फान, तकनीकी ग्रेड	आई एस : 4344—1978	1 मीट	100.00 50.00	पहली शेष	100	2511 1979-06-28	1979-07-21	1989-12-01
12.	बीज उपचार का थायरम फास्फोलेन	आई एस : 4783—1982	1 मीट	25.00	सभी	—	206 1982-12-15	1983-01-01	1989-12-01
13.	रबड़ संश्लिष्ट टोम तलवे और एडो	आई एस : 5676—1987	10 जोड़े	0.30	सभी	—	220 1983-12-27	1984-01-21	1990-07-01
14.	एलिनेट दंत्य छाप सामग्री	आई एस : 6036—1962	1किग्रा	0.30	सभी	—	1399 1985-03-11	1985-04-06	1989-12-01
15.	बिस्फोटकों और आतिश बाजी के लिए फेराफिन सोम	आई एस : 7401—1974	1 टन	6.00	सभी	—	4199 1983-10-26	1983-11-19	1989-12-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16	पेय जल के लिए फिल्टर	आई एस : 7402--1986	1 फिल्टर	0.10	सभी	967 1987-03-25	--	1987-04-11	1989-12-01
17.	विद्युत्तालकास, तकनीकी ग्रेड	आई एस : 8072--1984	1 मीट	100.00	सभी	--	2540 1987-08-25	1987-09-19	1989-12-01
18	क्लोरोमाक्नेट क्लोराइड जलीय विलयन	आई एस : 8962--1978	100 लिटर	30.00	सभी	--	1018 1988-02-11	1988-04-02	--वही--
19.	कैप्सुलबंद दानेदार फोरेट	आई एस : 9359--1980	एक मीट	50.00	सभी	--	3414 1987-11-18	1987-12-12	--वही--
20.	दानेदार व्युत्ताक्लोरो	आई एस : 9362--1980	1 मीट	10.00	सभी	--	2540 1987-08-25	1987-09-19	--वही--

[सं. के. प्र. वि. 13 : 10]

S.O. 3423—The Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the marking fees notified earlier in Part-II, Section-3 Sub-Section (i) of the Gazette of India, shown in Col. 7 or 8 of the Schedule given hereunder, in respect of the various products given under Col. 2 and 3 of the same Schedule have been revised as mentioned in Col. 4, 5 and 6 thereof.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product	IS:No. & Year	Unit	Marking Fee Rate		Reference of Govt. of India, Gazette Notification Partially Superseded Modified.	Date of Issue of Gazette of India	Date of Effect
				Per unit Rs. P.	For Unit			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Leafy pump bark- etc made from vegetable tanned leather.	IS: 1015-1987	100 Buckets	1.00	All	-- 3474 1987-11-18	1987-12-12	1990-08-01
2.	Zinc Phosphide Technical	IS: 1251-1984	One Tonne	50.00	All	-- 3100 1987-08-10	1987-09-04	1989-12-01
3.	Ethylene Dibromide	IS: 311-1986	1 MT	15.00	All	-- 3100 1987-08-10	1987-09-04	1989-12-01
4.	Liquid Anne Salts of 4, 4-D	IS: 847-1984	One Kl	100.00	All	-- 1231 1975-04-03	1975-04-19	1989-12-01
5.	Chewing Tobacco, Flake Type	IS: 1344-1973	One Kg	0.10 First 0.10 Next 0.05 Remaining	50000 25000	--	--	1989-08-01
6.	Formulations based on stabilized me- cury ethylmercury chloride concentrates	IS: 2358-1984	One MT	75.00	All	-- 106 1987-12-15	1987-01-01	1989-12-01
7.	Non pressure stove	IS: 2930-1986	One Stove	0.15	All	-- 4274 1985-08-12	1985-09-14	1990-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Precipitated barium carbonate	IS:3205-1984	1 Tonne	4,50	All	—	—	4199 1983-01-26	1983-11-19	1990-07-01
9. Organo mercurial Dry seed Dressing formulations.	IS:3284-1984	One MT	35,00	All	—	—	206 1932-12-15	1983-01-01	1989-12-01
10. Silvered glass mirrors for general purposes	IS:3438-1977	1000m²	15,00	All	—	—	4199 1983-10-26	1983-11-19	1990-07-21
11. Endosulfan Technical	IS:4344-1978	One MT	100,00 First 50,00 Remaining.	100	—	—	2511 1979-06-28	1979-07-21	1989-12-01
12. Thiram Seed Dressing Formulations	IS:4783-1982	One MT	25,00	All	—	—	206 1982-12-15	1983-01-01	1989-12-01
13. Moulded solid rubber soles and heels	IS:5676-1987	10 Pairs	0,30	All	—	—	220 1983-12-27	1983-01-21	1990-07-01
14. Alginate dental impression material	IS:6036-1962	1 Kg.	0,30	All	—	—	1399 1985-03-11	1985-04-06	1989-12-01
15. Paraffin was for explosive and pyrotechnic industry	IS:7401-1974	1 Tonne	6,00	All	—	—	4199 1983-10-26	1983-11-19	-do-
16. Filters for drinking water purposes.	IS:7402-1986	1 Filter	0,10	All	—	—	967 1987-03-25	1987-04-11	-do-
17. Quinalphas Tech.	IS:8072-1984	1 MT	100,00	All	—	—	2540 1987-08-25	1987-09-19	1989-12-01
18. Chloroquinachloride Aqueous Solution	IS:8962-1978	100 Lit	30,00	All	—	—	1018 1988-02-11	1988-04-02	-do-
19. Phorat Granulis Encapsulated	IS:9359-1980	One MT	50,00	All	—	—	3476 1987-11-18	1987-12-12	-do-
20. Butachlor Granules	IS:9362-1980	One MT	10,00	All	—	—	2540 1987-08-25	1987-09-19	-do-

[No. CMD/13:10]

क्र.सं. 3423:— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं; वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं:

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाभाने की अवधि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अस्तित्व वस्तु/प्रकार और सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	सीएम/एल-1541342	86-04-01	विप्रो लिमिटेड, अम्बाला रोड, जि-जमगाव (कार्यालय: निर्मल 18 का तल. 241/242, न.रीमन प्लांट, बम्बई-400021	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के बीकोर कनस्तर आईएस: 10325-1982
2.	सीएम/एल-1541443	86-04-01	ग्यास लि. वक्स, 1-बी, अजीरवाड़ी, डा.-सासकारहेमहास रोड, मजगाव बम्बई-400010	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के बीकोर कनस्तर आईएस: 10325-1982

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. सीएम/एल-1541544	86-04-01	कोट्टुकुलम टिन वर्क्स, बी-15 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, इट्टुमानूर, कोट्टायम (जि.) केरल	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
4. सीएम/एल-1541645	86-04-01	बी.एस.इंडस्ट्रीज हीरगंज, कालपी रोड, कानपुर-208003	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
5. सीएम/एल-1541746	86-04-01	प्रोग्रेसिव इंडस्ट्रीज, 112/371 ए, आर्यनगर, कानपुर (कार्यालय: 54/34 नयागंज, कानपुर 208001)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
6. सीएम/एल-1541847	86-04-01	लाइट इंजिनियरिंग एन्टर प्राइजेज, 10-बी कॉर्पोरेट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, उद्योग नगर, कानपुर-208022	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
7. सीएम/एल-1541948	86-04-01	एस एन इंडस्ट्रीज देहरी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया देहरी -मनिमोने, जि -रोहतास (कार्यालय : 41 स्ट्रीट रोड कमरा नं 15 ए और बी, 4 तल कलकत्ता 700001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1987	
8. सीएम/एल-1542041	86-04-01	एसएम क्रेडिट कं. प्रा. लि., वाहन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट जि-भीरंगावाव (बिहार) कार्यालय: 40 स्ट्रीट हुड कमरा नं. 15 ए और बी 4 तल कलकत्ता 700001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
9. सीएम/एल-1542142	86-04-01	सोना टिन प्राइवेट, 135 नजफगढ़ रोड नांगलोई जाट दिल्ली 110041 (कार्यालय : 813(4), पानमंडी, सबरकाजार दिल्ली 110006)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
10. सीएम/एल-1542845	86-04-01	एस. के. मॉडल इंडस्ट्रीज, बसरक रोड, गांव चपरौला, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.) (कार्यालय : 60 गिबपुरी दिल्ली 110051)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम : 10325-1983	
11. सीएम/एल-1542344	86-04-01	गाजियाबाद टिन वर्क्स द्वारा अमृत वनस्पति कं. लि., अमृतनगर जी टी रोड, गाजियाबाद 201001 (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
12. सीएम/एल-1542445	86-04-01	मथुरा टिन प्रिंटिंग एंड मैकेनिकल मिल्स (प्रा.) लि., महावीर गंज अलीगढ़ (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
13. सीएम/एल-1542546	86-04-01	भंगल उद्योग, 49/14/1 ग्रा-समयपुर, दिल्ली	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
14. सीएम/एल-1542647	86-04-01	तिल्वर टो मैनु. कं. प्राक इंडिया, डा. ए वं प्रा.-मनटोला, दिल्ली मेरठ रोड, मुराद नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.) (कार्यालय: 437/ 4 बी, ग्रामारी रोड, नई दिल्ली 110002)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
15. सीएम/एल-1542748	86-04-01	केन इंडिया डा. अकूटी, चंदीताला (बनकुनी) जि-दुगली	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	
16. सीएम/एल-1542849	86-04-01	सहारिया इंडस्ट्रीज, 64 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जोतवाड़ा, जयपुर 302012	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आईएम: 10325-1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17. सी.एम./एल-1542950	86-04-01	जैन टिन वर्क्स, 87/बी, कालपी रोड, कानपुर 2080003(कार्यालय: 56/86, नीलवासी गली, कानपुर-208001)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
18. सी.एम./एल-1543043	86-04-01	हेमन्त इंडस्ट्रीज, कटरा बजोर खान, हाथरस रोड (कार्यालय: फ्रीमंज रोड, आगरा)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
19. सी.एम./एल-1543144	86-04-01	बालाजी बेजीटेश प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रा.) लि., प्लॉट नं. 43, शाहजहांपुर रोड, सीतापुर रोड (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
20. सी.एम./एल-1543245	86-04-01	उषा टिन कं. कोल डिपो, मोजा-शाकारा, जी टी रोड, डा. कीरहम जि-देहरी भ्रान सोने, (जि-रोहतास बिहार) (कार्यालय: पाली रोड, रामकृष्ण आश्रम), पहला तल, देहली-भ्रान-सोने-821307	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि.ग्रा. चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
21. सी.एम./एल-1543346	86-04-01	गौतम टिन केन एंड अवर मैटल वर्क्स, यूनिट एफ-4, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बंगलाल बाराबरी हैदराबाद-500264	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
22. सी.एम./एल-1543447	86-04-01	राजस्थान टिन इंडस्ट्रीज प्लाट नं. सी 3 गली नं. 6, 7, 8 लक्ष्मी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बंगौर नगर, गोरगांव (प) बम्बई-400090	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
23. सी.एम./एल-1543548	86-04-01	न्यूपिटर इन्टरप्राजेज, 1/5 खगेन्द्र चटर्जी रोड, कोसीपुर, कलकत्ता कार्यालय: 214 चितरंजन एवेन्यू (ग्रान्ड फ्लोर) कलकत्ता-700008	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
24. सी.एम./एल-1543649	86-04-01	अमरेखवरी सीमेंट लि., पीडावेडु गाँव, हजूरनगर तालुक जलगाँवा जि, आ.प्र. (कार्यालय: 4-1-974 अरुणोदय एपार्टमेंट आबिद रोड हैदराबाद)	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट आई एस: 269-1976	
25. सी.एम./एल-1543750	86-04-01	बी.के.एन्टरप्राइजेज, हिसार रोड, रोहताक (हरियाणा)-124001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
26. सी.एम./एल-1543851	86-04-01	दिल्ली टिन मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., 16 डी एस आई टी सी रोड्स ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स, फेज-1 नई दिल्ली	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
27. सी.एम./एल-1543952	86-04-01	विजय इंडस्ट्रीज (दरिया) यूनिट नं. 2 बी-68, साइट नं. 4, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
28. सी.एम./एल-1544045	86-04-01	सिल्वरटो मैनुफैक्. प्राई इंडिया डा. एंश मंटोला दिल्ली मेटल रोड, मुरादनगर, जि. गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.) (कार्यालय: 4374/बी 4 ग्रान्दारी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
29. सी.एम./एल-1544146	86-04-01	भारत टिन, एफ-35, सैक्टर 6, नोएडा गाजियाबाद (कार्यालय: कोशल्या फ्रेन्ड्स कालोनी मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110065)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	
30. सी.एम./एल-1544247	86-04-01	गोपाल टिन एंड मैकेनिकल वर्क्स, बी-82, सैक्टर-2 नोएडा काम्प्लेक्स, जि. गाजियाबाद	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस: 10325-1982	

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31. सी एम/एल-1544348	86-04-01	नेताजी इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, वेलियाटोर जि बानपुरा (प.ब.)	कंफ्रीट प्रबलन के लिये भ्रतपत वेलित उरुष सामथर्य इस्यात के विकृत सरिए आईएस : 1786-1979	
32. सी एम/एल-1544449	86-04-01	लक्ष्मी मेटल सं., 41 कुलिया टांगरा, <sup>1</sup> दूसरी लेन, कलकत्ता-700015 (कार्या. : 167, नेता जी सुभाष रोड, कमरा नं. 113) ब्लाक एफ उत्तल, राजा कटरा कलकत्ता	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
33. सी एम/एल-1544550	86-04-01	प्रीमियर टिन इंडस्ट्रीज रोहलक रोड, <sup>1</sup> दिल्ली-115020 (कार्यालय : 583 शिवपुरी पार्क) इंडियन आयल डिपो के सामने आई दिल्ली-110026)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
34. सी एम/एल-1544651	86-04-01	बी ए सो मटेरी, जी-21 सेक्टर 6, नीएडा जिला गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
35. सी एम/एल-1544752	86-04-01	श्रीसभा पैकर्स, डी-75, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साइट ए, मयूरा (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर	
36. सी एम/एल-1544853	86-04-16	सर्कि एजेंसीज लि. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट कलंगा जि-सुन्दरगढ़ उड़ीसा	पोटैलैड धातुमल सीमेंट आईएस : 455-2976	
37. सी एम/एल-1544954	86-01-01	श्री शंकाशो कार्मशियल एंड इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन प्लाट नं. 11 साइट नं. 2 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.) कार्या. : 60/9 गली आर्य समाज नया बॉस दिल्ली-110006	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
38. सी एम/एल-1545047	86-04-01	अनुपम प्रॉडक्ट्स प्रा. लि. 62/2 साइट नं. 4 साहिबाबाद (उ.प्र.) कार्या. : 69 नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
39. सी एम/एल-1545259	86-04-01	एस.डी. पैट्रो कैम इंडस्ट्रीज असरा नं. 61 प्रा-अखेरावाल दिल्ली-110011	पैराफिन सोम आईएस : 4554-1974	
40. सी एम/एल-1545259	86-04-16	सममती मेटल लि. प्लाट नं. 61 सेक्टर ए इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स मंडोदीप जि-रायसेन (म.प्र.) कार्या. : जालवागी प्रैस रोड, भोपाल 462001	द्रव्य सिलिंडर 33.3 लिटर जल धारिता आईएस : 3196-1982	
41. सी एम/एल-1545350	86-04-01	जुर्ज टिन फैक्ट्री 229 गांधी रोड खुरजा जि-मुलदहगर (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
42. सी एम/एल-1545451	86-04-01	अग्रवाल टिन इंडस्ट्रीज मिश्रा कालोभी गंगा आट उन्नाव	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
43. सी एम/एल-1545552	86-04-01	नव भारत रिन वर्क्स मुछातल डा क्विलान-591013 कार्या. : ठारा नवभारत कैप्यू ट्रेडर्स पो बा म. 18 मुंडाकल क्विलान-691501	केवल काजू गिरी पैक करने के लिये ] आईएस : 916-1975	
44. सी एम/एल-1545653	86-04-01	श्री इहमशक्ति टिन फैक्ट्री नं. 1 पोन्डी रेलवे लेन, ईस्ट बॉम्बेजामूरम क्विलूरम-605602 (तमिलनाडु)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के बोकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
45. सी एम/एल-1545754	86-04-01	कानागेवल ट्रेडिंग सं. 1/4 सी धनीमुधु पिस्ताईपार कोइल स्ट्रीट, विरुधुनगर मेयुस्विल आफिस रोड, विरुधुनगर 626001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के आईएस : 10325-1982	



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46. सी एम/एल-1545855	86-04-01	46 पाना प्रैम मेटल पुलिसूर सोमनाथम मधुरै-625009 कार्यालय : 67 साउथ एक्सिमीयूला स्ट्रीट मधुरै-625001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
47. सी एम/एल-1545953	86-04-01	मैटीकान एस एम 290 स्थापनयोगमल ग्राम ओट्टुपाक्कम डा मद्रास-600056 कार्यालय : 130 लिटीवैट्टी स्ट्रीट मद्रास-600001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
48. सी एम/एल-1546049	86-04-01	दिव्या बाक्स एंड कार्टन क. 1250 नवलगंज मुमहाई आगरा-282006	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
49. सी एम/एल-1546150	85-04-01	एली सीमेंट एंडरप्राइजेज इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया जोतबाड़ा जयपुर-302012	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
50. सी एम/एल-1546251	86-04-01	श्री श्रीशिला इंडस्ट्रीज 39 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया रायचूर-58411 कार्यालय : रीन खंडिल भलोका रोड रायचूर-584101	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
51. सी एम/एल-1546352	86-04-01	कृष्ण मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज 1250 नवलगंज, मुमहाई आगरा-282006	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
52. सी एम/एल-1546453	86-04-01	पी के प्रायल मिक्स यमुना क्रिज हायरस रोड, आगरा कार्यालय फ्री गंज रोड आगरा	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 कि.ग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
53. सी एम/एल-1546354	86-04-01	श्रीश्याम वाटेज इंडस्ट्रीज 90 गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कानपुर-208012	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
54. सी एम/एल-1546655	86-04-01	थानगम इंडस्ट्रीज 112/5 एड 6 मधुरै रोड विश्वनगर-626001	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
55. सी एम/एल-1546756	86-04-01	शक्ति मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज स्टेशन रोड सीतापुर (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिये 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
56. सी एम/एल-1546857	86-04-16	किसान कैमीकल्स 103 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया फेज-2 खडीगढ़	स्पृष्टाकार ईसी 50 % आई एस : 9356-1980	
57. सी एम/एल-1546958	86-04-16	किसान कैमीकल्स 103 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया फेज-2 खडीगढ़	मोनोप्रोटोफास 36 डब्ल्यू एस सी आई एस : 8074-1976	
58. सी एम/एल-1547051	86-04-16	ए.बी. इंडस्ट्रीज 381-3 पोखरपुर कानपुर (उ.प्र.)	फुटबियर के लिये इस्पात की रक्षी टांकर आई एस : 5852-1977	
59. सी एम/एल-1547152	86-04-15	बी एल इंडस्ट्रीज एफ-218 रोड नं. 10 विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया जयपुर	याइसोरोबास 76% ई सी आई एस : 5227-1978	
60. सी एम/एल-1547253	86-04-16	भौरोकूड प्रा. लि. भौरोविली-606101 साउथ आरकोट जि.	वैपस रूपांतरित सेम्यविजड क बल आई एस : 2397-1972	
61. सी एम/एल-1547354	86-04-16	बी एल इंडस्ट्रीज एफ-218 रोड नं. 10 विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया जयपुर	याइमिथोएर ई सी 30% द्रव्यमानुसार आई एस : 3903-1984	
62. सी एम/एल-1547455	86-04-16	बी एल इंडस्ट्रीज एफ-218 रोड नं. 10 विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया जयपुर	निवमालफास डी पी 15% द्रव्यमानुसार आई एस : 885-1985	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
63. सी एम/एल-1547556	86-04-16	लैम्प एण्ड लाइटिंग लि., 3 मस्स इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया देसला अपवर् कार्या : 1101 नई दिल्ली हाउस 27 बारहूबा रोड, नई दिल्ली	जी एल एस लैम्प 250 वा और 40 60 100 और 200 वा रेटिंग साफ प्रत्यक्ष सतह सहित कुंडलित कुंडली टाइप और बायोमेट टोपी सहित आई एस : 418-1978	
64. सी एम/एल-1547657	86-04-16	हंसा वामसं प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा. लि. सी-30 सेक्टर-6 नौगडा जि-गाजियाबाद कार्या : बी जी-46 गालीमार बाग (9) दिल्ली-110052	एल्यूमिनियम या लोहा आवर्ण वाली पीबीसी के खोल वाली और खोल रहित पीबीसी रोहित केवल आई एस : 694-1977	
65. सी एम/एल-1547758	86-04-01	गोयनका कंटेनर्स 37 चाकुम्डी चंडीनाला, डेकुनी, जिल्हा गली कार्या : 18 मुलिक स्ट्रीट, भूतल, कलकत्ता-700007	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
66. सी एम/एल-1547859	86-04-01	गोयनका कंटेनर्स 37 चाकुम्डी, चंडीनाला डेकुनी, जिल्हा गली कार्या : 18 मुलिक स्ट्रीट, भूतल, कलकत्ता-700007	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा. के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस-10325-1982	
67. सी एम/एल-1547960	86-04-01	आद्य मेटल वर्क्स, 31-वी, आईडीए, फोथूर साधनानगर तालुका, महबूबनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
68. सी एम/एल-1548053	86-04-01	आर के अग्रवाल एंड कं, 1 गिनला सतबर रोड एक्सटेंशन, डा. बास नगर रिबरा-712201 कार्या : 108 काटन स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
69. सी एम/एल-1548154	86-04-01	श्री टिन मेन्स कं., 23 रिंग रोड, आगरा-282004	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
70. सी एम/एल-1548255	86-04-01	टिन क्राफ्ट कार्पोरेशन, कपासिया, करौली रिकाइनरी टाउनशिप का मेन गेट, बेगूसराय	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
71. सी एम/एल-1548356	86-04-01	गार्डन पैकर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज 29 नृपति बोकिंग चंद्र रोड, रिपरा, गुगली (पं. ब.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
72. सी एम/एल-1548457	86-04-01	कृष्ण प्रोडक्ट्स लि., पंचुगापाल, भादुडी, सरानी डा. रिपरा, जि-हुगली (पं. ब.) कार्या : 9 दिप्पवी त्रिलाखा महागज सरानी कलकत्ता	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चीकोर कनस्तर आईएस : 10325-1982	
73. सी एम/एल-1548558	86-04-16	मरोन मेटल वर्क्स प्रा. लि., 12 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया-II, मंजीरीप, जि-रायतेन कार्या : ई 2/48 अरेरा कालीनी भोपाल	ड्रपिंग सिलिंडर 33.3 लिटर जल धारिता, आईएस : 3198-1982	
74. सी एम/एल-1548659	86-04-16	अरवि इंडस्ट्रीज, एफ-97 राशन : 6. विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013 कार्या : 10 मोतीलाल अटल रोड जयपुर-302001	शिलावरि प्रेषणों के लिए एल्यूमीनियम के लकड़ार चालक आईएस : 398 (भाग 1)-1976	
75. सी एम/एल-1548760	86-04-16	विनोट मेटल वर्क्स, एस-183, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जालंधर-144004	अलकल कार्यों के लिए सीसदार टिन कांसे के गेट और ग्लोबवाल्स आई एस : 778-1980	
76. सी एम/एल-1548861	86-04-16	कर्नाटक वायर एंड मेटल कार्पोरेशन, 5वां मील, हैदर रोड गेज बाग दाइन डा. बंगलूर-560084	शिलावरि प्रेषण के लिए एल्यूमिनियम के लकड़ार चालक आई एस : 398 (भाग 1)-1975	

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77	सीएम/एल-1548962	86-04-16	केजल कंडक्टर (प्रा.) लि., 18 इन्द्रा गांधी स्ट्रथ एरिया, अजमेर रोड, बेरग (राज.)	गिरोपरि प्रेषण के त्रस्टीकुल इम्प्लाय प्रबलित एम्पु- मानियम के चालक ग्राई एम : 398 (भाग 1)—1978
78.	सीएम/एल-1549055	86-04-16	राजस्थान स्टेट एग्रीकल्चरल कारपोरेशन लि., एग्रीकल्चर इम्प्लीमेंट्स फैक्ट्री, ओतवाड़ा, जयपुर-302012	गहराई से गानी निकालने के कुएं ग्राई एम : 9301—1982
79.	सीएम/एल-1549158	86-04-16	आयानोमिक कारपोरेशन (पैन्थ) जीएनएफसी नेशनल हाइवे नं० 8 के सामने, आई ओ सी पम्प के पास बहोईश (कार्या: इन्द्र निवास, प्रताप रोड, बाडिया बाजार बडौवा-390001)	मुद्रास्त्र अभिनय मकों के लिए रिफिल, मोड अम्स टाइप ग्राई एम : 5490 (भाग 1)—1977
80.	सीएम/एल-1549257	86-04-16	श्री दुर्गा केबल्स (प्रा.) लि., 28 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, जामनगर (गु) कटक (उड़ीसा)	जड़ित तारबंदी हेतु एम्पुमोनियम या ताम्बा चालकों वाले खोल रहित पीवीसी रोहित केबल ग्राई एम : 694—1977
81.	सीएम/एल-1549358	86-04-01	अर्चना इंडस्ट्रीज एन.सी 340 II स्टेज, पीतया इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बंगलोर 560058 (कार्या: 772, 9वां मेन, 3री स्टेज, निसरा प्लाफ, जामकेयवर नगर, बंगलोर 560079	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
82.	सीएम/एल-1549459	86-04-16	गिरोण बन्ड एंड कं., न्यू दुर्गा आयन मिल्स, बीडेरवर, जामनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
83.	सीएम/एल-1549560	86-04-01	मालवा वनस्पति एंड कैमिकल कं. लि युनिट नं० 2, मोहात्ता नगर, इंदौर 452003	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
84.	सीएम/एल-1549661	86-04-16	राजटिन फैक्ट्री, ए 12, एम पी शाह मैन्युस्चिल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, साक, सेक्शन रोड जामनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
85.	सीएम/एल-1549762	86-04-16	शाह टिन प्राइवेट, सी 1, एम पी शाह मैन्युस्चिल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, साक सेक्शन रोड, जामनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
86.	सीएम/एल-1549863	86-04-16	रासिका टिन फैक्ट्री पो. बा. 108, बेदी मोट. जामनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
87.	सीएम/एल-1549964	86-04-16	उमा इंडस्ट्रीज स्टेशन, फीडर रोड (ग्रामस्थ लोक सिलेपा हाल के पीछे) सिंगरील	चाय पेटियों के प्लाईवुड के बने ग्राई एम : 10 (भाग 3)—1974
88.	सीएम/एल-1550040	86-04-16	गुरुमिन्दर एग्रीकल्चरल इंजी. इंडस्ट्रीज, जीटी रोड, मिलर गंज लुधियाना	एक निर्निडर जलशीतित, चार स्टोक होजल इंजन ग्राई एम : 10001—1981
89.	सीएम/एल-1550141	86-04-16	राजू स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, बडेयवर, न्यू पटेल मिल के पास, जामनगर (गुजरात)	खाद्य तेलों और वनस्पति के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
90	सीएम/एल-1550242	86-04-16	अरुण मोटल इंडस्ट्रीज, एम्पे 10, एम्पे शाह मैन्युस्चिल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, साक सेक्शन रोड, जामनगर	खाद्य तेलों और वनस्पति के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर ग्राई एम : 10325—1982
91.	सीएम/एल-1550343	86-04-16	कसिका केबल्स, पी 548, जीटी रोड करनाल रोड, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बिल्ली-110 033	जड़ित तारबंदी के लिए एम्पुमोनियम चालकों वाले पीवीसी रोहित खोलदार और खोल रहित केबल ग्राई एम : 694—1977

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92. सीएम/एल-1550441	86-04-01	इंडीयन टिन थाकम मैथ्य कं. (प्रा.) लि., प्रो माइड एंड के (प्रा.) लि., 1278, एनएससी चोम रोड, राजपुर नरेन्द्रपुर, 24 परगना (कार्य: 5ए. गबिस्सन स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता)	वी और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 8 किया के कनस्तर आई एम : 10339--1982	
93. सीएम/एल-1550545	86-04-01	कल्याण उद्योग लि. 243 आचार्य प्रफुल्ल चंद्र रोड कलकत्ता	वी और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 5 किया कनस्तर आई एस : 10339--1982	
94. सीएम/एल-1550646	86-04-01	ईन टिन थर्म्स, ए-ए कार्पोरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कानपुर (कार्य: डी 86, नील वाली गली, कानपुर)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किया के चीकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325--1982	
95. सीएम/एल-1550747	86-04-01	मैसाली कांसट्रक्शन्स इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया के पास, राभाटा, रायपुर (कार्य: हलवाई लेन रायपुर-492001)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किया के चीकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325--1982	
96. सीएम/एल--		मोरभा फिटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, मीनावाड़ी, टी ई डा. चारेली, जि. सोनितपुर, आसाम	प्लाई वार की पेटियां--धातु फिटिंग आई एम : 10 (भाग 4)--1976	
97. सीएम/एल-1550849	86-05-01	बोधरी पैकेजर्स, डी-37, एम आई डीसी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नागपुर-440028	3 प्लाई वुडरी मिलि वाले संरचना-- आई एम : 10212 (भाग 1)--1982	
98. सीएम/एल--1551042	86-05-01	सेनीयला ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन, डा. विधान नगर, जि बाजलिग (कार्य: मंगल्य बाबूपुरा, सिंगोली-734404)	प्लाई वार की पेटियां--ब्रस आई एम : 10 (भाग 3)--1974	
99. सी एम/एल--1551143	86-05-01	रायपुर एलाय एंड स्टील लि. पो.बा.नं. 127, पी--49 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया रायपुर-492001 (म.प्र.)	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) में बैलन हेतु ल बिलेट इंगट और सतत डले बिलेट आई एस : 6915-1978	
100. सी एम/एल--1551244	86-05-01	कर्नाटक वायर एंड मेटल कार्पोरेशन, 5 बां भील हेनूर रोड, सेन्ट थामस, टाउन डा, बंगलोर-560084	गिरोपरि प्रेषण के लिए जर्सीकृत इस्पात प्रब- लित एल्युमीनियम चालक आई एस : 398 (भाग 2)--1976	
101. सी एम/एल-1551345	86-05-01	श्री लक्ष्मी मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, 27 सी, कुमारपाड़ा, रोड लिहह हावड़ा (पं.ब.) कार्य 4, गणेशचन्द्र एवेन्यू 5 बां तल कलकत्ता-700018	अल, गैस और मल अल के लिए वाय पाईप हेतु तलवां लोहे के फिटिंग वुड्रे फालेंज वाले बैंड आई एस : 1538 (भाग 18)--1976	
102. सीएम/एल-1551446	86-05-01	सिद्धांगंगा सीमेंट प्रा. लि., सदरहेली, सी एन हेली तालुक, तुमकुर जिला कार्य: बिरला सभागार, सी आई टी कैम्पस, तुमकुर-572103	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट आई एस : 269--1976	
103. सीएम/एल-1551547	86-05-01	प्रेम कंठकर्तर्स प्रा. लि. स्टेशन रोड, बेतवा-382440, जि. अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)	गिरोपरि प्रेषण के लिए एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के लंबुदार चालक आई एम : 398 (भाग 4)--1979	
104. सी एम/एल--1551649	86-05-01	प्रनिल रिरोलिंग मिल्स प्रा. लि., नं. 5 ए, और बी, पीनया, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, प्रथम फेज, तुमकुर रोड, बंगलोर-560058	संरचना स्पात (मानक किस्म) आई एम : 226-1975	
105. सी एम/एल-1551749	86-05-01	सुनील ट्रेडर्स, प्लाट नं. 2706, फेज 4, जी आई. डी सी एस्टेट, बेतवा अहमदाबाद	फायर होज डिम्बीबरी कपलिंग आच पाईप और नोजल आई एस : 903--1975	
106. सी एम/एल--1551850	86-05-01	श्री इश्वार एलायज स्टील्स प्रा.लि. न्यू इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर "डी" सनवर रोड, इंदौर-452003 (म. प्र.)		

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107. सी एम/एल-1551951	86-05-01	एस. कुमार इंडिजेंट प्रा. लि., आरजेड-549, मुडका ग्राम, 22 वां मील का पत्थर, रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली-110041	अभिमानेन चुर्ण आई एस : 6047-1970	
108. सी एम/एल-1552044	86-04-16	श्याम कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, 49/8 दिल्ली रोहतक रोड, ऐम्पवा जि-रोहतक हरियाणा)	पैराफिन मोम आई एस: 4654-1974	
109. सीएम/एल-1552145	86-05-01	वि कैमिकल्स आफ इंडिया प्लाट नं. 32, सेक्टर 6, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	प्राइमिंग के लिए, हवा में सूखने वाला रेड, आक्साइड तैयार सुधा रोगन आई एस: 2074-1979	
110. सी एम/एल-1552246	86-04-16	सोमर इंडस्ट्रीज, गायत्री भवन, फकराना रोड, मोदीनगर, (उ.प्र.)	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
111. सी एम/एल-1552347	86-05-01	जैमसन एन्टर प्राइजेज, बी-10/10 गुप इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बजौरपुर, दिल्ली-110052	खनिज भरे खोलदार एपीमेंट आई एस: 4159-1976	
112. सी एम/एल-1552448	86-05-01	राज इलेक्ट्रिक कं, 1037-बी, शास्त्रीनगर दिल्ली-110052	घरेलू और ऐसे ही प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच आई एस : 3854-1986	
113. सी एम/एल-1552549	86-04-16	आर. धी. एन्टरप्राइजेज, मेर रोड, मुजफ्फरनगर	वनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर आई एस : 10325-1982	
114. सी एम/एल-1552650	86-05-01	भावनगर इलेक्ट्रिक सिटी कं० लि०, (आयल एवं वनस्पति बिजो) निर्मल नगर भावनगर-364001 (गुजरात)	वनस्पति, आई एस: 10633-1985	
115. सी एम/एल-1552751	86-05-01	साबू मिलिन्डमे प्रा. लि, काल एम्ब नहान-1730001 हिमाचल प्रदेश	प्रवेगे सिलिन्डर आई एस: 3196-1982	
116. सी एम/एल-1552852	86-05-01	हरीकम इंडस्ट्रीज पिरिया इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मिल्वासाखाया-बापी दावरा एवं नागर हेबेली-396230 (गुजरात)	एल्काइन बजोन सल्फोनिक अम्ल (अम्ल स्लरी) आई एस: 6401-1977	
117. सी एम/एल-1552255	86-05-01	एग्रो केम कल्ट, एफ-214, 215 रोड नं. 10, बी के आई एरिया, जयपुर-302013	एल्लिज डीपी 5 प्रतिशत ब्रोथमानुसार एन्डी/एकमा एच एच डी एच एस आ आई एस: 1306-1984	
118. सी एम/एल-1553147	86-04-16	द्विवसन इंडस्ट्रीज, 9/1 कुमारनगलम् इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, कुमारनगल मादुर-622515 फडुकोट्टाई जि० कायों 105 सुदर राज नगर, सुब्रमण्यपुरम तिरुचिराप्पली-620030	अथ म्मबीय सूइयां आई एन: 3317-1983	
119. सीएम/एल-1553147	86-04-16	जैन कैमिकल्स एलाइड एंड., 5-बी कापरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, उद्योगनगर, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)	ब्रॉन हेनु नम्र रबर की नली आई एस: 10908-1984	
120. सीएम/एल-1553248	86-05-01	एसोसिएटेड इंजीनियरिंग वर्कर्स, चित्रम रोड, तनकू-534211	गोबर गैम चूल्हा, डलवां, लोहे की रोगन को गई सचि, डलवां लोहे के दो बर्तन। आई एस: 8749-1979	
121. सीएम/एल-1553349	86-05-01	गुप्ता कैमिकल्स (प्रा.) लि., बी-144, रोड नं. 9 बीकेआई जयपुर-302013 कासी पहला तल, विकुमारिया बिल्डिंग, श्री जी की मोरी के सामने त्रिपोलिया बाजार, जयपुर-302002.	अम्लकाली 50% (ईसी ब्रव्यमानुसार। आईएस: 9356-1980	

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122. सीएम/एल-1553450	86-05-01	वेबी पेटीसाइड्स क.सं. 737/5, सेकुनामपवटी बाटागाणुंजानीलाकोही तालुक, अमरा जि (कार्या: 307 वेस्ट मारसी स्ट्रीट, मधुरे-625001.	वीएचपी डब्ल्यूडीपी 6.5%, जी आई। आईएस: 562-1976.	
123. सीएम/एल-1553551	86-05-01	बजायज इंस्टीट्यूट।	—	
124. सीएम/एल-1553653	86-05-01	शिव शक्ति मैयूफैक्चरर्स, मायापुर रिंग रोड, शिविकापुर-490001 जि. सरगुजा (म.प्र.)	ब्रपेन के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू चूल्हा स्टेनलेस इस्पात, दो वर्नर पारम्परिक डबल वर्नर। आईएस: 4246-1984.	
125. सीएम/एल-1553652	86-05-01	लिफ्टन इंडिया, 4 ब्रास, मधुरे मुदालियार रोड, बंगलौर-560026	मिश्रित पन्ना आधार। आईएस: 2052-1979.	
126. सीएम/एल-1553854	86-05-01	शिफको बिस्कुट्स (प्रा.) लि., प्लॉट नं. 88बी, आईडीपी, जीडीमादाला हैदराबाद-500855 (कार्या: 6-3-352 रोड नं. 1 बंगारा हिल्स, हैदराबाद-500034)	बिस्कुट किस्में ग्लूकोस, श्रीम पाइन एपल श्रीम, हवायबीश्रीम, चाकलेट श्रीम और रसबैरी श्रीम। आईएस: 1011-1981.	
127. सीएम/एल-1553955	86-05-01	मिन्पो इंस्टीट्यूट, 50-51, 60-61 इंस्ट्रुमल एस्टेट, पोलोग्राउन्ड इन्दौर-452003	स्लैक जापान। आईएस: 341-1973.	
128. सीएम/एल-1554048	86-05-01	सिंहको इंस्टीट्यूट, एन थार उद्योगनगर डा. मयुरा रोड, भागरा (उ.प्र.) (कार्या: 1/12 एं० चौहान मार्केट, दिल्ली गेट, भागरा।	ब्रपेन का घरेलू गैस चूल्हा, स्टेनलेस इस्पात डोंचा दो वर्नर पारम्परिक डबल वर्नर वाले। आईएस: 4246-1984.	
129. सीएम/एल-1554149	86-05-01	वेजके इंडिया स्ट्रोल कं. लि., बिस्को मेनोर, फीरोका, कानीकट।	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) आईएस: 226-1975.	
130. सीएम/एल-1554250	86-05-01	दि टाटा थायरन स्टील कं. लि., जयशेवपुर।	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए कार्बन इस्पात फोर्जिंग। आईएस: 2004-1978	
131. सीएम/एल-1554351	86-05-01	संजीव इंस्ट्रुमल कारपोरेशन, रोड नं., 9, प्लॉट नं. 125(ए) बी के आई एरिया, जयपुर-302013 (राजस्थान)।	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किष्मा के के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982.	
132. सीएम/एल-1554452	86-05-01	गेस्ट फोन विलियम्स लि., (स्टील डिवीजन), 97 अंबुला रोड, हावड़ा।	संरचना प्रयोजनों के लिए उच्च तनन रिबेट शरिए आईएस: 1149-1975	
133. सीएम/एल-1554553	86-05-01	शिमोनी स्टील इन्ड्स लि, 16वीं किमी पत्थर, बंगलौर त्वाइलफील्ड रोड, बंगलौर-560048 कार्यालय 2/4 पट्टला सरल एगले पार्क रोड, आफ वर्टन रोड, बंगलौर-560025	संरचना प्रयोजन के लिए अत्यंत बेहलित आयता- कार इस्पात मेक्शन। आईएस: 4928-1936.	
134. सीएम/एल-1554654	86-05-01	सुमीत इंस्ट्रुमल कारपोरेशन, 46वी, माली पंचमोड़ा स्टील, लिखूह हावड़ा (कार्या: 121 जिनरंजन एवेन्यू कलकत्ता-700075	मुहासय डाइव अग्नि शामक के रिफिल, सोडा अम्ल आईएस: 5490(भाग 1)-1977.	
135. सीएम/एल-1554755	86-05-01	काजारिया फाउन्ड्री वर्क्स प्रा. लि., 54एण्ड 54ए, रामकृष्ण मंदिर पथ हावड़ा (कार्या: 278 चित्ररंजन एवेन्यू कलकत्ता-700006.	मल के लिए लकड़ों लाइ के पाइप आईएस: 1729-1979.	
136. सीएम/एल-1554853	86-05-01	के.बी. वायर एंड थायर प्राइवेट्स, 41 बी कापरेटिव इंस्ट्रुमल एस्टेट, उद्योग नगर कानपुर-208022 (उ.प्र.)	कठोर कठिन इस्पात के तार। आईएस: 432 (भाग 2)-1986.	
137. सीएम/एल-1554957	86-05-01	जय थायरन एंड स्टील कं. प्रा. देवदा डा. येनोड, मेन पोस्ट, रोहता नगर, दुर्ग जि.-राजनंदगांव (कार्या: मनभर, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के सामने गंजपाड़ा, दुर्ग जि.-राजनंदगांव	कंक्रिट प्रबलन के लिए अत्यंत बेहलित उच्च सामर्थ के विकृत सर्पिए। आईएस: 1976-1979.	
138. सीएम/एल-1555050	86-05-01	जय थायरन एंड स्टील कं. प्रा. देवदा डा. येनोड, मेन पोस्ट, रोहता नगर, दुर्ग जि.-राजनंदगांव (कार्या: मनभर, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के सामने, गंजपाड़ा दुर्ग जि.-राजनंदगांव।	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) आईएस: 226-1975.	

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139. सीएम/एल-155151	86-05-01	मुर्तिगा इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, 46 बी, माली पंजगोरा स्ट्रीट, लिखूह, हाथड़ा (कार्या: 121 चित्तूरजन एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-700073	मान टाइन सुवाहा अग्निशामन हेतु रिफिल। आईएस: 5490 (भाग 2)-1977	
140. सीएम/एल-1555252	86-05-01	मॉरेड इंडस्ट्रीज, 2 भक्तिनगर इंडस्ट्रीज रोड, राजकोट-360002	एक सिलिन्डर, जनशीतित, चार स्ट्रोक, बीजल इंजन- आईएस: 10001-1981.	
141. सीएम/एल-1555353	86-05-01	न्यू कमाटिक टिन फैक्ट्री, रोड, नं. सी-33, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, शोकुल रोड, हुबली।	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
142. सीएम/एल-1555454	86-05-01	मैट्रो ट्यूब्स प्रा. लि., प्लाट नं. 21, आईडीए, कोठार प्रा, शादनगर तालुक नरसूर नगर जि	पेय जल आपूर्ति के लिए अफ्ला पीपीसी पाइप। आईएस: 4985-1981	
143. सीएम/एल-1555555	86-05-01	बालकिन प्लास्टिक्स (प्रा.) लि., 14/1 बीबी-बेगम लेन कलकत्ता कार्या: 12 मिर्जा गालिब स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700016।	उच्च घनत्व पोलिथीन पाइप। आईएस: 4984-1978	
144. सीएम/एल-1555656	86-05-01	पीटर आटोकिट (प्रा.) लि., मयुरावास बासेनजी रोड, मुखेनालेन मरील नाका, भंघेरी (पू) बम्बई-400059.	सुवाहा रासायनिक अग्नि शमन-जल। आईएस: 940-1976	
145. सीएम/एल-1555757	86-05-01	मालवा बनस्पति एंड कैंमीकल कं. लि., माही, माता चौराहा, बाण गंगा, सनवर रोड, इन्दौर-452003	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
146. सीएम/एल-1555858	86-05-01	केरल कंडक्टर्स (प्रा) लि., 10 इन्द्रागांधी सरल इंड एरिया अजमेर रोड ब्यावर (राज)	गिरापरि प्रेषण हेतु एल्युमिनियम के लड़वार चालक आईएस: 398 (भाग 1)-1976	
147. सीएम/एल-1555959	86-05-01	टेक्नोजेनिकस, 209, पिकनिक गार्डन रोड, कलकत्ता-700039 (कार्या: 9 रिफिलरेंज रोड, कलकत्ता-700019)	वैयक्तिक सुरक्षित मैगर (रेडित टैस्टर) आईएस: 5780-1980	
148. सीएम/एल-1556052	86-06-01	पुर्लिया प्लास्टिक इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लास्टिक हाउस, विक्रान्त रोड, पुर्लिया (मिर्लिया) (कार्या: के.एन. चक्रवर्ती लेन, मुंसिफगंगा, पुर्लिया-723101)	भौद्योगिक सुरक्षा हैलमेट। आईएस: 2925-1984	
149. सीएम/एल-1556153	86-06-06	बी. के. इंडस्ट्रीज, 122, सेक्टर 6, फरीदाबाद-121006 (हदियागा)	ब्रेकेट के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू चूल्हा डले सोहे का रोयन किया डांबा, दो बर्नर, परम्परागत डले। आईएस: 4246-1984	
150. सीएम/एल-1556254	86-05-16	नागपुर टिन कंटेनर्स, 28, ग्रेट नागरोड, बैयनाथ भवन के सामने, नागपुर-140099	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
151. सीएम/एल-1556355	86-04-16	एम. के. टिन वर्क्स, गली नं. 2, पुस्टीघर, अमृतसर।	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
152. सीएम/एल-1556456	86-04-16	सरस्वती सीमेंट (प्रा) लि, मंथापाल (कालाएम्ब) जि. सिरमूर (हि. प्र.)	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट। आईएस: 269-1975	
153. सीएम/एल-1556557	86-04-16	भोम शिव शक्ति सीमेंट प्रा. लि., एफ-15, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, सीकर-323001	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट। आईएस: 269-1975	
154. सीएम/एल-1556858	86-04-16	रोजी प्रोसेसर्स, बेबी मंवर रोड, राजपुरा-140401 (पंजाब)	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 किग्रा के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
155. सीएम/एल-1556759	86-05-01	बाक्सी इंटरनेशनल प्रा लि, एसपी-313 पी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया भिवाड़ी जि.-अलवर (कार्या: 902-903 पद्मा टावर, राजेन्द्र प्लेस नई दिल्ली)	एल्युमिनियम तांबा चालक वाली कक्षित और अक्षित पीपीसी रोडित (हैवी इयूटो) केबल आईएस: 1554 (भाग 1)-1979	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
156. सी.म/एल-1556860	86-05-01	टिन फॅब्रि, ई-150, फोकल प्वाइंट, सुधियाना-141010 (कार्यालय 10 माडल टाउन सुधियाना-141002)	बनस्पति और खाद्य तेलों के लिए 15 कि.ग्रा. के चौकोर कनस्तर। आईएस: 10325-1982	
157. जी.एम/एल-1556961	86-05-01	केपिस्टर स्पेलिस्ट (प्रा) लि, 3/3, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गोरखा रोड, बड़ीबा-390016	पावर तंत्र के लिए शॉट संघारित, नान सेल्फहीलिंग आईएस: 2934-1981	
158. सी.एम/एल-1557054	86-05-01	स्टील स्ट्रिप्स एंड टेबल्स लि, ए-16 इंडस्ट्रियल फोकल प्वाइंट, एसएस नगर, जि-रोपड़ (पंजाब (कार्या: 49, 50 सेक्टर 26, मध्यमार्ग, चंडीगढ़)	मृदु हवात के पेंच कसे, साफे बड़े जस्तीकृत पाइप। आईएस: 1239 (भाग 1)-1979	
159. सी.एम/एल-1557155	86-04-16	मैटल बाक्स इंडिया लि, पी-48 हाइड रोड, एमसटेशन, कलकत्ता-700088	घो और खाद्य तेल के टिन। आईएस: 10339-1982	

[सं. के.प्र.वि./13/11]

एस. सुब्रह्मण्यन, अपर महाविशेषज्ञ

S.O. 3423—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988; the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L-—)	Operative Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the licence and the relevant IS:Designation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	CM/L-1541342	86-04-01	WIPRO Limited, Amalner, Distt Jalgaon (Office : Nirmal, 18th Floor, 241/242, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021)	15 Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oil. IS:10325-1982
2.	CM/L-1541443	86-04-01	Gyas Tin Works, 7-B, Anjirwadi, Dr. Mascarehnhas Road, Mazagaon, Bombay-400010	15 Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS:10325-1982
3.	CM/L-1541544	86-04-01	Kottukulam Tin Works, B-15, Industrial Estate, Ettaumanoor, Kottayam Distt. (Kerala).	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oil - IS:10325-1982
4.	CM/L-15441645	86-04-01	V.S. Industries, 87/6, Hiraganj, Kalpi Road, Kanpur-208003	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982
5.	CM/L-1541746	86-04-01	Progressive Industries, 112/871A, Arya Nagar, Kanpur (Office : 54/34 Nayaganj, Kanpur-208001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982
6.	CM/L-1541847	86-04-01	Light Engineering Enterprises, 10-B, Co-operative Industrial Estate, Udyog Nagar, Kanpur - 208022.	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982
7.	CM/L-1541948	86-04-01	S S Industries Dehri Industrial Area, Dehri-on-sone, Distt. Rohtas (Office : 40 Strand Road, Room No. 15 A & B, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. CM/L-1542041	86-04-01	S.M. Credit Co. Pvt. Ltd., Baroon Industrial Estate, Distt. Aurangabad (Bihar) (Office: 40 Stand Road, Room No. 15 A & B, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700001)	15-Kg square tin for vanaspati and edible oil -- IS:10325-1982	
9. CM/L-1542142	86-04-01	Sona Tin Products, 135, Najafgarh Road, Nangloi Jat, Delhi-110041 ( Office: 813 (IV), Pan Mandi, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-110006)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
10. CM/L-1542243	86-04-01	S.. Metal Industries, Bistrakh Road, Village-Chapproula. Ghaziabad (UP) (Office : 60 Shiv Puri, Delhi-110051)	15-Kg Square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS:10325-1982	
11. CM/L-1542344	86-04-01	Ghaziabad Tin Works, C/o Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Amrit Nagar, G.T. Road, Ghaziabad --201001(UP)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
12. CM/L-1542445	86-04-01	Mathura Tin Printing, & Mechanical Mills (P) Ltd, Mahavir Ganj, Aligarh (UP)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS:10325-1982	
13. CM/L-1542546	86-04-01	Mangla Udyog. 49/14/1, Village. Samaypur, Delhi-110042	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
14. CM/L-1542647	86-04-01	Silver Toe Mfg. Co. of India, Post & Village, Mantola, Delhi Meerut Road, Murad Nagar, Distt Ghaziabad (U.P.) (Office: 4374/4B, Ansari Road, New Delhi-110002)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils-- IS:10325-1982	
15. CM/L-1542748	86-04-01	Kan India, P.O. Chakundi, Chanditala (Dankuni) Distt. Hooghly	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils-- IS:10325-1982	
16. CM/L-1542849	86-04-01	Saharia Industries, 64 Industrial Area, Jhotwara, Jaipur-302012	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
17. CM/L-1542950	86-04-01	Jain Tin Works, 87/8, Kalpi Road, Kanpur-208003 (Office: 56/88, Nel Wali Gali, Kanpur-208001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils.-- IS:10325-1982	
18. CM/L-1503043	86-01-01	Hemmant Industries' Katra Wazir Khan, Hathras Road, Agra (Office : Free Ganj Road, Agra-282004)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils-- IS:10325-1982	
19. CM/L-1543144	86-04-01	Balaji Vegetable Products (P) Ltd. Post Box No. 43, Shahjhapur Road, Sitapur (U.P.)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
20. CM/L-1543245	86-04-01	Usha Tin Company, Coal Depot, Mauza, Sakhra, G.T. Road, P.O. Khairham, Dehri-on-Sone, Distt. Rohtas (Bihar) (Office : Pali Road, (Near Rama- krishna Ashram) 1st Floor, Dehri-on-Sone-821807)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils -- IS:10325-1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21. CM/L-1543346	86-04-01	Gautam Tin Cans & Other Metal Works, Unit F-4, Industrial Estate Chandulal Baradari, Hyderabad-500264	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils --  IS:10325-1982	
22. CM/L-1543447	86-04-01	Rajasthan Tin Industries, Plot No. C/23, Gala No. 6, 7, 8 Laxmi Industrial Estate, Bangur Nagar, Goregaon (W), Bombay-400090	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
23. CM/L-1543548	86-04-01	Jupiter Enterprises, 1/3, Khagendra Chatterjee Road, Cossipore, Calcutta-700002 (Office : 214 Chittaranjan Avenue, (Ground Floor), Calcutta-700006)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils -- IS:10325-1982	
24. CM/L-1543649	86-04-01	Amareswari Cement Ltd, Pedaveedu Village, Huzurnagar Taluk, Nalgonda Distt. Andhra Pradesh (Office : 4-1-974), Arunodaya Apartments Abid Road, Hyderabad-500001)	Ordinary portland cement— IS:269-1978	
25. CM/L-1543750	86-04-01	V.K. Enterprises, Hissar Road, Road, Rohtak (Haryana)—124001	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils.— IS:10325-1982	
26. CM/L-1543851	86-04-01	Delhi Tin Manufacturing Company, 161, DSIDC Sheds, Okhla Industrial Complex, Phase I, New Delhi.	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS:10325-1982	
27. CM/L-1543952	86-04-01	Vijay Industries (India), Unit No. 2 B-68, Site No. 4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (UP)	Domestic pressure cookers— IS:2347-1974	
28. CM/L-1544045	86-04-01	Silvertoo Mfg. Co. of India, Post Office Village Manota, Delhi Meerut Road, Murad Nagar, Distt. Ghaziabad(U.P.) (Office : 4374/4B, Ansari Road, New Delhi-110002)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils-- IS:10325-1982	
29. CM/L-1544146	86-04-01	Bharat Tins F-35, Sector VI, Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad (Office: Kaushalya Friends Colony, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110065.	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS:10325-1982	
30. CM/L-1544247	86-04-01	Gopal Tin and Mechanical Works, B-82, Sector-2 Noida Complex, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
31. CM/L-1544348	86-03-16	Netaji Industrial Works, Ballitore, P.O. Ballitore, Distt. Pakura, (West Bengal).	Cold-worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement— IS:1786-1979	
32. CM/L-1544449	86-04-01	Laxmi Metal Company, 4/1, Kulia Tangra, 2nd Lane, Calcutta-700015( Office :167, Netaji Subash Road, Room No. 113 (Block F), 3rd Floor, Raja Katra, Calcutta-700007)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
33. CM/L-1544550	86-04-01	Premier Tin Industries, Rohtak Road, Delhi-110020 (Office 583, Shivaji Park (Opp. Indian Oil Depot) New Delhi 110026)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils — IS:10325-1982	
34. CM/L-1544551	86-04-01	BAC Metals, G-21, Sector VI, Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad(U.P.)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils — IS:10325-1982	
35. CM/L-1544752	86-04-01	Shrisma Packers, D-75, Industrial Area, Site A, Mathura (U.P.)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
36. CM/L-1544853	86-04-01	Saraf Agencies Ltd, Industrial Estate, Kalunga Distt. Sundergarh, Orissa.	Portland slag cement— IS:455-1977	
37. CM/L-1544954	86-04-01	Shri Shakago Commercial & Industrial Corporation, Plot No. 11, Site No. 2 Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.) (Office : 60/9, Gali Arya Samaj, Naya Bans, Delhi-110006)	15-Kg square tins for vanspati and edible oils — IS:10325-1982	
38. CM/L-1545047	86-04-01	Anupam Products Pvt Ltd., 62/2, Site No. 4, Sahibabad (U.P.) (Office : 69 Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-110015)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils — IS:10325-1982	
39. CM/L-1545148	86-04-01	S.B. Petro Chem Industries, Khasra No. 81, Village Bekhar Wala, Delhi-110041	Paraffin Wax.— IS:4654-1974	
40. CM/L-1545259	84-04-16	Sanmati Metals Ltd., Plot No. 61, Sector-A, Industrial Complex Mandideep, Distt. Raipur (MP) (Office: Lalwani Press Road, Bhopal—462001)	LPG Cylinder 33.3 liter water capacity— IS:3196-1982	
41. CM/L-1545350	86-04-01	Khurja Tin Factory 229, Gandhi Road, Khurja, Distt. Bulandshahar (U.P.)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
42. CM/L-1545451	86-04-01	Agarwal Tin Industries, Misra Colony, Ganga Ghat, Unnao	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
43. CM/L-1545552	86-04-16	Navabharath Tin Works, Mukhathala, P.O. Quilon-591013 (Office : C/o Navabharat Cashew Traders, P.B. No. 18, Mundakkal, Quilon-691001)	Packing Cashew Kernels only— IS:916-1975	
44. CM/L-1545653	86-04-01	Sri Brahmasakthi Tin Factory No. 1, Pondy Railway Line, East. Shanmugapuram, Villupuram 605602 (Tamil Nadu)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
45. CM/L-1545754	86-04-01	Kanagaval Tading Company, 1-4/C, Animuthu Pillaiar Koli Street, Virudhunagar-626001 (Office: 177/1, Municipal Office Road, Virudhunagar-626001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils — IS:10325-1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
46. CM/L-1545855	86-04-01	Pano-Arun Metals Puliyur, Somantham P.O., Madurai-625009 (Office : 67 South Avaminoola Street, Madurai-625001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
47. CM/L-1545956	86-04-01	MATICON S.M. 290, Iyyappanthongal Village, Kattupakkam P.O. Madras-600056 (Office : 130 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-600001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
48. CM/L-1546049	86-04-01	Divya Box & Carton Co. 1250, Nawalganj, Numhai, Agra - 282006.	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
49. CM/L-1546150	86-04-01	Eleccimet Enterprises, 1 Industrial Area, Jhotware Jaipur-302012	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
50. CM/L-1546251	86-04-01	Sri Srishalla Industries 39 Industrial Area, Raichur-584101 (Office : : Teen Khandil, Ashok Road, Raichur- 584101)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
51. CM/L-1546352	86-04-01	Krishna Metal Industries 1250 Nawalganj Nunhai, Agra-282006	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
52. CM/L-1546453	86-04-01	PK Oil Mills Yamuna Bridge, Hathras Road, Agra (Office: Freeganj Road, Agra)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
53. CM/L-1546554	86-04-01	Shri Shyam Cottage Industries 90 Govt.Industrial Estate, Kanpur-208012	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
54. CM/L-1546655	86-04-01	Thangam Industries 112/5 & 6 Madurai Road, Virudhunagar-626001	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
55. CM/L-1546756	86-04-01	Shakti Metal Inds. Station Road, Sitapur (U.P.)	15 Kg square tins for vanaspati edible oils— IS:10325-1982	
56. CM/L-1546857	86-04-16	Kisan Chemicals 103 Industrial Area, Phase II, Chandigarh.	Butachlor EC 50% IS:9356-1982	
57. CM/L-1546958	86-04-16	Kisan Chemicals 103 Industrial Area, Phase -II, Chandigarh	Monocrotophos 36% WSC IS : 8074 -1976	
58. CM/L-1547051	86-04-16	A. V. Industries 381-B, Pokharpur Kanpur (U.P.)	Protective steel too caps for footwear,— IS : 5852 -1977	
59. CM/L-1547152	86-04-16	B.L. Industries, F-218, Road No. 10, Vishwakarma Indl, Area, Jaipur-302013	Dichloroves 76% EC IS : 5277 -1978	
60. CM/L-1547253	86-04-16	Aurofood Pvt Ltd., Auroville-605101 South Arcot Dt.	Wafers, modified sandwiched only— IS : 2597 -1972	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61. CM/L-1547354	86-04-16	B.L. Industries, F-218, Road No. 10, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur		Dimethoate EC 30% m/m IS : 3903—1984
62. CM/L-1547455	86-04-16	B.L. Industries F-218, Road No. 10, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur		Quinalphos DP 1.5% m/m IS : 8029—1985
63. CM/L-1547556	86-04-16	Lamps & Lighting Ltd., 3 Matsya Industrial Area, Desula, Alwar (Office : 1101 New Delhi House, 27 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001)		CLS lamps of rated voltage of 250 volts and of 40W, 60W, 100W, 200W, with clear interval surface cooled coil type and normal baycoat IS : 1616—1978 PAPER
64. CM/L-1547657	86-04-01	Hassa Wires Products Pvt. Ltd., G-30, Sector VI, NOIDA, Distt. Ghaziabad (Office : BG-46, Shalimar Bagh, (East), Delhi-110052)		PVC insulated and PVC sheathed and unsheathed fixed wiring cables with aluminium or copper conductors— IS : 694—1977
65. CM/L-1547758	86-04-01	Goenka Containers, P.O. Chakundi, Chanditala, Dankuni, Distt. Hooghly (Office : 18 Mullick Street, Ground Floor, Calcutta-700007)		15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982
66. CM/L-1547859	86-04-01	Goenka Industries, Par Dankuni, P.O. Chakundi, Distt. Hooghly (Office : 17/1 G, Alipore Road, Madhuvan, Calcutta-700027)		15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982
67. CM/L-1547960	86-04-01	Andhra Metal Box, 31-B, I.D.A. Kothur, Sadhanagar, Taluq Mahboobnagar		15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982
68. CM/L-1548055	86-04-01	R.K. Agarwalla & Co., 1 Simla Satghara Road, Extension, P.O. Pravas Nagar, Rishra-712201 (Office : 108 Cotton Street, Calcutta-700007)		15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982
69. CM/L-1548154 1986-04-08	86-04-01	Shree Tin Manufacturing Co., 23 Ring Road, Agra-282004		15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
70. CM/L-1548255	86-04-01	Tin Craft Coproration, Kapasia, Opp. Main Gate of Barauni Refinery Township, Begusarai-851101	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils -- IS : 10325 --1982	
71. CM/L-1548356	86-04-01	Modern Packers & Industries 9 Rishi Bankim Chandra Road, Rishra, Hooghly (West Bengal)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils -- IS : 10325 --1982	
72. CM/L-1548457	86-04-01	Kusum Products Ltd., Panchugopal Bhaduri Sarani, P.O. Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal) (Office : 9 Biplabi Trailakya Maharaj Sarani, Calcutta-700001)	15-Kg square tins for and edible oils -- IS : 10325 --1982	
73. CM/L-1548558	86-04-16	Saroj Metal Works, Pvt. Ltd., 12 Industrial Area-II, Mandideep, Distt. Raisen (Office : E2/48, Arrera Colony, Bhopal)	LPG Cylinders of 33.3 litres water capacity-- IS : 3196 --1982	
74. CM/L-1548659	86-04-16	Arvind Industries, F-97 Road No. 6, Vishwa Karma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302013 (Office : 10 Motilal Atal Road, Jaipur-302001)	Aluminium Stranded Conductors for overhead Transmission Purposes-- IS : 398 (Part I)--1976	
75. CM/L-1548760	86-04-16	Vinod Metal Works, S-183, Industrial Area. Jalandhar-144004	Leaded tin bronse gate and glove valves for water works, purposes-- IS : 778--1980	
76. CM/L-1548861	86-04-16	Karnataka Wire & Metal Corporation 5th Mile Hennur Road, St. Thomas Town P.O. Bangalore-560084	Aluminium stranded conductor for overhead transmission purposes-- IS : 398 (Part I)--1978	
77. CM/L-1548962	86-04-16	Kewal Conductors (P) Ltd., 18 Indira Gandhi Rural Industrial Area, Ajmer Road, Bewar (Rajasthan)	Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced for overhead transmission purposes-- IS : 398 (Part II)--1978	
78. CM/L-1549055	86-04-16	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Agricultural Implements Factory, Jhotwara Jaipur-302012	Deep well hand pumps-- IS-9301-1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
79. CM/L-1549156	86-04-16	Dynamic Corporation (Mfg. Divn) Opposite G.S.F.C. National Highway No. 8, Near IOC Pump, Baroda (Office : Indira Nivas, Pratap Road, Dandia Bazar, Baroda-390001)	Refills for portable fire extinguishers, soda acid type IS : 5490 (Part I)—1977	
80. CM/L-1549257	86-04-16	Sri Durga Cables (P) Ltd., 28, Industrial Estate, Jagatpur (New) Cuttack (Orissa)	PVC insulated unnsheathed and fixed wiring with copper or aluminium conductors — IS : 694—1977	
81. CM/L-1549358	86-04-01	Archana Industries N. C-340, II Stage, Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560058 (Office : 772, 9th Main, 3rd Stage, 3rd Block, Basaveswarnagar, Bangalore-560079)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
82. CM/L-1549459	86-04-16	Girishchandra & Co. New Durga Oil Mills, Bedeshwar, Jamnagar-361002	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
83. CM/L-1549560	86-04-01	The Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd., Unit No. 2, Mohatta Nagar, Indore-452003	15-Kg square tins for vanasati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
84. CM/L-1549661	86-04-16	Raj Tin Factory, A-12, M.P. Shah Municipal Industrial Estate, Saru Section Road, Jamnagar-2	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
85. CM/L-1549762	86-04-16	Shah Tin Products C-1, M.P. Shah Municipal Industrial Estate, Saru Section Road, Jamnagar-2	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
86. CM/L-1549863	86-04-16	Rasik Tin Factory P.O. Box 108, Bedi Gate, Jamnagar	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils. IS : 10825—1982	
87. CM/L-1549964	86-04-16	Uma Industries Station Fedder Road, (Behind Anandalok Cinema Hall), Siliguri	Plywood tea-chests battens— IS : 10 (Pt. III)—1974	
88. CM/L-1550040	86-04-16	Gurminder Agricultural Engg. Industry G.T. Road, Miller Ganj, Ludhiana-141003	Single cylinder, water cooled, four stroke, diesel engine of— IS : 10001—1981	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
89. CM/L-1550141	86-04-16	Rajoo Steel Industries Bedeshwar, Near New Patel Mill, Jamnagar (Gujarat)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
90. CM/L-1550242	86-04-16	Aruna Metal Industries, A-10, M.P. Shah Municipal Industrial Estate, Saru Section Road, Jamnagar-2	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
91. CM/L-1550343	86-04-16	Ruckika Cables B-48, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110033	PVC insulated sheathed and unsheathed cable for fixed wiring with aluminium conductors— IS : 694—1977	
92. CM/L-1550444	86-04-012	Indian Tin Box Mfg. Co. (Regd) Prop. Side & Co. (P) Ltd., 1273, N.S.C. Bose Road, Jaipur, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas (Office : 5A, Robinson Street, Calcutta-700017)	Ghee & edible oils tin 5 Kg tins— IS : 10339—1982	
93. CM/L-1550545	86-04-01	Kayan Udyog Ltd., 243, Acharya Profulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-700006	Ghee & edible oils time 5 Kg tins only— IS : 10339—1982	
94. CM/L-1550646	86-04-01	Jain Tin Works, 12-A, Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Kanpur (Office : 58/86, Neal Wali Gali, Lanpur)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
95. CM/L-1550747	86-04-01	Bhansali Constructions Near Industrial Area, Rawabhata, Raipur (Office : Halwai Line, Raipur-492001)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
96. CM/L-1550848	86-05-01	Saurav Fittings Industry, Manabari T.E. , P.O. Chareli, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam	Plywood tea-chests metal fittings— IS : 10(Pt IV)—1976	
97. CM/L-1550949	86-05-01	Chowdhury Packagers, D-37, MIDC Industrial Area. Nagpur-440028	5 Ply doubled walled construction— IS : 10212(Part I)—1982	
98. CM/L-1551042	86-05-01	Sanewala Trading Corporation P.O. Bidham Nagar, Distt. Darjeeling, (Office : Mangalaya Babupara, Siliguri-734404)	Plywood tea-chests battans — IS : 10(Pt III)—1984	
99. CM/L-1551143	86-05-01	Raipur Alloy & Steel Ltd., Post Box No. 127, P-49, Industrial Area, Raipur-492001 (M.P.)	Cast billet ingots and conti- nuously cast billets for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1978	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
100. CM/L-1551244	86-05-01	Karnataka Wire & Metal Corporation 5th Mile, Hennur Road, St. Thomas Town P.O., Bangalore-560084	Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced for overhead transmission purposes— IS : 398 (Pt-II)—1976	
101. CM/L-1551345	86-05-01	Shree Laxmi Metal Industries 27 C, Kumarpara Road, Liluah, Howrah (West Bengal) (Office : 4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, (5th Floor), Calcutta-700013)	Cast iron fittings for pressure pipes for water gas and sewage double flanged bends — IS : 1538 (Part-XVIII)—1976	
102. CM/L-1551446	86-05-01	Siddaganga Cements Pvt. Ltd., Sadarahally, C.N. Hally Taluk, Tumkur Distt. (Office : Birla Auditoriam, S.I.T. Campus, Tumkur-572103)	Ordinary portland cement— IS : 269—1976	
103. CM/L-1551547	86-05-01	Prem Conductors Pvt. Ltd., Station Road, Vatva-382440 Distt. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Aluminium alloy stranded conductors for overhead transmission purposes— IS : 398 (Pt-IV)—1979	
104. CM/L-1551648	86-5-01	Anil Re-Rolling Mills Private Limited No. 5-A & B, Peenya Industrial Area, First Phase, Tumkur Road, Bangalore-560058	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
105. CM/L 1551749	86-05-01	Sunil Traders, Plot No. 2706, Phase IV, GIDC Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad	Fire hose delivery couplings, branch pipe and nozzles— IS : 905—1975	
106. CM/L-1551850	86-05-01	Shri Ishar Alloys Steels Pvt. Ltd., New Industrial Estate, Sector 'D', Sanwar Road, Indore-452003 (M.P.)	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
107. CM/L-1551951	86-05-01	S. Kumar Detergents Pvt. Ltd., RZ 549 Mundka Village, 22nd Milestone, Rohtak Road, New Delhi-110041	Scouring powders— IS : 6047—1970	
108. CM/L-1552044	86-04-16	Shyam Chemical Industries, 49/8, Delhi Rohtak Road, Sampla Distt. Rohtak (Haryana)	Paraffin wax,— IS : 4654—1974	
109. CM/L- 1552145	86-05-01	The Chemicals of India, Plot No. 32, Sector 6, Industrial Estate, Faridabad (Haryana)	Ready mixed paints, air dryin rad  IS : 2076—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
110. CM/L-1552246	86-04-16	Tomar Industries, Gaytri Bhawan, Fafrana Road, Modi Nagar (UP)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
111. CM/L-1552347	86-05-01	Gemsons Enterprises E-10/10, Group Industrial Area, Wazirpur, Delhi-110052	Mineral filled sheathed elements for— IS : 4159—1976	
112. CM/L-1552448	86-05-01	Raju Electric Co. 1037-B, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110052	Switches for domestic and similar purposes— IS : 3854—1986	
113. CM/L-1552549	86-04-16	Aar Bee Enterprises Meerut Road, Muzaffar Nagar	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
114. CM/L-1552650	86-05-01	Bhavnagar Electricity Co. Ltd., (Oil and Vanaspati Division), Nirmal Nagar, Bhavanagar-364001 (Gujarat)	Vanaspati— IS : 10633—1983	
115. CM/L-1552751	86-05-01	Saboo Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Kala Amb, Nahan-173001 H.P.	LPG cylinders— IS : 3190—1982	
116. CM/L-1552852	86-05-01	Arochem Industries Pipariya Industrial Estate, Silvassa—(Via-Vapi), Dadra & Nagar Haveli-396230 (Gujarat)	Alkyl benzene sulphate (Acid slurry— IS : 6401—1977	
117. CM/L-1552955	86-05-01	Agro Chemicals, F-214, 215 Road No. 10, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur-302013	Aldrin DP 5% m/m Endo/Exo HHDN— IS : 1308—1984	
118. CM/L-1553046	86-05-01	Hipsam Industries, 9/1 Kumaramangalam Industrial Estate, Kumaramangalam, Mathur-622515 Pudukkottai Distt (Office: 105 Sunderraj Nagar, Subramaniamapuram Trichirapalli-620020)	Hydrodermic needles,— IS : 3317—1983	
119. CM/L-1553147	86-04-16	Jain Chemicals Allied Inds. B-5, Cooperative Industrial Estate, Udyog Nagar, Kanpur (U.P.)	Flexible rubber tubing for liquefied petroleum gas— IS : 10908—1984	
120. CM/L-1553248	86-05-01	Associated Engineering Works, Chivatam Road, Tanuku-534211	Gobar gas stove, cast iron painted body double cast iron burners IS : 8749—1978	
121. CM/L-1553349	86-05-01	Capta Chemicals (P) Ltd., B-144, Road No. 9, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur-302013 (Office: 1st Floor, Bukhmaria Building, Opp. Shri Ji Ki Mori, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur-302002)	Butachlor 50% EC-m/m IS : 9356—1980	

1	2	3	4	5
122. CM/L-1553450	86-05-01	Devi Pesticides, S.No. 737/5, Sevugampatti, Batlagundu Nilakottai Taluk, Anna Distt. (Office: 307, West Masi Street, Madurai-625001)	BHF WDP 6.5° G.I.— IS : 562—1978	
123. CM/L-1553551	86-05-01	Bajaj Industries		
124. CM/L-1553652	86-05-01	Shiva Shakti Manufacturing, Mayapur, Ring Road, Ambikapur-497001 Distt. Surguja (MP)	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, stainless steel body double burner LPG stove with conver- tional cast iron burner IS : 4246—1984	
125. CM/L-1553753	86-05-01	Lipton India Ltd., 4th Cross, Madurai Mudaliar Compound, Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026 (Office: Laxminarayana Complex, 10/1 Palace Road, Bangalore-580001)	Compounded feeds for cattle, IS : 2053—1979	
126. CM/L-1553854	86-05-01	Shipco Biscuits (P) Ltd., Plot No. 88-B, I.D.A., Jeedimotla Hyderabad-500855 (Office 6-3-352, Road No. 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034)	Biscuits varieties Glucose, Cream, Pineapple Cream, Ilaichi Cream, Chocolate Cream and Resbury Cream IS : 1011—1981	
127. CM/L-1553955	86-05-01	Synpro Industries, 50-51 & 60-61 Industrial Estate, Pologround, Indore-452003 (M.P.)	Black Japan— IS : 341—1973	
128. CM/L-1554018	86-05-01	Singhco Industries, N.R. Udyog Nagar, P.O. Mathura Road, Agra (UP) (Office : 1/120 A, Chauhan Market, Delhi Gate, Agra)	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG stainless steel body, double burner LPG stove with conven- cast iron burners IS : 4246—1984	
129. CM/L-1554149	86-05-01	West India Steel Co. Ltd., WISCO Manor, Feorka Calicut	Structural Steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1976	
130. CM/L-1554250	86-05-01	The Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd., Jainshedpur	Carbon steel forgings for general engineering purposes— IS : 2004—1978	
131. CM/L-1554351	86-05-01	Sanjiv Industrial Corporaion, Road No. 9 Plot No. 125 (A), VKI Area, Jaipur-302013 (Rajasthan)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils IS : 10325—1982	
132. CM/L-1554452	86-05-01	Guest Kean Williams Ltd., (Steel Division) 97 Andul Road, Howrah-711103	High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes— IS : 1149—1973	
133. CM/L-1554553	86-05-01	Shirmoni Steel Tubes Limited, 16th Km Stone, Bangalore— Whitefield Road, Bangalore-560048 (Office: 2/4, Ist Floor, ashley Park Road, Off Brunton Road, Bangalore-560025)	Cold formed rectangular hollow steel sections for structural use IS : 4925—1968	

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134. CM/L-1554654	86-05-01	Sumit Industrial Corporation, 46B, Mali Panchgohra Street, Liluah, Howrah (Office: 121 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-700073)	Refills for soda-acid type portable fire extinguisher IS : 5490 (Pt I)—1977	
135. CM/L-1554755	86-05-01	Kajaria Foundry Works Pvt. Ltd. 54 & 54A, Ramkrishna Mandir Path Howrah (Office: 278, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-700006)	Cast iron soil pipes— IS : 1729—1978	
136. CM/L-1554858	86-05-01	K.D. Wire & Wire Products, 41B, Co-Operative Industrial Estate, Udyog Nagar, Kanpur-208022 (U.P.)	Hard drawn steel wire -- IS : 432 (Pt II)—1986	
137. CM/L-1554957	86-05-01	Jay Iron & Steel Co., Village Devada P.O. Thanod, Main Post, Mohan Nagar, Durg, Distt. Rajnandgon (Office: Manbhar Opp. State Bank of India, Ganjpura, Durg, Distt. Rajnandgon)	Cold-worked steel high strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement — IS : 1788—1979	
138. CM/L-1555050	86-05-01	Jay Iron & Steel Co., Village Devada, Post Thanod, Main P.O. Mohan Nagar, Durg, Distt. Rajnandgon (Office: Manbhar, Opp. State Bank of India, Ganjpura, Durg, Distt. Rajnandgon)	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
139. CM/L-1555151	86-05-01	Sumit Industrial Corporation, 46, B Mali Panchghora Street, Liluah Howrah (Office: 121 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-700073)	Refills for foam type portable fire extinguisher IS : 5490 (Pt II)—1977	
140. CM/L-1555252	86-05-01	Sorath Industries, 2 Bhaktinagar Station Road, Rajkot-360002	Single cylinder water cooled four stroke, diesel engine— IS: 10001—1981	
141. CM/L-1555353	86-04-16	New Karnataka Tin Factory, Shed No. C-33, Industrial Estate, Gokul Road, Hubli-580030	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
142. CM/L-1555454	86-05-01	Metro Tubes Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 21, I.D. A, Kothur Villag, Shadnagar Taluk, Mahaboobnagar Distt.	Unplasticized PVC pipes fo- portable water supplies— IS : 4985—1981	
143. CM/L-1555555	86-05-01	Wallkin Plastics Pvt. Ltd., 14/1 Bibi Bagan Lane, Calcutta- 700015 (Office: 12 Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta-700016)	High density polyethylene pipes— IS: 4984—1978	
144. CM/L-1555656	86-05-01	Peter Autokits (P) Ltd., Mathuradas Vasanji Road, Mukvana Lane Marol Naka, Andheri East Bombay-400059	Portable chemical fire extinguishers water— IS : 940—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
145. CM/L-1555757	86-04-16	Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd. Mahi Mata Choraha, Ban Ganga, Sanwar Road, Indore-452003 (Office : Mohatta Nagar, Indore-452002)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
146. CM/L-1555853	86-05-01	Kewal Conductor (P) Ltd., 10, Indira Gandhi Rural Industrial Area, Ajmer Road, Meawar (Rajasthan)	Aluminium stranded conductors for overhead transmission purposes — IS : 395(Pt. I)—1976	
147. CM/L-1555959	86-05-01	Technogenics, 209 Picnic Garden Road, Calcutta-700039 (Office: 9 Rifle Range Road, Calcutta-700019)	Intrinsically safe meggar (insulated toster) IS : 5780-1980	
148. CM/L-1556052	86-05-01	Purulia Plastic industries, 'Plastic House' Wilcox Road, Purulia-725102 (Simulia) (Office: K.N. Chakraborty Lane, Munsefdanga, Purulia-723101)	Industrial safety Helmets— IS : 2925—1984	
149. CM/L-1556153	86-04-16	Veekay Industries, 122, Sector 6, Faridabad-121006 (Haryana)	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG, cast iron painted body, double burner LPG stove with conventional cast iron burners— IS : 4246—1984	
150. CM/L-1556254	86-04-16	Nagpur Tin Containers, 28, Great Nag Road, Opp. Baidyanath Bhavan, Nagpur-140009	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oil IS : 10325—1982	
151. CM/L-1556355	86-04-16	M.K. Tin Works, Gali No. 2, Putlighar, Amritsar	15 Kg. square tins for vanaspati and edible oil IS : 10325—1982	
152. CM/L-1556456	86-04-16	Saraswati Cements (Pvt.) Ltd., Manthapal (Kalaamb), Distt. Sirmur (H.P.)	Ordinary portland cement IS : 269—1976	
153. CM/L-1556557	86-04-16	Om Shiv Shakti Cement Pvt. Ltd., F-15 Industrial Area, Sikar-332001	Ordinary portland cement— IS : 269—1976	
154. CM/L-1556658	86-04-16	Rosey Processors, Devi Mandir Road, Rajpura-140401 (Punjab)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oils— IS : 10325—1982	
155. CM/L-1556759	86-05-01	Roxy International Pvt. Ltd., SP-313 B, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi District, Alwar (Office: 902-903 Padma Tower, Rajindra Place New Delhi-110008)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables armoured and unarmoured with aluminium or copper conductors for working— IS : 1554 (Pt. I)—1979	
156. CM/L-1556860	86-05-01	Tin Fabs, E-150, Focal Point, Ludhiana-141010 (Office: 10 Model Town, Ludhiana-141002)	15-Kg square tins for vanaspati and edible oil— IS : 10325—1982	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
157. CM/L-1556961	86-05-01	Capacitor Specialist (P) Ltd., 3/5 Industrial Estate, Gorwa Road, Baroda-390016.	Shunt capacitors for power systems non-self healing— IS : 2834—1981	
158. CM/L-1557054	86-05-01	Steel Strips & Tubes Ltd., A-16, Industrial Focal Point SAS Nagar, Distt. Ropar (Punjab) (Office : Sec 49, 50 Sector 26, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh).	Mild steel tubes screwed and socketed galvanised – IS : 1239 (Pt I)—1979	
159. CM/L-1557155	86-04-16	Metal Box India Ltd., P-48, Hide Road, Extension, Calcutta-700088.	Ghee & edible oils tins— IS : 10339—1982	

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

S. SUBRAHMANYAN, Addl. Director General

**खाद्य एवं नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय**

(नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3424—अग्रिम संविदा (बिलियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री एम.पी. रेगे, निदेशक, (वस्तु) को श्रीमती विमला कुमार, सदस्य की 23 नवम्बर, 1990 (अपराह्न) से 7 दिसम्बर, 1990 (पूर्वाह्न) तक की छुट्टी की अवधि के दौरान उनके मौजूदा कार्य के अलावा वायदा बाजार आयोग, बम्बई के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[मिलिश सं. ए.-17011/4/87-प्रशा. II]

ओ.पी. खेतपाल, प्रवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**

(Department of Civil Supplies)

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. P. Rege, Director (Commodities) as a Member of the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay, vice Smt. Vimala Kumar, Member, during her leave period from 23rd November 1990 (A.N.) to 7th December, 1990 (F.N.) in addition to his present duties.

[File No. A-17011/4/87-Estt.II]

O. P. KHETRAPAL, Under Secy.

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय**

(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3425—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के

अनुसरण में, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, शिक्षा विभाग के अस्तित्व में निम्नलिखित विद्यालयों/कार्यालयों को जिनमें 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी के कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:—

1. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय  
सागर (म.प्र.)  
10 माल रोड,  
कैंट बोर्ड आफिस के सामने  
सागर-470001
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
(बी.ई.जी. एण्ड सी.)  
रुड़की (उ.प्र.)
3. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
शकुनिया, जलपद  
पिथौरागढ़ (उ.प्र.)
4. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नं. 1  
मिसामारी, सोनितपुर,  
असम-784306
5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
गार्डेन्-रीस,  
कलकत्ता-43 (प. बंगाल)
6. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
भार्मी एरिया, सी.आर.पी.एफ.,  
गान्धी नगर (गुजरात)
7. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
नं. 4, मासुन कैंट,  
पठानकोट
8. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
साजमगढ़,  
(उ.प्र.)
9. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
डी.एम.एफ.  
शांतीबाबा (गुजरात)
10. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
आर.ए.यू. पक्षा,  
समस्तीपुर (बिहार)

11. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
3. ई. एम. ई. सेक्टर,  
बैरागढ़, भोपाल-462031
12. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
नं. 2, खेतड़ी ताम्र संकुल,  
खेतड़ी नगर-333504
13. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
बड़कुटी, पो. धान्दामेटा,  
जिला-छिंदवाडा  
(म.प्र.)-480447
14. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
करनाल-132001
15. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
जसोग, (जिमला);
16. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
भा. त. तिम्वन सीमा पुलिस कैम्प,  
समूरी
17. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 1  
वायुसेना स्थल,  
जामनगर (गुजरात)
18. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
डाईजोल, प्रोजेक्ट पृथ्वी,  
द्वारा 99 म.पी.ओ. (मिजोरम)
19. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
वायुसेना स्टेशन,  
बरेली-1
20. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
रेलवे कालोनी,  
गान्धी धाम (कच्छ)
21. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
झंडके, बस्तापुर,  
अहमदाबाद-80015
22. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नं० 1  
प्रताप नगर,  
उदमपुर-313001
23. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
एन. ई. रेलवे  
अमरसिंहपुर (बिहार)  
488101
24. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
तोमरा (म.प्र.)-438441
25. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
अमालपुर, मुंगेर (बिहार)
26. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
बकसोह (हि.प्र.)
27. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
मुरकुडा (झारखण्ड)
28. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
पी.जी.बो.टी. कॉलेज के नजदीक,  
अण्डा-450001 (म.प्र.)
29. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
नसीराबाद-505601  
(राजस्थान)
30. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
सिरोली (म.प्र.)-486889
31. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
केन्द्रीय कार्यशाला,  
जयन्त परियोजना,  
जिला-सीधी (म.प्र.)-486809
32. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
बैरवा नगर, केदला,  
साउथ नं. 9  
जिला-हजारीबाग-825301
33. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
दापाटोली,  
राजी-834109
34. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
गामा छवनी,  
(पंजाब)
35. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
सं. 2, चंडी मंदिर छवनी,  
पी.ओ. एच.सी. (पंजाब),  
134109
36. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
अम्बरनाथ (महाराष्ट्र)

[सं. ई.-11011/7/90-रा.म.ए.]  
रमेश कुमार आंगिरस, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

## MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Education)

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1990

S.O. 3425 :—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Govt. hereby notifies the following Vidyalayas/Offices of the Deptt. of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development where more than 80% staff has acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Sagar (M.P.),  
10 Mall Road,  
Opposite Cantt. Board Office,  
Sagar-470001.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
B.E.G. & C.  
Roorkee (U.P.).
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Bharkiya,  
Distt. Pithoragarh (U.P.).
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1,  
Missamari,  
Sonitpur,  
Assam-184506.

5. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Garden Reach,  
Calcutta-43 (W.B.).
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Army Area, CRPF,  
Ganghinagar (Gujarat)
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
No. 4, Mamoon Cantt,  
Pathankot.
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Azamgarh (U.P.).
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
BSF, Dantiwara (Gujarat).
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
R.A.U. Pusa,  
Samastipur (Bihar).
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
3, EME Cente,  
Bairagarh,  
Bhopal-462031.
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 2,  
Khetri Tamra Sankul,  
Khetrinagar -333504.
13. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Barkutti, P.O. Thandameta,  
Distt. Chhindwara,  
(M.P.) 480447.
14. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Karnal-132001.
15. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Jatoq (Shimla.).
16. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
I.T.B.P. Camp.,  
Mussoorie.
17. Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1,  
Air Force Station,  
Jamnagar(Gujarat).
18. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Aizawl, Puspak Project,  
C/o 99 APO (Mizoram).
19. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Air Force Station,  
Bareilly.
20. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Railway Colony,  
Gandhi Dham (Kachh).
21. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Awunke, Wastrapur,  
Ahmedabad-380015.
22. Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1.,  
Pratap Nagar,  
(Udaipur)-313001.
23. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
N.E. Railway,  
Samastipur (Bihar).
24. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Neemach (M.P.)-458441
25. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Jamalpur,  
Mungher (Bihar).
26. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Bakloh (H.P.).
27. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Murkunda (Hazaribagh).
28. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Near PGBT College,  
Khandwa-450001 (M.P.).
29. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Nasirabad-505601,  
(Rajasthan).
30. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Singrauli (M.P.)-486889.
31. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Central Workshop,  
Jayant Project,  
Distt. Sidhi (M.P.) 486809
32. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Kedla Nagar,  
Kedla South No. 9,  
Distt. Hazaribagh-825301
33. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Dipatoli,  
Ranchi-834189.
34. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Nabha Cantt.,  
(Punjab).
35. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
No. 2, Chandi Mandir Cantt.  
POHC (Panchkula)-134109.
36. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Ambarnath (Maharashtra).

[No. E-11011/7/90-OL]U]

R.K. ANGIRAS, Director (OL).

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. सा. 3426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक जल त्रिवाद्य अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 33) की धारा 6क द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नर्मदा जल स्कीम 1980 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1 (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम नर्मदा जल (संशोधन) स्कीम 1990 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. नर्मदा जल स्कीम 1980 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के पैरा 2 के उप पैरा (2) में:

(i) खण्ड (क) में अब संख्या (11) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—



"(Xik) केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यावरण और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र में अनुभव रखने वाले एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव या राज्य सरकार के अपर सचिव की पंक्ति से नीचे का न हो स्वतंत्र सदस्य नियुक्त करेगी—सदस्य"

- (ii) खण्ड (घ) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—  
"घ" जब भारत सरकार के सचिव या राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य सचिव प्राधिकरण की बैठकों में उपस्थित होने में असमर्थ हो पाए तो वे, अपने प्रतिनिधियों को जो यथास्थिति, भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव या राज्य के सचिव से नीचे की पंक्ति के न हों—बेज सभोंगे।"

3. उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 4 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित पैरा रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"4. गणपूर्ति और मतदान—प्राधिकरण की बैठक की गणपूर्ति (नेमी कारबार को छोड़कर) अठारह सदस्यों की होगी इसमें से कम से कम एक-एक सदस्य भाग लेने वाले चार राज्यों में से तीन राज्यों में से प्रत्येक से होगा। किसी राज्य के हित को प्रभावित करने वाला कोई भी विनिश्चय उस राज्य के कम से कम एक राज्य की उपस्थिति के बिना नहीं लिया जाएगा। नेमी कारबार के संव्यवहार की गणपूर्ति पाँच सदस्यों की होगी। प्रत्येक प्रश्न नेमी कारबार से भिन्न जो प्राधिकरण की किसी बैठक के समक्ष लाया जाता है उस बैठक में जिसके समक्ष ऐसा विषय लाया जाता है उपस्थित और मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों के बहुमत से विनिश्चित किया जाएगा। प्राधिकरण किसी भी ऐसे कारबार को जिसमें एक राज्य से अधिक के राज्यों के हितों को प्रभावित करने वाले विषय हों नेमी कारबार के रूप में विहित नहीं करेगा। अध्यक्षता की अनुपस्थिति में बैठक में निर्वाचित सदस्य बैठक की अध्यक्षता करेगा। मतों के बराबर होने की दशा में अध्यक्ष या बैठक की अध्यक्षता करने वाले सदस्य का एक द्वितीय और निर्णायक मत होगा।

पूर्वोक्त के सिवाय सदस्यों को बराबर शक्तियाँ प्राप्त होंगी।"

[फा. सं. 5/37/90-पी पी]

एम. ए. चितले, सचिव

पाद टिप्पण:—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग-II, खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 1405 से 1408 पर पूर्व सिंचाई मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 1980 एस. ओ. 770 (ई) में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या के रूप में नर्मदा जल स्कीम, 1980 प्रकाशित की गई थी।

2. तदनुपरांत इस स्कीम को भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग-II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 1 से 2 पर जल संसाधन मंत्रालय की दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1982 की अधिसूचना सं. एस. ओ. 856 (ई) में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था।

3. इस स्कीम की भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में पृष्ठ 2 से 4 पर जल संसाधन मंत्रालय की दिनांक 3 जून, 1987 की अधिसूचना (1) सं. एस. ओ. 554 (ई) में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा और आगे संशोधित किया गया था।

(ii) भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में पृष्ठ 1 से 2 पर एस. ओ. 819 (ई) दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 1987 के तहत प्रकाशित।

(iii) भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग-II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में पृष्ठ 2 से 3 पर अधिसूचना सं. एस. ओ. 467 (ई) दिनांक 4 मई, 1988 के तहत प्रकाशित।

#### MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1990

S.O. 3426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (33 of 1956), the Central Government hereby frames the following scheme further to amend the Narmada Water Scheme, 1980, namely:—

1. (1) This scheme may be called the Narmada Water (Amendment) Scheme, 1990.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

2. In sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 2 of the Narmada Water Scheme, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the said scheme):

- (i) in clause (a), after item number (xi) following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(xi A) One person not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India or an Additional Secretary in a State Government, having experience in the fields of environment and rehabilitation of displaced persons, to be appointed by the Central Government as Independent Member—  
—————Member."

- (ii) for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) The Secretaries to the Government of India or the Chief Secretaries to the State Governments when unable to attend the meetings of the Authority may send their representatives not below the rank of Joint Secretary in the Government of India, or, as the case may be, a Secretary in the State."

3. For paragraph 4 of the said scheme, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. Quorum and Voting—The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Authority (other than routine business) shall be 8 Members. Of these at least one Member each from any 3 of the 4 participating States shall be present. No decision affecting a State's interest shall, however, be taken without the presence of at least one Member of that State Government being present in the meeting. The quorum for transaction of routine business shall be five Members. Every question, except a routine business, brought before any meeting of the Authority shall be decided by a majority of Members present and voting at the meeting before which the matter is brought. The Authority shall not prescribe as routine any business in which decisions are to be taken on any matter affecting the interest of more than one State. In the absence of the Chairman, the Member elected at the meeting shall preside over the meeting. In the case of equality of votes the Chairman or Member presiding over the meeting shall have a second or casting votes. Save as aforesaid the Members shall have equal powers."

[F. No. 5/37/90-PP]  
M. A. CHITALE, Secy.

FOOT NOTE : 1. The Narmada Water Scheme, 1980 was published as the Notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation No. S.O. 770(E) dated the 10th September, 1980 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 1405 to 1408.

2. The scheme was subsequently amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Water Resources No. S.O. 8556 (E), dated 22nd December, 1982 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 1 to 2.

3. The Scheme was further amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Water Resources:

- (i) No. S.O. 554(E), dated the 3rd June, 1987 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) at pages 2 to 4.

- (ii) No. S.O. 819(E), dated the 10th September, 1987 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at pages 1 to 2.

- (iii) No. S.O. 467(E), dated the 4th May, 1988 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, sub-Section (ii) at pages 2 to 3.

## स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3427.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय दन्त परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची का निम्नलिखित और पंजीवन हानो है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग I में, क्रम संख्यांक 33 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टियाँ जोड़ी जाएँगी, अर्थात् :—

“34 डॉ. एम.जी. आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।	(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी	बी.डी.एस. डॉ. एम. जी. आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।
	(ii) मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी औरल सर्जरी	एम.डी.एस. (औरल सर्जरी) डा. एम.जी. आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।
	पीरियोडोन्टोलोजी	एम.डी.एस. (पीरियो.) डा. एम.जी. आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।
	—ऑपरेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री	एम.डी.एस. (ऑपरेटिव) डॉ. एम.जी. आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।

—मार्थो शमिथवा

एम.जी.एम. (मार्थो) डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास।

ये प्रवृत्तएँ सभी मान्य दन्त प्रवृत्तएँ होंगी जब 24 सितम्बर, 1987 को या उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की जाएँ

35. कर्नाटक विश्व- [बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड़] सर्जरी।

बी.डी.एस. यह प्रवृत्ता सभी मान्य दन्त प्रवृत्ता होगी जब 1 मई, 1989 को या उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की जाएँ।

[सं. बी. 12017/9/89-पी.एम.एस.]  
आर. श्रीनिवासन, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पणः—अनुसूची का भाग I इसके साथ संशोधित किया गया।

1. का.आ. 1548 तारीख 3 मई, 1988
2. का.आ. 2255 तारीख 1 जुलाई, 1988
3. का.आ. 79 तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 1988
4. का.आ. 2672 तारीख 26 सितम्बर, 1989
5. का.आ. 3138 तारीख 15 नवम्बर, 1989
6. का.आ. 3282 तारीख 12 दिसम्बर, 1989
7. का.आ. 668 तारीख 26 फरवरी, 1990
8. का.आ. 1502 तारीख 3 मई, 1990
9. का.आ. 1762 तारीख 5 जून, 1990
10. का.आ. 1763 तारीख 13 जून, 1990।

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 19th November, 1990

S.O. 3427 :—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consulting the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part I of the said Schedule, after serial number 33 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be added, namely :—

1	2	3	4
“34. Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.	(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery	B.D.S.	Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
	(ii) Master of Dental Surgery		
	— Oral Surgery	M.D.S. (Oral Surgery)	Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
	— Periodontology	M.D.S. (Perio.)	Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
	— Operative Dentistry	M.D.S. (Operative)	Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		— Orthodontia	M.D.S. (Ortho.) Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Madras.  These qualifications shall be recognised dental qualifications when granted on or after the 24th September, 1987.
35. Karnatak University, Dharwad.		Bachelor of Dental Surgery.	B.D.S.  This qualification shall be a recognised dental qualification when granted on or after 1st May, 1989."

[No. V. 12017/9/89-PMS]

R. SRINIVASAN, Under Secy.

## Foot-note:—

Part I of the Schedule was subsequently amended vide:—

1. S.O. number 1548 dated the 3rd May, 1988.
2. S.O. number 2255 dated the 1st July, 1988.
3. S.O. number 79 dated the 22nd December, 1988.
4. S.O. number 2672 dated the 26th September, 1989.
5. S.O. number 3138 dated the 15th November, 1989.
6. S.O. number 3282 dated the 12th December, 1989.
7. S.O. number 668 dated the 26th February, 1990.
8. S.O. number 1502 dated the 3rd May, 1990.
9. S.O. number 1762 dated the 5th June, 1990.
10. S.O. number 1763 dated the 13th June, 1990.

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3428:—राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, हिमाचल प्रदेश सर्किल, शिमला के कार्यालय को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

[स. ई.-11025/2/90-रा. भा.]

देवेश चन्द्र, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Posts)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1990

S.O. 3428.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the Office of the Postmaster General, Himachal Pradesh Circle, Shimla where 80 per cent staff has acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11025/2/90-OL]

DEVESH CHANDRA, Director (OL)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3429:—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 3 के साथ परिश्रित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समय केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के सदस्य श्री शक्ति सामन्त को बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के रूप में दो महीने की अवधि के लिए यात्रा 3 दिसम्बर, 1990 से 2 फरवरी, 1991 तक श्री बी.पी. सिंघल के स्थान पर नियुक्त करती है। श्री बी.पी. सिंघल इस समय छुट्टी पर हैं।

[का.सं. 814/1/90/एफ. (सी.)]

टी.एस. अरसु, डेस्क अधिकारी

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &amp; BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1990

S.O. 3429.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rule 3 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Shakti Samanta, at present a member of the Central Board of Film Certification, to look after the duties of the Chairman of the Board, for a period of two months w.e.f. 3rd December, 1990 to 2nd February, 1991 in place of Shri B. P. Singhal, granted leave.

[File No. 814/1/90-F(C)]

T. S. ARASU, Desk Officer

**श्रम मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3430.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, मेन ब्रांच, दमोह के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोज्जकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण व श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचापट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26 नवम्बर, 90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

New Delhi, the 27th November, 1990

S.O. 3430.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal CUM LABOUR COURT JABALPUR as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of STATE BANK OF INDIA MAIN BRANCH, DAMOH and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-90.

**ANNEXURE**

BEFORE SHRI V. N. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(1)/1987

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Main Branch, More Ganj, Galla Mandi, Damoh (M.P.) and their workman Shri Salim Ahmad Qureshi, Bajerla No. 4 Near Subhash School Damoh (M.P.).

**APPEARANCES :**

For Workman—Shri D. P. Tiwari.

For Management—Shri R. C. Srivastava, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Banking

DISTRICT : Damoh (M.P.)

**AWARD**

Dated : November, 1990

This is a reference made by the Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its Notification No. L-12012/269/(II)/85-D II(A) Dated 30th December, 1986, for adjudication of the following dispute :—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in relation to their Damoh Branch (M.P.) in terminating the services of Shri Salim Ahmed Qureshi, Messenger, w.e.f. 8-2-85 and not considering him for further employment under Section 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Undisputed facts of the case are that the workman concerned was employed by the management as Messenger and according to the order of reference his services were terminated with effect from 8-2-85. It is also not disputed that the workman was appointed on 10-11-1984.

3. The case of the workman in brief is that he was appointed on existing post falling under the category of permanent employee with effect from 10-11-1984. His services were abruptly stopped from 8-2-1985 and one Krishna Gopal Sharma was appointed in his place which further proves that he was appointed against a permanent post. His removal is against the various Agreements and Awards including the Desai Award and Bipartite Settlements entered into between the Bank and the representative of the Union. Management has therefore violated the provisions of Sec. 25-G & H of the I.D. Act. He is therefore entitled to be reinstated with all back wages and consequential benefits.

4. The case of the management in short is that the workman was orally appointed on daily wages and his services were orally terminated with effect from 2-2-1985. He was not appointed against any permanent vacancy nor anybody else was appointed in his place. He has only worked for 85

days and because his services were no more required, it were terminated. He is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

5. Reference was the issue in this case.

6. No documentary evidence was adduced by either party. Workman examined himself and Pursottam Lal Vishwakarma as W.W.1 and W.W.2 respectively in support of his case, while the management has examined M. S. Vaish, Branch Manager.

7. Even W.W.2 Pursottam Lal Vishwakarma who worked from 12-12-84 to 9-3-85 as a Messenger and was removed from service by oral order states that he along with the workman, Salim Ahmed Qureshi, was employed on daily wages though payments were being made lump sum for 10-12 days. Thus Salim Ahmed Qureshi was daily wage earner.

8. Coming to the testimony of W.W.1, Salim Ahmed Qureshi, he states that one Krishna Gopal Bhat was appointed along with him and Pursottam Lal Vishwakarma was appointed in his place. They have also been removed from service. He admitted that Pursottam Lal Vishwakarma worked from 12-12-84 to 9-3-1985 but he could not say that Krishna Gopal Bhat worked from 12-1-1985 to 15-3-1985 and 17-3-85 to 29-3-85. Even admitting that the services of the workmen were terminated with effect from 8-2-1985 he had not completed one year's continuous service. He was a casual daily wage earner and his services were terminated when they were not required. There is no evidence that Krishna Gopal Bhat as pleaded or any other person was employed in his place or that he was appointed against a permanent job which continues later on also. Thus there is no violation of any of the provisions of Sec. 25-G or 25-H of the I.D. Act. He is not entitled to any relief whatsoever, Reference is accordingly answered as follows :—

That the action of the management of State Bank of India in relation to their Damoh Branch (M.P.) in terminating the services of Shri Salim Ahmed Qureshi, Messenger, w.e.f. 8-2-1985 and not considering him for further employment under Section 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act is justified. He is not entitled to any relief. No order as to costs.

[No. L-12012/269/II/85-D.II(A)]  
V. N. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

का.आ. 3431.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947

का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार साऊथ मालाबार ग्रामीण बैंक प्रधान कार्यालय, मालापपुरम, केरल के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोज्जकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय कोझीकोडे (केरल) के पंचापट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3431.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Labour Court, Kozhikode (Kerala) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Malabar Gramcen Bank, H.O. Malappuram (Kerala) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-1990.

**ANNEXURE**

IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHICODE, KERALA  
STATE

Dated this the 5th day of November, 1990

I. D. 6/89

**BETWEEN**

The Chairman, South Malabar Gramcen Bank, H.O. Malappuram, Kerala Management

**AND**

The General Secretary, South Malabar Gramcen Bank Employees Union, B No. 16, Up-Hill Malappuram, Kerala Union

**Representations :**

Sri K. V. Sachidanandan, Advocate, Calicut—for Management.

Sri M. Asokan, Advocate, Calicut—for Union.

## AWARD

The dispute between the parties referred to above in connection with the punishments awarded to a workman was referred to this Court for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes by the Central Government by Order No. IL-12012(11)/88-DI (E)/D.J.II (A) dated 7th February, 1989. On receipt of this reference order in this Court both the management and the Union entered appearance and filed statements.

2. The brief averments in the statement filed by the Union are as follows :—The workman by name Punnoose Kurian, was working as a Junior Clerk in the Kannothe Branch of the management bank. While so a chargesheet was issued to him by the management setting up two charges against him. The first charge is that on 16-2-1984 he borrowed and misappropriated a sum of Rs. 300 from the daily collection made by the N.N.D. Agent. The second charge is that the workman issued an undated challan counter-foil for Rs. 300 affixing cash receipt seal to one E. D. Thomas who was a loanee of the bank without accounting that amount. In fact the workman is innocent. Hence he gave a reply to the chargesheet pleading innocence. But however the management was not satisfied with his explanation and a domestic enquiry was conducted in this matter by the management and one Senior Manager of the Bank by name K. A. George was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer conducted this enquiry violating all principles of natural justice. In fact the said enquiry was a farce. In that enquiry the workman was not given sufficient opportunity to state his case and defend himself. But however later the Enquiry Officer gave a report to the management finding the workman guilty of both the charges and basing on that report of the Enquiry Officer the management bank stopped the promotion of the workman till 1991 as punishment for the second charge and as penalty for the first charge his increment in the time scale of pay was degraded by one state. This action of the management is illegal and unjust as the workman is absolutely innocent. Moreover the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty is really perverse as there is absolutely no evidence in that enquiry to sustain either of these two charges. Hence in any event basing on that report, the management should not have punished the workman. Hence an award may be passed setting aside these two punishments imposed by the management.

3. The brief averments in the statement filed by the management are as follows :—It is true that this workman was working as a Junior Clerk in the Kannothe Branch of this bank. It is also true that a charge sheet was served to him setting up the two charges enumerated in the statement filed by the Union. But the averments in the statement filed by the Union that the workman is not guilty of these two charges, and that he is innocent is absolutely false. The further allegation in the statement filed by the Union that the domestic enquiry conducted by the management was a farce and that it was conducted violating all norms of natural justice is absolutely false. In fact the workman was given all opportunities to defend himself and state his case. The management chose to punish this workman only because in that impartial enquiry he was found guilty of these two charges. Even then the management was very lenient to this workman as the punishment imposed are only minor punishments even though the charges proved against the workman were grave. Hence the workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Union. Hence an award may be passed upholding these actions of the management.

4. On these pleadings the following points are formulated for decision :—

- (1) Whether the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty is based on legal evidence and that it is sustainable in law ?
- (2) What are the proper punishment if any to be awarded to the workman ?
- (3) Result ?

5. The evidence consists of the oral testimony of MW-1 and WW-1 and the documents marked as Ext. M-1.

6. Point No. 1—The issue referred for adjudication is the legality or the justifiability of the two punishments Im-3275 GI/90—13

posed by the management bank to a workman who is working as a Clerk in the Kannothe branch of the management bank. These two punishments are imposed as in the domestic enquiry conducted by the management he was found guilty of two charges levelled against him by the management. These two charges in brief are on 16-2-1984 he borrowed a sum of Rs. 300 from the daily collections made by the N.N.D. Agent of the bank and misappropriated that amount. The second charge is that he issued an undated challan counter-foil for Rs. 300 affixing thereon cash receipt seal to one E. D. Thomas without accounting this amount in the bank. It is for these two charges the workman was proceeded against by the management bank. As stated earlier, though he pleaded innocence of these two charges, in the domestic enquiry conducted by the management he was found guilty of both these two charges and it is basing on the said enquiry report these two punishments were given to him.

7. Though in the statement filed by the Union the legality of the domestic enquiry conducted by the management was vigorously called in question, contending that it was conducted violating all principles of natural justice, at the time of hearing, it is conceded by the counsel for the Union that he does not find any legal flaw in the said enquiry and that the said enquiry is valid and legal. He has made an endorsement to that effect on the statement filed by the Union. In view of this admission by the counsel for the Union the question whether the domestic enquiry conducted by the management is legal and valid does not arise for consideration.

8. Hence the short question that has to be decided is only whether the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty of these two charges is based on legal evidence. As stated earlier the Enquiry Officer gave a report holding the workman guilty of both these charges. Now vigorously attacking these two findings of the Enquiry Officer, it is argued by the counsel for the Union that just a perusal of the evidence tendered before the Enquiry Officer itself would reveal clearly that there is absolutely no evidence to sustain these two charges, and as such the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty is really perverse. Now let me see whether there is any substance in this contention.

9. Now the first charge against the workman is that on 16-2-1984 he borrowed Rs. 300 from the daily collections made by the N.N.D. Agent and misappropriated that amount. It is the admitted case that N.N.D. Agent need remit in the bank the daily collections made on a particular day only on the next day morning. For instance the total collection made of 15-2-1984 need be remitted in the bank only on 16-2-1984. Now the charge against the workman is that he borrowed a sum of Rs. 300 from the N.N.D. Agent by name Babu Joseph from the daily collections made by him on 16-2-1984 and misappropriated that amount. To prove this charge two witnesses are seen examine before the Enquiry Officer as MW-1 and 2 MW-1 is the then Manager of the Kannothe Branch and MW-2 is the concerned N.N.D. Agent viz. Babu Joseph. The testimony of MW-1 is only to the effect that on 17-2-1984 in the credit slip given by the N.N.D. Agent for remitting the total collection made by him on the previous day, he saw two separate writings viz. Rs. 837 and Rs. 300 and when he questioned the N.N.D. Agent he told him that he was given Rs. 300 to the workman on the previous day. He further deposed that later the Inspector questioned this N.N.D. Agent and he has given a similar statement in writing to that Inspector which is marked before the Enquiry Officer as Ext. M-1. He also proved the said credit slip which is marked as Ext. M-2. The testimony of MW-2 viz. this N.N.D. Agent in chief examination is to the effect that he gave Rs. 300 to the workman from the collections made on 16-2-1984 and that the workman has paid this Rs. 300 in the bank on the next day. But however in cross-examination he has stated that this Rs. 300 was given to the workman by him not from the N.N.D. Collections and that Ext. M-1 statement was given by him to the Inspector out of compulsion. Now the argument of the counsel for the Union is that as the N.N.D. Agent himself has admitted in cross-examination that Rs. 300 was given by him not from the daily collection, the Enquiry Officer is not justified in holding that the workman has borrowed Rs. 300 from the N.N.D. Collection. Of course I find some force in this particular contention. But I do not propose to consider this contention in detail because even if the entire versions of MW-1 and MW-2 in chief examination

are accepted in full, in my opinion, this charge is thoroughly misconceived. First of all, the charge against the workman is that he has borrowed Rs. 300 from the daily collection from the N.N.D. Agent. This might be a misconduct under the code of conduct of bank employees. But if it at all this incident is fully true the real culprit is really the N.N.D. Agent because even if the workman has asked for Rs. 300 he should not have given him this amount from the N.N.D. Collection as he is not supposed to do that. Let me make it clear once again, that the misconduct on the part of the workman at the most can only be that he asked for Rs. 300 from the daily collection. This need not be given much significance because the actual misconduct is committed by the N.N.D. Agent by giving him Rs. 300 from the N.N.D. Collection. Secondly I fail to understand how a charge of misappropriation of this amount will lie against this workman when admittedly this amount was remitted in the bank the next day morning itself. A person can be charged for misappropriation only if it is proved that he has utilised for his own purpose or that he has misused the money which is meant for something else. Here the bank has absolutely no case that this workman has misappropriated the amount. But on the other hand it is the conceded fact that this amount was remitted in the bank on next day morning. In this connection it is pertinent to mention that Ext. M-2 credit slip given by MW-2 clearly shows that the entire amount was remitted by him. Simply because on the back of this Ext. M-2, two amounts are shown it cannot be held at all the workman has misappropriated the amount. Thus in short from the evidence tendered before the Enquiry Officer it cannot be held at all that the workman has committed any misconduct or misappropriation as alleged in the charge sheet. So much so the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty of this charge cannot be sustained at all.

10. Now coming to the second charge, the case of the management is that the workman issued an undated challan counter-foil for Rs. 300 affixing thereon the cash receipt seal to one E. D. Thomas who was indebted to the bank without accounting that amount in the bank account. According to the Enquiry Officer this charge is also proved. To prove his charge also two witnesses have been examined by the management before the Enquiry Officer who are respectively the then Manager of the Kannothe Branch and this loanee E. D. Thomas. The testimony of the Manager as MW-1 is to the effect that MW-2, E. D. Thomas preferred a complaint to him stating that though he has made 8 payments towards the amount due from him the bank, only 7 are seen accounted in the bank. He further deposed that on verification of the records he found that though 8 receipts are issued to him only 7 are accounted. He further deposed that one such counter-foil receipt is seen undated and that it is signed by the workman. Now it is the amount said to have been received in this undated challan counter-foil that is not credited in the account. The workman admitted that he had issued such a receipt. This receipt is marked as Ext. M-1. But his case is that in fact this loanee has made only 7 payments but in one of the receipts issued to him the cash receipt seal was omitted to be affixed by over-sight, and this Ext. M-1 receipt was issued as a duplicate of that receipt, when this loanee made a complaint. This is how this charge is made by the workman. But this explanation of the workman does not appear to be quite true and convincing because if really this Ext. M-1 was issued as a duplicate, it should have been marked as duplicate on the top of it. Admittedly that is not done. Further this loanee as MW-2 has categorically deposed that he has not made any such complaint as alleged by the workman and that for all payments made by him to the bank he has obtained receipts. Now the arguments of the counsel for the Union is that since MW-1 has deposed in cross-examination that perhaps this Ext. M-1 would have been issued as a duplicate, the case of the workman that Ext. M-1 issued as a duplicate for another receipt without receiving the amount can be taken as true and probable. No doubt, MW-1 has deposed so in cross-examination. But the other documentary evidence and the testimony of MW-2 to the effect that he has never asked for any duplicate receipt or that he has never made any complaint about the absence of receipt seal in any of the receipts issued to him would clearly falsify the case of the workman that this was issued as a duplicate. Thus as rightly observed by the Enquiry Officer the documentary evidence produced before him and the testimony of MW-2 would manifestly show that Ext. M-1 receipt was issued by the workman without receiving cash.

So much so the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty of this particular charge has to be upheld.

11. This point is thus decided holding that the finding of the Enquiry Officer holding the workman guilty of the second charge viz., issuing an undated challan counter-foil for Rs. 300 without accounting that amount in the bank records is based on legal evidence while the other finding holding the workman guilty of borrowing and misappropriating Rs. 300 from the N.N.D. Collection is unsustainable.

12. Point No. 2.—As stated earlier for the first charge viz., borrowing and misappropriating Rs. 300 from the N.N.D. collection, the punishment imposed by the management is degradation by one stage in his increment. Now this charge is found to be unsustainable and the workman is fully exonerated of this charge. So much so the punishment imposed by the management for this charge viz., degradation by one stage in the workman's increment has to be set aside. For the second charge viz., issuing an undated challan counter-foil for Rs. 300 without accounting that amount the punishment imposed is stoppage of his promotion till the expiry of the year 1991. This punishment does not appear to be neither excessive nor harsh on taking into account the misconduct proved against the workman. Accordingly the punishment imposed by the management for the first charge viz., degradation by one stage in his increment is set aside while the punishment imposed for the second charge viz., withholding of his promotion upto the end of 1991 is upheld.

13. Point No. 3.—In the result an award is passed setting aside the punishment of degradation by one stage in his increment and confirming the other punishment viz., stoppage of his promotion till the expiry of the year 1991.

14. This award will come into force 30 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed by him, revised, corrected and passed by me on the 5th day of November, 1990.

K. G. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Presiding Officer  
[No. IL-12012/11/88-D.I (B)/D.III (A)]

#### APPENDIX

Witnesses examined on the side of the Management :—  
MW-1—K. A. George.

Documents marked on the side of the Management :—  
Ext. M-1—Enquiry file.

Witnesses examined on the side of the Union :—  
WW-1—Punus Kurian.

Documents marked on the side of the Union :—  
NIL.

का.आ. 3432 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, क्षेत्र I, आगरा के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुसूच में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के संघर्ष को प्रकाशित करती है औ केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3432.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India Region I, Agra, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-90.

## ANNEXURE

## Industrial Dispute No. 35/89

BEFORE SHRI ARJAN DEV, PRESIDING OFFICER  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
DEOKI PALACE ROAD, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR,

I.D. No. 117 of 90

In the matter of dispute between:  
Deputy General Secretary,  
State Bank of India  
Employees Association,  
2/363 Namneir, Agra.

AND

Regional Manager,  
State Bank of India,  
Region I Lauris Hotel,  
Agra.

## AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification No. L-12012/265/89-IR (B-3) dt. 18-4-90 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal:

Whether the Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Region I, Agra was justified in not allowing the uniform from 1982 as also Havaladar Allowance to Shri Ram Din Tiwari, Guard, who was under suspension and subsequently reinstated with back Wages. If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?

2. In the instant case the workman/Union has not filed its claim statement till 13-8-90. However, on 13-8-90 the case was adjourned to 25-9-90. On 25-9-90, again neither the statement of claim was filed nor any one appeared for the Union. Notices informing dates were sent on 7-5-90 and 27-6-90 respectively. It therefore appears that the Union/workman is not interested in prosecuting the case.

3. Thus in the circumstances of the case a no claim award is given against the workman/union.

Dated : 5-11-1990

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/265/89-IR(B)III]

S. C. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3433-प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन रबर वर्क्स लि., उद्योगमंडल के प्रबंधक के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्म-कारों के बीच, प्रनुवृद्ध से निर्विष्ट प्रौद्योगिक विवाद से प्रौद्योगिक अधि-करण, भ्रष्टाचार (अवैधता) के पक्षों को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1990

S.O. 3433.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Alappuzha (Alleppey) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogamandal and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-1990.

## ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
ALAPPUZHA

(Dated this the 7th day of November, 1990)

## BETWEEN

The General Manager, M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.,  
Udyogamandal P.O., Alwaye, Kerala State, Pin-  
683501.

AND

The Workmen of M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyoga-  
mandal namely (1) Sri T. N. Sahadevan Nair, H. V.  
Driver of Transport Section, (2) Sri S. D. Shenoy,  
Assistant Selection Grade, Accounts Department, (3)  
Sri K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai, H. V. Driver, and (4)  
Smt. K. Sarojini, Assistant.

## REPRESENTATIONS:

M/s. Menon & Pai, Advocates, Ernakulam, Cochin-  
682011. For Management.

M/s. P. Balagangadhara Menon and K. John Mathai,  
Advocates, Cochin-11. For Workmen.

## AWARD

1. This industrial dispute on the anomaly caused on account of the granting of additional increments to two workmen viz., K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai, H. V. Driver and K. Sarojini, Assistant in preference to two others namely T. N. Sahadevan Nair and S. D. Shenoy respectively was referred for adjudication by the Government of India by reference order No. L-29011/38/88-D.II(B) dated 25-4-1989.

2. The management in this case is a Government of India undertaking. There were four unions in the Management establishment when a long term conciliation settlement was signed in the year 1986. As a boon to arrive at an amicable settlement, the management made an offer to all unions giving them liberty to suggest names of two employees each for the granting of additional increments. Accepting that offer, all the four unions had suggested the names of two workers each and basing on that additional increments were granted to eight employees. At the time of recording of the minutes of the settlement, only two unions gave their nominations. The union concerned in this dispute had suggested the name of P. N. N. Menon of Electrical Section and A. A. Adima of Civil Section for the purpose of granting additional increment. The IRE Employees Union suggested the names of C. T. Chacko of Watch and Ward section and K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai, H. V. Driver for receiving additional increment. Similarly IRE staff and Workers' Union suggested the names of employees viz., S. Chembakam and S. V. Asokan. The name of Sarojini, an Assistant was suggested by Indian Rare Earths Staff and Workers' Association. There is no controversy on the nomination of six of the employees nominated by various unions. Only on the nominations of K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai and K. Sarojini there is no dispute.

3. The complaint of the union concerned in this dispute is that the nominations of the above said workers viz., K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai and K. Sarojini were not based on the seniority. According to them, if nomination was given by the concerned unions strictly on the basis of seniority, there would not have been any kind of controversy. The question is whether the right of nomination given to the Union should be exercised strictly on the basis of seniority or not? Anyhow that is the dispute which is referred for adjudication to this Tribunal by the Government of India. The reference order reads as follows:—

"Whether the demand of the Indian Rare Earths Workers' Union for removal of anomaly existing in the pay of Shri T. N. Sahadevan Nair, H. V. Driver of Transport Section and Sri S. D. Shenoy, Assistant Selection Grade, Accounts Department vis-a-vis their respective junior viz., K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai, H. V. Driver and Smt. K. Sarojini, Assistant is justified. If so, to what relief the senior employees in question are entitled to?"

4. In the claim statement filed by the union it is stated that while the union in this dispute and other two unions made nomination senior most persons in the respective category were preferred for grant of additional increment. But the ~~the~~ Employees Union nominated a junior person K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai in preference to I. N. Sahadevan Nair for the purpose of getting additional increment. Similarly the ~~the~~ said ~~and~~ ~~violates~~ Union nominated K. Sarojini, Assistant for getting additional increment in preference to S. D. Shenoy who was then working in the Assistant-Selection Grade. The conclusion of the union is that the above said nomination were ignoring the very seniority positions of I. N. Sahadevan Nair and S. D. Shenoy in their respective departments. On account of the granting of advance increment, while Sahadevan Nair was getting only Rs. 705 as his basic pay, the Prabhakaran Pillai, his junior would get Rs. 931. Similarly, while junior like Sarojini would be getting Rs. 1,350 in her basic pay, her senior S. D. Shenoy would get only Rs. 1,300. Receipt of lower basic pay by seniors is an anomaly and that has to be rectified. That is in sum and substance the plea of the union. According to them, granting of such additional increment ignoring the seniority is arbitrary, illegal and against public policy.

5. In the counter statement filed by the management it is stated that all four unions functioning in the management company after accepting the offer made by the management suggested the names of two employees each for the purpose of granting of additional increments. Accordingly the union in this dispute suggested the names of K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai and K. A. Adima of Civil Section for the purpose of granting of additional increment. Their nominations were recorded in the minutes of discussion dated 21-5-1986 and that was before the signing of conciliation settlement. Only by accepting the suggestions of two other unions, K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai and Sarojini were granted additional increments. There was no understanding or agreement to the effect that the union will be entitled to nominate only the senior most person working in particular section. In view of that, no question of any kind of anomaly for rectification is arising. It is stated that K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai had put in more number of years in the company than I. N. Sahadevan Nair although the latter is the senior in that particular category. According to the management, the offer of additional increment to two nominees of each union was irrespective of any consideration on seniority. If seniority and other conditions are to be fulfilled, there would have been no necessity for giving options to the unions to nominate the person of their choice. Without the indulgence of the unions, the management could have granted additional increment to the rightful claimants based on seniority. Moreover the additional increments were granted not at all based on any qualification or other criterion. There is specific rule to the effect that promotion should be invariably on the basis of seniority and merit. Nowhere in the service rules, provision is there for the granting of additional increments to the employees based on nominations by union. Management has no special interest in respect of those persons who had received additional increments pursuant to the nomination given by all 4 unions functioning in the management establishment. It is further stated that if an employee is receiving special additional increments for having rendered meritorious service, or for acquiring additional qualification, that cannot be assailed by the seniors by complaining that they were drawing equal pay prior to that conferment.

6. The Secretary of the union tendered oral evidence. It is stated by him that T. N. Sahadevan Nair and S. D. Shenoy were members of his union at the time of granting of additional increments to their juniors. He has admitted that after endorsing the minutes of discussion on 21-5-1986 the long term settlement was signed by all the unions.

7. In the minutes referred above, the nomination of K. Sarojini was recorded and that was known to the union concerned in this dispute also.

8. It is true that there is provision in the service rules applicable to the Management Company for the rectification of anomaly when there is disparity in the pay of juniors and seniors on account of promotion. The management has produced Ext. M7 (relevant extract of Fundamental Rules) which would show the provision relating to the removal of

anomaly by stepping up of pay of senior. As a clarification to Fundamental Rule 22 it is provided therein that:—

"The anomaly should be directly as a result of the application of FR 22-C:—For example, if in the lower post the Junior Officer draws from time to time a higher rate of pay than the senior by virtue of grant of advance increments, the above provision will not be invoked to step up the pay of the Senior Officer."

9. In the fundamental rules applicable to the employees of Management Company there is provision for stepping up of the pay of senior if there is anomaly in the fixation of pay of senior. But that cannot be applicable if the disparity is as a result of granting of advance increment to the junior. In this dispute, the granting of increment was on the choice given by the Unions after accepting the offer made by the management. According to me, the acceptance of such offer itself was improper on the part of the unions. In the normal course advance increment is given to the workers for rendering meritorious service or as a reward for acquiring additional qualification. If a free hand is given to the respective unions, there is no need for insisting seniority while making nominations. If the intention was to make nomination strictly on the basis of seniority, there was no need for giving free hand to the unions to suggest the names since the management can do it as their own. Having accepted such strange offers and nominating persons of their choice, the union cannot contend that it should have been strictly on the basis of seniority. It is true that the union concerned in this dispute had fairly acted in nominating two persons considering their seniority positions in the sections or department in which concerned nominees were working. The nominations in such a manner is not obligatory on the part of the other unions. If there was any clear understanding that seniority shall be the real criterion for granting of advance increments, that should have been part of the settlement or the minutes itself. There is no indication like that either in the minute or in settlement. Therefore, I do not think the union is justified in assailing the grant of additional increments to K. R. Prabhakaran Pillai and K. Sarojini. The reference is answered against the union in this dispute.

(Dated this the 7th day of November, 1990).

K. KANAKANCHANDRAN, Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-29011/38/88-D.III(B)]

#### APPENDIX

(I. D. 35/89)

Witness examined on the side of the Workmen.  
WW1 : P. L. Joseph.

Witness examined on the side of the Management.  
MW1 : S. Venkitachalam.

Exhibits marked on the side of the Workmen.  
W1 (Series) Copies of office orders.

Exhibits marked on the side of the Management.

M1 : Copy of the Minutes of the discussion regarding promotions etc., held on 21st May, 1986.

M2 : Copy of the Conciliation settlement dated 21st May, 1986.

M3 : Comparison of pay drawn by Sri T. N. Sahadevan Nair and Sri K. Prabhakaran Pillai.

M4 : Comparison of pay drawn by Sri S. D. Shenoy and Smt. K. Sarojini.

M5 : Copy of the Minutes of the discussion regarding promotion etc., signed on 7th May, 1987.

M6 : (Series) Office notes dated 12-5-1987, 8-5-1987 and 9-5-1987.

M7 : Relevant portion of the Government Rules.

K. KANAKACHANDRAN, Industrial Tribunal,  
Alappuzha.



का.आ. 3434.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, (1947 1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ट्रावन्कोर टैटानियम प्रोडक्ट्स लि., त्रिवन्ध्रम के प्रबन्धन के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में धर्म व्यायलय एरनाकुलम के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3434.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-90.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

Friday, the 16th day of November, 1990

#### PRESENT :

Shri R. Raveendran, B.A., B.L.,  
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 108/87(C)

#### BETWEEN

The Managing Director, Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Regd. Office, Kechuveli, P.B. No. 1, Thiruvananthapuram-21.

#### AND

Their workman Shri V. Sahadevan, W/No. 1205, Puthuvai Puthen Veedu, Madhavapuram, Kochuveli, T.T.P. Ltd., P.O. Thiruvananthapuram-21.

#### REPRESENTATION :

M/s. S. S. Krishnan Associates,

Advocates, Kochi-16.

.....For Management.

#### AWARD

The industrial dispute between the above parties was referred to this Court for adjudication by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi as per Order No. L-29012/27/86-D.III(B)/D.II dated 13-11-1987. The issue referred for adjudication is the following :—

“Whether the action of the management of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum in dismissing from service Shri V. Sahadevan, Process Operator, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

II. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated by the Management against the workman in which a domestic enquiry was conducted. The dismissal followed on the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Officer. I have narrated the facts in detail in my preliminary order dated 24-9-1990 wherein the validity of the domestic enquiry and the findings of the Enquiry Officer have been upheld by me. It is unnecessary to repeat the facts. Instead I shall reproduce that order in full here :—

#### “PRELIMINARY ORDER

The industrial dispute between the above parties was referred to this Court for adjudication by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi as per Order No. L-29012/27/86, D.III(B)/D.IV, dated 13-11-1987. The following is the issue referred for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum in dismissing

from service Shri V. Sahadevan, Process Operator, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. Pursuant to the notice issued from this Court the Management as well as the workman entered appearance and filed Vakalaths. But the workman has not filed any claim statement. The Management has filed a counter statement contending as follows :—

The Management Company has got a certified Standing Orders dated 14-5-1980. According to Clause 12(a) of the Standing Orders, a worker who absents himself for a continuous period of 8 days or fails to return for work within 8 days of the last day of leave sanctioned to him, shall lose his lien on his job unless he explains to the satisfaction of the Company that the absence was due to reasons beyond his control to intimate the Company of such absence in time. This clause further provides that an enquiry will be held by the Company before taking action against the workman. Shri V. Sahadevan unauthorisedly absented from duty without any intimation from work from 20-5-1982. A memo of charge was issued to him. This memo issued to his home address furnished to the Company, was returned with an endorsement of postal authorities that ‘addressee left present address not known’. As no explanation was forth coming from the worker, the management arranged an enquiry into the matter and the appointment of the enquiry officer was intimated to the workman concerned by a registered notice. This notice was also returned undelivered with the endorsement of the postal authorities that ‘addressee left without instruction’. Thereafter the copy of the notice was published in all Notice Boards of the Company. Pursuant to this the Titanium Workers' Union informed the management that Sri Sahadevan was a member of their union and was undergoing medical treatment consequent on a scooter accident. They also produced a medical certificate issued by the Government Rural Dispensary, Vedi. On the basis of the request of the Union, the enquiry was postponed and the union was informed to direct Sri Sahadevan to appear before the Company's Medical Officer for a medical check up. The workman did not appear himself before the Medical Officer of the Company as directed and the said union did not pursue his cause further. The Management proceeded with the enquiry on 24-2-83 and the same was concluded on the very same day. The Enquiry Officer submitted a report on 3-3-83 holding that the absence of Sri Sahadevan from 20-5-82 is unauthorised and deserves to be proceeded against under Clause 12 of the Standing Orders. Accepting the report, the management has removed him from service invoking the powers under the said clause of the standing orders. The workman has come forward with a petition on 25-9-1983 requesting to permit him to join duty. This was not acceptable to the management. Subsequently he filed a petition on 9-10-85 before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner which has culminated to this reference. The management has complied with the principles of natural justice in removing the workman from the service of the Company. The action taken against the worker is legal and justified and may not be interfered with.

3. The points that arise for consideration is whether the enquiry conducted by the enquiry officer is legal and proper adhering to the principles of natural justice and whether the findings entered into by the Enquiry Officer are supported by legal evidence?

4. The Management has produced the file relating to the domestic enquiry and the same was marked as Ext. M1.

5. The delinquent was a workman in the Management Company. While so, he was served with a memo of charges for unauthorised absence from duty. The notice issued to the delinquent was returned unserved. Thereafter an enquiry was ordered to be conducted and an enquiry officer was appointed. He conducted the enquiry and made his report finding that the delinquent is guilty of the charge. The Management has considered the finding of the enquiry officer and came to the conclusion that the workman shall be dismissed from service. This order of the management dismissing the delinquent led to the present reference. The workman has not filed any claim statement challenging the validity and

the legality of the enquiry and the finding. Therefore the enquiry conducted by the enquiry officer is to be held valid as it was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice. It can also be seen that the enquiry officer has entered a finding relying on the legal evidence. Therefore I find that the enquiry officer has conducted the enquiry properly and the finding entered into by the enquiry officer is also legal and proper.

6. In the result it is hereby ordered that there was a proper and valid domestic enquiry and the finding entered into by the enquiry officer is also supported by legal evidence."

III. The question remains to be considered is regarding the justifiability and the propriety of the punishment imposed on the delinquent, who was dismissed from service for the misconduct of unauthorized absence from duty. The delinquent has not filed a claim statement in this case challenging the validity and the legality of the enquiry. According to Clause 12(a) of the Standing Orders of the Management Company, a worker who absents himself for a continuous period of 8 days or fails to return for work within 8 days of the last day of leave sanctioned to him, shall lose his lien on his job unless he explains to the satisfaction of the Company that the absence was due to reasons beyond his control to intimate the Company of such absence in time. So in view of Clause 12(a) of the Standing Orders the punishment imposed on the delinquent by the Management is proper and justifiable. Hence I see no reason to interfere with the punishment imposed on the workman by invoking Sec. 11-A of the I.D. Act.

IV. In the result an award is passed holding that the action of the management of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum in dismissing from service Shri Sahadevan, Process Operator is justified and so the workman is not entitled to any relief.

Ernakulam.

16-11-1990.

R. RAVEENDRAN, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29012/27/86-D.III(B)]

#### APPENDIX

Exhibit marked on the Management's side :

Ext. M1.—File relating to the domestic enquiry held against Shri V. Sahadevan.

का.अ. 3435.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बरौनी रिफाइनरी इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि. बरौनी के प्रबन्धन के संदर्भ निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुसूच में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनुवाद नं. 2 के पंचायत को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3435.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Barauni Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Barauni and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-90.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

Reference No. 8 of 1989

In the matter of an Industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Barauni Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Barauni and their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri J. D. Lall, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri K. N. Gupta, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Oil.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 21st November, 1990.

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-30012/2/88-D.III(B), dated, the 4th April, 1989.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Indian Oil Corporation management, Barauni Refinery, Barauni in not correcting the date of birth of Shri Ram Sewak Bhagat, Gr. III as 1-1-1944 as per School Leaving Certificate and instead admitting his age on the basis of appearance as per medical fitness certificate is justified. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

The case of the workmen represented by Barauni Tel-sachhak Mazdoor Union is that the concerned workman Ram Sewak Bhagat was initially appointed in Barauni Refinery on daily wages prior to 1969. As a result of an Award given by Shri Ishwari Prasad, the then Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar, the concerned workman was taken against permanent post with effect from 13-9-69. Thereafter the service condition of the concerned workman were governed by the provision of the Certified Standing Orders of the company. As per clause 19 of the Certified Standing Orders of Barauni Refinery an employee has to fulfil one of the three conditions provided under the said clause in support of his age before the management. Accordingly the concerned workman was asked by the management to fill up the attestation form and service record card wherein full details in respect of the date of birth, educational qualification, address, marital status etc. were filled up by the concerned workman. The concerned workman had recorded his date of birth as 1-1-1944 and submitted the Attestation Form etc. before the management in 1970. Since then the management did not ask anything from the concerned workman in respect of his age. The concerned workman required age certificate for LIC Policy and as such on his prayer the management communicated to him his date of birth recorded in the management's record as 24-7-1935. The said date of birth (24-7-1935) recorded by the management was wrong and was contrary to the provision of Clause 19(c) of the Certified Standing Orders of the company. The age of an employee as recorded in the company at the time of his employment cannot thereafter be altered but the management altered the date of birth of the concerned workman. The age of the concerned workman was recorded in 1970 at the time of his employment as 1-1-1944 which was based on School Leaving Certificate and as such the said date of birth of the concerned workman cannot be altered by the management in 1975 violating the provisions of clause 19(a)(i) of the Certified Standing Orders. The concerned workman had submitted his School Leaving Certificate in which his date of birth is recorded as 1-1-1944. The concerned workman could not pass Clause VI examination and as such he had taken the School Leaving Certificate on 29-7-1954 from the school in which he was reading. So far the authenticity of the School Leaving Certificate is concerned, the management of Barauni Refinery had got an enquiry made through their own intelligence as well as through Police. As per the investigation report it was confirmed by the investigating authority that

the concerned workman Shri Ram Sewak Bhagat was a genuine man and his School Leaving Certificate was found to be correct vide confidential letter dated 21-5-1978.

The concerned workman first raised his grievance before the management but they did not pay any attention to it. Thereafter the concerned workman represented before his union and thereafter an industrial dispute was raised by the union on behalf of the concerned workman. On failure of the conciliation the present reference was made before the Tribunal for adjudication.

On the above facts it is prayed that an Award be passed in favour of the concerned workman directing the management to record the age of the concerned workman as 1-1-1944 as per his School Leaving Certificate.

The case of the management is that the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour vide their letter No. L-30012/2/88-D.II(B) dated 15-2-88 had earlier rejected the reference of the industrial dispute raised by the union for adjudication to the Tribunal. There was no fresh materials brought before the appropriate Govt. nor there was any fresh demand and as such it was illegal and unjustified for the appropriate Govt. to refer the dispute which had already been rejected earlier. The Govt. has no power to review its earlier order. The reference therefore is not maintainable. The reference is too stale and as such bad in law.

The concerned workman was absorbed in regular scale of pay of the company along with others with effect from 13-9-1969 in terms of the Arbitration Award dated 13-9-69 given by Shri Ishwari Prd. the then Labour Commissioner, Bihar. Prior to his absorption the concerned workman was working as a daily rated worker. At the time of regularisation his services in regular scale of pay, the concerned workman could not produce any documentary evidence in proof of his qualification or age although it was required to be produced by the concerned workman. As the concerned workman had not produced any certificate in proof of his age, his date of birth was admitted on the basis of certificate of the Company's Medical Officer who had assessed his age as 35 years as on 23-7-1970 although the concerned workman had declared his age as 32 years. The date of birth of the concerned workman was accepted and recorded as 24-7-1935 on the basis of his age declared by the Medical Officer of the Company. The said age recorded by the management was communicated to the concerned workman again by a letter dated 20-2-1975. The date of birth of the concerned workman was accepted in accordance with the provisions of the Certified Standing Orders of Barauni Refinery applicable to all workmen, including the concerned workman. According to the provision of Clause 19 of the Certified Standing Orders an employee, who is unable to produce documentary evidence of his age, shall state his age and make a written declaration that the age as stated by him is correct. Such employee should be sent to the Company's authorised Medical Officer for examination free of cost and his opinion as to the employee's age shall be binding on the employees. The age of an employee so recorded with the company at the time of his employment can not thereafter be altered. In view of the provision in the Standing Orders the Medical Officer's opinion as to the age is binding on the concerned workman in as much as the concerned workman did not produce any documentary evidence of his age at the time of his absorption in regular scale of pay.

It was only in the year 1980 that the concerned workman submitted a copy of a School Leaving Certificate showing the date of his birth as 1-1-1945. This he did 10 years after his absorption in the service of the management and till then the concerned workman kept quiet for such a long period without any reason. As the date of birth of the concerned workman was already accepted as 24-7-1935 in accordance with the provision of the Certificate Standing Orders there could be no change/alteration in the date of his birth already admitted any change will be in gross violation of the clause 19(c) of the Standing Orders. The certificate granted by the Board of Middle School, Maker state that Ram Sewak Bhagat was in class VI till 15-7-1954 cannot be accepted as authentic document in proof of age

as required under clause 19(a)(i) of the Certified Standing Orders.

The Union in its W.S. dated 15-6-1989 stated that the concerned workman filled up attestation form and service record card wherein he furnished the details in respect of date of birth, educational qualification etc. in the year 1970. Mere mentioning about the date of birth by the concerned workman in the Attestation Form and service record card about the date of his birth cannot be accepted unless it is supported by documentary proof. There is instructions in the Attestation Form itself to attach true copies of certificates and testimonials but the concerned workman while submitting the Attestation Form did not attach true copies of certificate or any testimonials in support of his date of birth or educational qualification. It is submitted on behalf of the management in respect of the letter dated 28-5-1971 by which the management had conducted investigation through the Police, that investigation referred to by the workmen was in different context. The said investigation was not conducted for verification of date of birth of the concerned workman. The management had received a complaint against the workmen that he had cheated the company by giving false names and by forging educational certificates of other persons for gaining employment in the company. This complaint on verification by the Police was found to be false. The Police in his report had, no doubt, stated that he had seen the name of the concerned workman entered in the Admission Register of Middle School, Maker but the said report does not say anything about the date of birth of the concerned workman. The Police report therefore is of no avail to the workman concerned in respect of his date of birth. On the above facts it is submitted that the demand of the workmen is not proper and justified and it is proved that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

The point for decision in this case is whether the concerned workman is entitled to get his date of birth corrected as per School Leaving Certificate as against the age accepted by the management on the basis of the Medical report.

The management examined 2 witnesses and the workmen examined one witness in support of their respective case. The documents of the management have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-13 and the documents of the workmen have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-9.

The case of the management is that as the concerned workman did not file any document in support of the age of the concerned workman as stated in the Attestation Form, the management got the age of the concerned workman assessed by the Medical Officer and accepted the said age by recording it in the records of the management. The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman had filed his School Certificate in support of his age mentioned in the Attestation Form and as such there was no question of getting the age of the concerned workman fixed by the Medical Officer of the management. Ext. M-1 is the Attestation Form admittedly filled by the concerned workman on 16-11-1970. The date of birth of the concerned workman is mentioned as 1-1-1944 in the Attestation Form Ext. M-1. In para-6 of Ext. M-1 the concerned workman has mentioned his educational qualification and the School where he had read. It will appear that the concerned workman had read in Board Middle School, Maker upto 6th Standard and had left the School on 15-7-1954. The workmen's own document falsified the fact that the concerned workman had filed his School Leave Certificate along with the Attestation Form. Firstly, there is no mention in Ext. M-1 that a copy of the School Certificate bearing his date of birth was filed along with Attestation Form. Ext. M-1, Ext. W-8 dated 13-7-1988 is a letter addressed to the Secretary Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India by Shri K. N. Jha, Secretary of the workmen's union. It is stated in Ext. W-8 that the concerned workman had furnished the attestation form and service record card signed by the employee in which the concerned workman had clearly mentioned his date of birth as 1-1-1944 on the basis of a School Leaving Certificate. It is stated that at that point of time the management did not ask for the copy of the educational certificate and the management of its own changed the date of birth to 24-7-1935 on the basis of so called medical certificate. It is further stated in Ext. W-8

that at the time of absorption as the management did not demand for the educational certificate, the employee did not furnish the same but subsequently when the personnel department of the company by their letter dated 20-2-1975 informed the employee about his date of birth on the basis of initial fitness medical examination, the employee raised objection and furnished his School Leaving Certificate. The matter is made quite clear vide Ext. W-8 that the concerned workman had not filed his educational certificate at the time when he was absorbed in the service of Barauni Refinery from 13-9-1969 and the concerned workman had not filed any copy of the educational certificate along with the Attestation Form. The union Secretary has made it quite clear in Ext. W-8 that when the personnel department of the company by their letter dated 20-2-1975 informed the employee about his date of birth recorded on the basis of Medical examination, the employee raised objection and furnished his School Leaving Certificate. The evidence of the concerned workman WW-1, therefore, does not appear to be true when he stated that he had filed typed copy of School Leaving Certificate and the Form (attestation form) at the time when he was made permanent in Barauni Refinery. MW-1 who is working now as Sr. Administrative Officer has stated that an employee has to fill up an attestation form at the time of his appointment and that the concerned workman had filled up the attestation form sometime after his appointment on a reminder sent to him the attestation Form Ext. M-1 will show that the concerned workman had filed the attestation form on 16-11-1970 and not on 13-9-1969 or soon thereafter when he was appointed on 13-9-1969. Ext. M-13 dated 12-11-1970 is a reminder to letter dated 13-7-1970 sent to the concerned workman by the Personnel Officer which shows that the concerned workman was advised to submit the attestation form and service record card with a week from 12-11-1970 as the attestation form and service record card were not received by the management from the concerned workman. Thus this Ext. M-13 also supports the fact that no attestation form or the School Certificate was filed soon after the first appointment of the concerned workman on 13-9-1969. In view of the admitted position vide Ext. W-8 that no educational certificate was filed by the concerned workman along with the attestation form, I hold that the concerned workman had not filed the educational certificate in proof of his date of birth at the time when he had filed the attestation form with the management.

It is stated by the management that as the concerned workman had not filed the School Certificate in support of the date of his birth the management got the concerned workman examined by the Medical Officer of the company and got his age determined and accepted as per clause 19 of the Certified Standing order of the company Ext. W-1. It is significant to note that the concerned workman had declared his date of birth as 1-1-1944 in the Attestation Form which he had filed on 16-11-1970. Till 16-11-1970 the management had no paper before it to show as to what was the date of birth/age being asserted by the concerned workman and as such the management would not have got the concerned workman examined by the Medical Officer for determining his date of birth/age prior to the filing of Ext. M-1 dated 16-11-1970. Ext. M-2 is a medical certificate dated 23-7-1970 in which the doctor has noted the age of the concerned workman as 35 years by appearance. It will thus appear that this medical certificate dated 23-7-1970 was obtained prior to the filing of the Attestation Form Ext. M-1 dated 16-11-1970.

Ext. W-1 is the certified Standing Orders of Barauni Refinery. Clause 19 of the Standing Orders Ext. W-1 deals with the record of age. It provides "(a) the company will record the age of every employee. Following documents shall be deemed to be satisfactory proof of the age of the employee at the time he entered company's service :

(i) Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate.

(ii) Birth Certificate.

(b) An employee, who is unable to produce documentary evidence of his age, shall state his age and make written declaration that the age as stated by him is correct. Such employee shall be sent to the company's authorised medical

Officer for examination, free of cost and his opinion as to the employee age shall be binding on the employee.

(c) The age of an employee as recorded with the company at the time of his employment shall not thereafter be altered."

It will thus appear from the Standing Orders Clause 19 that the concerned workman has to give School Leaving Certificate or birth certificate in proof of his age at the time he enters in company's service and when an employee is unable to produce any documentary evidence of his age, he shall state his age and make a written declaration that the age stated by him is correct and thereafter the employee is sent to the Company's authorised medical officer for assessing his age which is binding on the parties. It will appear from the evidence of MW-1 that the management had not called for any declaration of age from the concerned workman in writing. The management's stand is that as no document in proof of the age as stated by the concerned workman in the Attestation Form Ext. M-1 was filed the management got the concerned workman examined by the Medical Officer of the company for assessing his age. Ext. M-2 as I have already stated, is dated prior to the filing of the Attestation Form Ext. M-1 and was granted only 10 days after the appointment of the concerned workman in Barauni Refinery. It will also appear from Ext. M-2 that this is not a certificate regarding the assessment of age of the concerned workman arrived at on scientific data. It is stated in Ext. M-2 that the age according to the concerned workman's own statement was 32 years and by his appearance his age was 35 years. The age by appearance stated as 35 years by the Medical Officer itself shows that he had stated the age only on the outward appearance of the concerned workman and that the doctor had not examined him to assess his age on any scientific method. Considering all these it will appear that Ext. M-2 is not a doctor's certificate assessing the age of the concerned workman.

It is stated by the workman that Ext. M-2 is a Medical Certificate about the fitness of the concerned workman for his employment in the Company's service and for that purpose the doctor had examined the concerned workman. It is stated in Ext. M-2 that the doctor had examined the concerned workman and "could not discover that he had any disease communicable otherwise constitutional affection or bodily infirmity which he does not consider a disqualification for employment in the office of Indian Oil Corporation." It is clear therefore that Ext. M-2 is only a fitness certificate given by the doctor to show that the concerned workman does not suffer from any defect so as to disqualify him from his appointment. On perusal of Ext. M-2 it is apparent that this is a fitness and not a medical certificate assessing the age of the concerned workman. As held above Ext. M-2 cannot be the basis of age/date of birth of the concerned workman which is required to be recorded under clause 19 of the Standing Orders of the Company. Ext. M-2 was merely a fitness certificate showing the age of the concerned workman as 35 years on appearance.

According to the workman he was not informed of his date of birth recorded in the management's records. WW-1 has stated that he had requested to issue a certificate regarding his age as he required it for his IIC and thereafter the management informed him about his date of birth in the management's record as 1-1-1944. Ext. W-2 dated 14-2-1980 is an application of the concerned workman to the Chief Personnel Administrative Manager, IOC for providing his date of birth as recorded by the management as he required the same for producing it to the IIC in proof of his age. This Ext. W-2 was a reminder of his earlier application dated 21-1-1980. Ext. W-3 dated 15-2-1980 is a letter from the Personnel Officer to the concerned workman with reference to the application of the concerned workman dated 21-1-1980 regarding his date of birth. It is stated in Ext. W-3 that the date of birth of the concerned workman has already been accepted and communicated to him vide Office Memo, dated 20-5-1975 from which it would appear that 24-7-1935 was accepted as his date of birth on the basis of the certificate of the Company's Medical Officer given at the time of his employment in regular scale of pay. A copy of the letter dated 20-2-1975 was enclosed along with Ext. W-3 and the said

letter dated 20-2-1975 is marked Ext. W-4 in the case. Ext. W-4 shows that 24-7-1935 was accepted as the date of birth by the management. WW-1 has stated that he had not received the letter dated 20-2-1975 (Ext. W-4) and that it was received only along with Ext. W-3 dated 15-2-80. The management has not filed any record to show that the letter dated 20-2-1975 had been delivered to the concerned workman in the year 1975. No document has also been filed to show despatch of a copy of the letter dated 20-2-75 to the concerned workman. I hold therefore that there is no authentic evidence that the concerned workman had received the letter dated 20-2-1975 soon after 20-2-1975. Ext. W-5 is the copy of letter from the concerned workman to the Chief Personnel Administrative Manager in which 15-4-1980 is the date noted. Ext. W-5 is the application by which the concerned workman requested for review regarding recording of the date of birth with reference to his School Leaving certificate in which his date of birth is noted as 1-1-1944 which had not been considered at the time when his date of birth was recorded by the management. Ext. M-3 is the copy of the School Certificate dated 20-7-1934 filed by the management and Ext. W-9 is the photo copy of the School Certificate filed by the workman. It will appear from Ext. M-3 that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 1-1-1944. As held above it will appear that the School certificate had not been filed by the concerned workman at the time of his appointment when he had filed the Attestation Form. Hence it was not possible for the management to accept the date of birth of the concerned workman as 1-1-1944 as stated in the Attestation Form Ext. M-1. However, the management was also not justified in recording the age/date of birth of the concerned workman on the basis of the fitness certificates Ext. M-2 in which the age of the concerned workman was stated as 35 years on appearance having no scientific basis for the assessment of the age of the concerned workman. It will therefore appear that it was neither possible for the management to accept 1-1-1944 as the date of birth of the concerned workman as recorded as mentioned in the Attestation Form Ext. M-1 nor the management was justified in accepting the age of the concerned workman as stated in the fitness certificate Ext. M-2. Thus the provision of Clause 19 of the Certified Standing Orders of the company Ext. W-1 had not been complied with.

Now the question is as to what should be accepted as the age of the concerned workman. It is stated by the workmen that his date of birth recorded in his School Leaving Certificate as 1-1-1944 was verified by the Police Officer and was found to be correct. It will appear that a complaint was filed before the management of Oil Refinery alleging that the concerned workman was working on forged School Certificate which was issued to another person. Ext. M-2, an anonymous letter purported to have been signed by one Shri Ram Sewak Bhagat, was received by the Chief Engineer through the General Manager, Barauni. The said letter is Ext. M-12. MW-2 has stated that there is nothing on the said letter of Shri C. D. Iyer, Sr. Electrical Engineer and on its basis Shri R. K. Vanok, Security Officer wrote letter Ext. W-8 and on the back of Ext. W-8 is the report of the Police. On perusal of Ext. M-8 which is the report of the Police Officer and the letter which was sent for the report that the Police had not investigated about the date of birth of the concerned workman. The Police had investigated regarding the genuineness of the concerned workman and in that connection the Police had verified the Admission Register of the School in which the name of the concerned workman was entered. It cannot therefore be said that there was any enquiry by the Police Officer or the management regarding the date of birth of the concerned workman and that the date of birth of the concerned workman was verified from the School Register. I hold therefore that Ext. M-8 is of no avail to the concerned workman to establish that his date of birth was recorded as 1-1-1944 in the record of the School. The concerned workman has not produced the original School certificate and the photo copy Ext. W-9 which has been filed is so faint that it is difficult to read it. The workman have also not called for the original records from the School to show that his date of birth was recorded as 1-1-1944. The workmen have not examined the Head Master who had issued the School certificate to the con-

cerned workman and as such the genuineness of the date of birth as being claimed to be recorded in the records of the School cannot be held to be genuine. Thus the date of birth of the concerned workman as 1-1-1944 also cannot be said to be authentic and acceptable.

Under the circumstances I think the only course left open is to get the concerned workman examined scientifically by a Medical Board duly constituted by the management to assess the age of the concerned workman which will be binding on both the parties. The management must constitute the Medical Board to assess the age of the concerned workman within one month from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India after giving notice to the concerned workman. The concerned workman is directed to appear before the Medical Board on the date fixed by the Medical Board failing which the age recorded by the management will hold good.

An Award is passed accordingly.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. I-30612/2/88-D.III(B)]

का.शा 3436—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैलाडिला अयरा आर प्रोजेक्ट, डिपोजिट नं. 14, किरन्दुल के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुसूद्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3436.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, Kirandul and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-1990.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI V. N. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL  
CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/IC(R)(120)/1987

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, Kirandul, District Bastar (M.P.) and their workman Shri P. C. Das, Assistant represented through the Bhartiya Khandan Shramik Sangh (BMS), Near Post Office Kirandul, District Bastar (M.P.)

#### APPEARANCES :

For Workman—None.

For Management—Shri A. K. Sasi, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Iron Ore Mining DISTRICT : Bastar (M.P.)

#### AWARD

Dated, 8th November, 1990

This is a reference made by the Central Government Ministry of Labour, vide its Notification No. L-26012/6085-D.III (B) dated 22-7-1987 for adjudication of the following dispute :—

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Dep. No. 14, Kirandul in avoiding issue of promotion order as Jr. Officer (Adm/

Personnel) of Shri P. C. Das, Assistant who passed the test in the year 1977 is fair and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In this case no one ever appeared for the Union though the reference was registered on 28-7-87. The case lingered on for years and several notices were issued to the Union but obviously it was futile effort. Ultimately on 12-12-1989 when the case was fixed at Kirandul the Counsel for the management stated that the workman has already been promoted in the year 1986 and therefore the reference has become infructuous and for this reason only the Union is not appearing in this case right from the beginning. Shri A. K. Sasi, Counsel for the management prayed for time to file certain documents and affidavit in support of the management's case. The case was then taken up on 13-12-1989 at Kirandul, but on that date also nobody appeared on behalf of the Union. Shri Sasi filed an affidavit of Sri G.S.R.C. Murty, Assistant Manager and also filed documents Ex. M/1 to Ex. M/5.

3. It may be stated that the statement of claim was already filed by the management as back as on 25-8-1987 and it is needless to go into the facts of this case as also the evidence adduced by the management in view of the statement made by Shri Sasi on 12-12-1989 to the effect that the workman has already been promoted in the year 1986 and therefore the reference has become infructuous.

4. In view of above, the reference being infructuous, does not call for any adjudication. Costs as incurred.

V. N. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-26012/6/85-D.III (B)]

का.आ. 3437—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गुवाहाटी रिफाइनरी इंडियन कारपोरेशन नूनमती, गुवाहाटी के प्रवर्तक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, गुवाहाटी के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26 नवम्बर, 90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3437.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Guwahati Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation, Noonmati, Guwahati and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-11-1990.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, GUWAHATI ASSAM

#### PRESENT :

Shri D. N. Hazarika, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Guwahati, Assam.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute and In the matter of an application under Section 33(2)(b) of the I. D. Act.

#### BETWEEN

The Management of Guwahati Refinery, I.O.C. Ltd (Refineries and Pipelines (Division) Noonmati, Guwahati-20.

#### AND

Shri K. M. Ali, Shift Incharge, Canteen Guwahati Refinery, Noonmati.

Case No. 12 of 1987

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute and In the matter of an application under Section 33-A of the I. D. Act between :

The Management of Guwahati Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Refineries and Pipe Lines Divisions) Noonmati, Guwahati-20.

#### AND

Their workmen, represented by the Indian Oil Corporation Mazdoor Union, Noonmati, Guwahati.

Case No. 15 of 1987

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute between :

The Management of Guwahati Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation, Noonmati.

#### AND

Shri K. D. M. Ali, Ex-Staff Canteen, Shift-in-charge, Guwahati Refinery.

Reference No. 6(c) of 1989

#### AWARD

This reference arising out of the Central Government Notification No. L-30012/42/88-D.III (B) dated the 16th March, 1989 to the dispute indicated in the Schedule below :

"Whether the action of the management of Guwahati Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Noonmati, Guwahati in dismissing Shri K. D. M. Ali Shift Incharge, Canteen from service w.e.f 4th June, 1987 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

On receipt of the Notification the Reference was registered and notices were issued to the parties to file their written statements. Both parties received notices in time and timely they filed their written statements. In course of hearing management examined 2 witnesses. Workman also examined himself.

Management raised preliminary issue regarding fairness of domestic enquiry in their written statement. Both parties examined witnesses in support of their respective cases.

Case of the management is that workman K. D. M. Ali was an employee of Guwahati Refinery and was serving as Shift Incharge of Refinery Canteen on the relevant day. On 1-1-86 workman K. D. M. Ali served sub-standard i.e. burnt gaza to the employees. As shift incharge it was his duty to maintain all records of the Canteen and supervise preparation of food staff e.g. tea, snacks, and meal. Employees of Refinery agitated for serving burnt gaza and reported to the General Manager about the sub-standard snacks i.e. burnt gaza. Refinery management immediately suspended K. D. M. Ali before employees of other units joined in the agitation and asked Ali to show cause why proceeding will not be drawn against him. Explanation submitted by Ali was not satisfactory, so management framed charges against Shri Ali and asked to explain. Explanation submitted by Ali was not accepted and management ordered for domestic enquiry. Enquiry Officer and presiding officers were duly appointed for the purpose. Enquiry Officer after due enquiry submitted his report. Management accepted the said finding of the Enquiry Officer and dismissed K. D. M. Ali from service.

Management after dismissing Ali filed a petition under Section 33(2)(b) I. D. Act in this Tribunal for approval of the dismissal order. Which was registered as Case No. 12 of 1987.

Workman K. D. M. Ali filed one petition under Section 33(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act in this Tribunal and prayed for setting aside the dismissal order. Which was Registered and numbered as Misc Case No. 15 of 1987.

During pendency of aforesaid two cases, Central Government has referred the present dispute for arbitration under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which is registered as Reference No. 6(C) of 1989.



Both parties after filing their respective written statements agreed for analogous hearing as issues involved are same in all the above mentioned 3 cases. This Court after hearing both parties ordered for analogous hearing of all those 3 cases.

Management examined 2 witnesses to justify the validity of the domestic enquiry.

Workman examined himself in support of his case. He admitted that on 1-1-86 he was serving as shift incharge in the Refinery Canteen and was supervising preparation of tea snacks as supervisor was absent on that day. Workman did not deny in his written statement. About serving of sub-standard snacks i.e. burnt "gaza" to the employees of the Refinery on 1-1-86. He averred that as shift incharge he is not responsible for preparation of food in the kitchen.

According to him, the finding of the enquiry officer being influenced one it was bias arbitrary and unjust and any order passed on the basis of such finding is to be set aside by the Tribunal.

Management witness Lee Bec Sen stated that enquiry officer S. Choudhury long ago retired from service and at present he is confined to wheel chair. He further stated S. Choudhury is not in a position to move about or attend Court. Other witness S. Pandhi stated that he was the presenting officer duly appointed by departmental authority. S. Choudhury was the Enquiry Officer. Workman was present at the time of enquiry with his co-worker who cross examined witnesses of management side. He further stated Enquiry Officer gave all opportunities to the workman to defend himself. According to him, workman filed a written argument after closure of examination of witnesses. Ex. 6 is the said written argument. Ex. 6(1) is the signature of N. K. Sarmah co worker. According to him Ex. 7 is the enquiry report and Ex. 7(1) is the signature of Enquiry Officer S. Choudhury. Head of the department R. P. Dutta dismissed workman K. M. D. Ali from service after accepting the finding of Enquiry Officer. Ex. 37 is the said order. Ex. 37(1) is the signature of R. P. Dutta. According to him workman filed an appeal (Ex. 39) before the General Manager against the said dismissal order. General Manager by his order Ex. 40 rejected the said appeal. From the record of the enquiry proceeding I find enquiry officer has given all opportunities to the delinquent workman to defend himself. Counsel for the workman argued that copy of the first report allegedly filed by employees of mechanical Deptt. was not furnished to the workman so he was not in a position to know all about the charges levelled against him. But from the record of the enquiry proceeding I find workman was well aware of the charges against him and he filed his explanation. Ex. 3 accordingly. This explanation Ex. 3 clearly proves that workman knew about all the charges levelled against him before filing his explanation. Counsel for workman further contended that management did not furnish the copy of the enquiry report before filing of appeal by him (worker). Ex. 42 belies this contention. From Ex. 42 it is clear workman received copy of the enquiry report but he unfortunately lost it. Regarding examination of witness I find co-worker of the workman fully cross examined all witnesses at length. As such it appears that there was never any unfairness in the proceeding taken against the workman. Regarding the proving of charges, i.e. serving of burnt gaze (sub-standard snacks) on 1-1-86. Management witness state before the enquiry officer that on 1-1-86 substandard i.e. burnt gaze was served to the employees. Workman in his evidence admitted that he came to know that some employees of mechanical department produced burnt gaze before General manager on 1-1-86. He stated that supervisor came later to the canteen and asked him to prepare fresh snacks, which he did.

This shows sub-standard snacks were served on 1-1-86 to some employees of Refinery and workman K. D. M. Ali was shift incharge of the canteen at that relevant time. It is in evidence that on 1-1-86 there was no other supervisor in the canteen to supervise preparation of tea and snacks. Workman as shift-incharge supervised preparation of tea and snacks on that day. So he was responsible for serving burnt snacks to the employees. Workman contended that as he was busy in endorsing lunch coupons, he could not make

time to ascertain the quality of snacks served to the employees. It is true one of the duty of the shift incharge is to endorse coupons numbering about 300 each day. Serving of standard quality of food to the employees is the uppermost duty of the shift incharge. Endorsing lunch coupons does not absolve the workman from his other responsibility i.e. serving of standard quality food.

Therefore explanation advanced by the workman is not at all acceptable. Charge of negligence of duty has been established.

Finding of the enquiry officer on this charge is in accordance with evidence recorded during enquiry proceeding. Section 18(xxiii) of the certified standing order of the Corporation says that negligence in discharge of duties is a misconduct. Again Section 19(v) of the said order says that for misconduct a workman may be dismissed. In the instant case, workman K. Ali was dismissed from service under provision of Section 19(v) of the standing order of the Corporation.

Now the question is whether the punishment awarded against the workman was in accordance with the gravity of the offence committed by workman K. D. M. Ali. In this respect contention of the management is that workman Ali is habitually negligent in his duties and was warned on many other occasions.

Circumstances prevailing at the relevant time and nature of offence committed by the workman on 1-1-86 I am of opinion dismissal from service is somewhat excessive punishment. Considering the entire circumstances of the case and age of the workman who is around 45 years as reported and not likely to get any employment in any other establishment, I find lesser punishment than dismissal will meet the end of justice in this case. As a result it is held that the dismissal of the workman from service is to be replaced by another punishment of lesser kind. In the present circumstances and having no scope for future employment in my opinion workman if debared from 4 annual increments and stoppage of promotion for 4 years will met the ends of justice.

In the result an award is hereby passed by substituting the punishment with stoppage of 4 annual increments and promotion for 4 years of the workman as indicated above. Workman is reinstated in his service with immediate effect in his original grade with all back wages minus 4 annual increments with immediate effect and promotion to next higher grade for 4 years from the date of his reinstatement.

This award disposed of Case No. 12 of 1987 and Miscellaneous case No. 15 of 1987.

I give this Award on this 21st day of November, 1990 at Guwahati under my hand and seal.

D. N. HAZARIKA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-30012/42/88-D.III (B)]

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3438:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ.एन.जी.सी., देहरादून के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुवन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1990.

S.O. 3438.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of ONGC. Dehradun and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-90.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARJAN DEV PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
DEOKI PALACE ROAD, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 44 of 89

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Prem Nath Jt. Secretary, ONGC Karamchhari Union  
87/1/1 Balupur, Dehradun.

AND

Chairman, ONGC Tel Bhawan, Dehradun

## AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification no. L-30012/32/88-D.III(B) dt. 6th February, 1989, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

Whether the action of the management of ONGC Dehradun in terminating the services of Shri Balbir Singh, Ex-casual workman w.e.f. 12-4-1988 was justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?

2. In the instant case 17-10-1990 was fixed as the date for filing of affidavit evidence by the Union/workman, but till 1.50 p.m. neither any one appeared on their behalf nor filed affidavit evidence in the case. Prior to 17-10-90, dates 18-5-1990, 2-7-1990, 24-8-1990 and 1-10-1990 were fixed for filing of the affidavit evidence but it is strange that despite giving of four opportunities no affidavit evidence was filed on their behalf. On 1-10-1990, while granting adjournment it was specifically mentioned that 17-10-1990 will be the last opportunity for the purpose.

3. Thus from the above, it appears that neither the Union nor the workman himself is interested in prosecuting the case. As such a no claim award is given in the case against the union/workman.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-30012/32/88-D.III(B)]

का.आ. 3439.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यू.पी. स्टेट सीमेंट कारपोरेशन लि., युनिट डल्ला सीमेंट फैक्टरी डल्ला के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3439.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of U.P. State Cement Corporation Ltd., Unit Dalia Cement Factory, Dalia and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-90.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARJAN DEV PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
CUM LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. : 128 of 1990

In the matter of dispute between

Shri Nand Kumar Chaudhary C/o Damodar Upadhyaya,  
Vice President, Bhartiya Cement Udyog Mazdoor  
Sangh Dalia Mirzapur.

AND

The General Manager, U.P. State Cement Corporation,  
U.P. Dalia Cement Factory Dalia.

## AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification no. L-29012/10/90-IR(Misc) dt. 7-5-1990, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

Whether the action of the management of U.P. State Cement Corporation Ltd. Unit Dalia Cement Factory, Dalia, in terminating the services of Sh. Nand Kumar Chaudhary, Mining Mazdoor w.e.f. 25-9-1985 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?

2. In the present case the first date for filing the claim statement is 18-7-1990, i.e. today. Today both the Parties have moved a joint application stating therein that the reference may be decided in terms of the settlement arrived at between the parties on 4-5-1990. A true copy of the settlement has also been filed with the application dt. 17-7-90. The terms & conditions of the settlement are as under—

1. Sambandhit karamkar Sh. Nand Kumar Chaudhary, Mining Mazdoor Khadan ko ukat nyayalaya mein samjhauta dakhil karney avam uspar nyayalaya dawara diyen gaye nirnaya ke ek saptah ke ander unkey purva pad par sewa mein rakh liya jayega.

2. Shri Nand Kumar Chaudhary ko unki purva ki varishtha avam sewa ki nrantarta (continuity) di jayegi.

3. Sh. Nand Kumar Chaudhary ko sewa se nishkasan ki awadhi se punarniyukti ki tithi tak ki awadhi ko awaitanik awakash ke roop mein mana jayega aur us awadhi ka inhein koi wetan/bhatta avam anya sudhayein deya nahi hong.

3. Award in the instant case is, therefore, given in light of the application dt. 18-7-1990.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-29012/10/90-IR(Misc)]

का.आ. 3440.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में, उड़ीसा सीमेंट लि., राजगंगपुर के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3440—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajgangpur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-11-1990.



## ANNEXURE

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ORISSA,  
BHUBANESWARIndustrial Dispute Case No. 46 of 1987  
(Central)Dated, Bhubaneswar, the 15th November, 1990  
BETWEENThe Management of M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd.,  
At P.O. Rajgangpur, Distt. Sundergarh.

...First Party-Management

AND

Their workman Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty,  
represented through the Sundergarh Mining  
Workers' Union, At: Uditnagar, P.O.  
Rourkela, Distt.: Sundergarh.

...Second Party-Workman

## APPEARANCES :

Shri S. B. Nanda, Advocate.—For the First  
Party-Management.Shri B. S. Pati, General Secretary of the Union  
and the workman himself.—For the Second  
Party-Workman.

## AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred upon them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) and by their order No. L-29012, 12/87-D.III(B) dated 3-6-1987 have referred for adjudication by this Tribunal the following dispute :—

“Whether the action of the management of Lanjiberna Limestone Mines of M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd., At P.O. Lanjiberna, Distt.: Sundergarh in retiring Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty, Pump Operator from service w.e.f. 1st July, 1986 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The second party-workman Sri Mohanty was appointed by the First Party-Management on 23-10-1961 as a Driller Helper and subsequently he was promoted as an Operator. On 29-6-1986, the First Party-Management passed an order to the effect that the second party-workman Sri Mohanty would be crossing the age of retirement on superannuation with effect from 1-7-1986 under clause 24 of the Certified Standing Orders of the company and therefore, his accounts must be settled and paid up finally up to and including 30-6-1986 as per the rules of the company on production of necessary clearance certificate (Ext. 2). This order was communicated to Sri Mohanty. The second party-workman then pointed out to the Management that his date of birth as recorded in his School Leaving Certificate is 2-8-1937 and as such, he had not attained the age of superannuation and the Management's order thus amounted to pre-maturely retiring him from service. The Management, however, did not consider his representation and retired him from

service w.e.f. 1-7-1986. The workman thereafter raised the present dispute which was referred for adjudication.

3. In the statement of claims filed by the second party-workman it was stated that his date of birth is 2-8-1937 as revealed in the School Leaving Certificate filed as Annexure-I to his statement of claims. The Medical Officer who examined him under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 also mentioned his age to be 43 years as on 28-10-1980 in his report and as such, he could not have been retired w.e.f. 1-7-1986 as per clause 24 of the Certified Standing Orders of the company which provides the retirement age of a worker to be 55 years. The workman challenged the order of retirement, also, on the ground that the said order was illegal since prior to his retirement, three months notice had not been served on him. The workman stated thus in paragraph 7 of his statement of claims on the aforesaid question—“Considering for the sake of argument but without admitting that the contention of the management that the 2nd party attended his age 55th years in the month of October, 1986 is true, notice of retirement ought to have been issued three months before. The Management having failed to issue such notice of retirement three months before the due date, was not entitled in law to prohibit the second party from attending his job with effect from 1st July, 1986 after issuing a notice on 2-6-1986 which was served on him on 21-6-1986” \* \* \*

4. The First Party-Management filed written statement denying the plea of the workman and stating, inter-alia, that on an application submitted by the workman in the prescribed printed form he was given a temporary appointment. In the said employment application Ext. D, the age of the workman was mentioned as 30 years and the application was signed by him. The Management gave temporary appointment to the workman on 23-10-1961 and issued an appointment letter Ext. E, wherein, the applicant's age was mentioned as 30 years. The applicant accepted all the terms mentioned in the appointment letter and signed the same. The workman continued to serve under the First Party-Management and during his entire tenure of service for more than 24 years he never pointed out to the Management that his age had been wrongly recorded in his service records. The Management also mentioned that at the time of submitting his application seeking employment or while accepting the appointment offer, he did not furnish his exact date of birth. It is the Management's case that as per the certified Standing Orders clause-24 of the company every workman is to retire on attaining the age of 55 years and in accordance with the said provision in the certified Standing Orders of the company, steps were taken by the Management to superannuate the second party and accordingly the order Ext. 2 was issued by the Management on 29-6-1986 superannuating him with effect from 1-7-1986. The second party refused to receive the same and therefore, the said order was sent to him by registered post with A/D on 12-6-1986 which he received on 21-6-1986. Accordingly, he was retired on superannuation on and from 1st July, 1986.

The Management further submitted in its written statement that the second party never produced any

school Leaving Certificate at the time of his appointment or at any time during his tenure of service from 23-10-1961 till 30-5-1986 when he submitted an application together with a xerox copy of School Leaving Certificate. On verification from the particular School, which had allegedly issued the School Leaving Certificate, namely, Bikramdev M.E. School, Patalda, it was ascertained from the Headmaster of the said School that no student bearing the name Ram Chandra Mohanty studied in that School during the period from 1957 to 1952. The Headmaster of the said School also issued a letter on 8-10-1986 to this effect. The Management averred that the xerox copy of the certificate thus could not be accepted as genuine. The Management's further plea advanced in the written statement is that the medical examination referred to by the workman in his statement of claims was conducted under the Mines Rules, 1978 and it was done for the purpose of examining the persons working in the Mines periodically to ascertain whether they were medically fit for employment in the Mines. Such examination was not done for determination of age of workers. In view of this it has to be held that the age filled up in the particular column of the report by the Medical Officer did not reflect the real age of the worker but was simply recorded as given out by the worker. It is stated that the Medical Officer filled in the said column indicating the age of the second party-workman as was told by him. The Management also stated that there is no provision in the Standing Orders requiring the Management to give three months prior notice to a workman before his date of retirement.

5. The workman filed rejoinder to the written statement filed by the Management and it was stated in the rejoinder that the employment application form belonged to the First Party company where his signature was taken in a blank form. He further stated that no temporary appointment letter was issued to him at any time though his signature was taken on a blank form and form and he never stated his age to be 30 years either while signing the employment application form or at any other time. On the other hand, at the time of his appointment, he stated his date of birth to be 2-8-1937 and to that effect he showed his School Leaving Certificate and the Officer, after seeing the certificate, returned back the same to him and informed that his date of birth would be entered in the application form after consultation with the Manager of Mines. In the rejoinder the workman submitted that when he raised the dispute about his age before the Management on 30-5-1986 it was incumbent on the management to verify his assertion following the principles of Natural justice before retiring him from service. He further stated that even if the plea of the Management is admitted he should have retired in the month of October, 1986 and not in July, 1986.

6. On the pleadings of the parties as aforesaid, the following issues arose for consideration in this proceeding :—

#### ISSUES

- (1) If the workman Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty attained the age of 55 years on 1st July,

1986, so as to be liable to be retired on superannuation with effect from the said date?

- (2) If the action of the Management in retiring Sri Mohanty from service with effect from 1st July, 1986 is justified?
- (3) To what relief, if any, the second party-workman is entitled?

#### ISSUES NOS. 1 & 2 :—

7. These issues are taken up for consideration together because the retirement of the workman from service under the First Party was brought about on the basis that by 1-7-1986 the workman had attained the age of 55 years which was the age of retirement, as provided in the company's Standing Orders.

So far as the question of the date of birth of the workman is concerned which he wants to prove by filing the School Leaving Certificate allegedly obtained by him on 15-7-1960 from the Headmaster of Bikramdev M. E. School, Patalda, the first think which comes to the mind is as to, why in the employment application form Ext. D and in the temporary appointment letter Ext. E his date of birth was not mentioned but his age was mentioned as 30 years. Both Exts. D' and E were documents of October, 1960. The workman was appointed with effect from 23-10-1961 as would be seen from Ext. E. He has also stated in his evidence that in October, 1961 he joined the First Party-company. If the workman had obtained the School Leaving Certificate on 15th July 1960 which he produced before the concerned Officer of the company at the time of filing application for employment and at the time he was appointed, why his date of birth as mentioned in the School Leaving Certificate was not recorded in the aforesaid two documents Exts. D. and E. This is a very important circumstance to be considered while dealing with the present controversy between the parties.

The workman examined as W.W. 1 in this proceeding stated on oath during his cross-examination— "When I was initially recruited by the O.C.L. I did not produce any school leaving certificate in proof of my age as that was not required at that time. The certificate was then at my home and not with me at Raigangour. I produced my school leaving certificate some time before 1980 to the Management of the company. I gave the School leaving certificate to the Head Time Keeper of the company. I gave the certificate a little before 1980 because wrong entries in different registers as to my age were found." This is completely a different statement than what he had stated in the rejoinder he filed to the written statement filed by the company. In paragraph 3 of the rejoinder, he stated thus :—

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It is submitted that at the time of appointment the second party-workman stated his date of birth 2-8-37 and to that effect he showed his school leaving certificate and the Officer after seeing the certificate returned back to the second party-workman and infor-

med him that he will enter the date of birth after consultation with the Manager of the Mine. xx xx xx xx xx."

Thus, there is absolutely contradiction in the statement made by the workman in his rejoinder and the statement made by him on oath during his cross-examination before this Tribunal as to production of the school leaving certificate which he allegedly obtained from the concerned School much before he was appointed by the company. During his cross-examination, he further stated that he did not submit any employment form or appointment form when he was initially employed in the O.C.L. This must be absolutely false. If such application or employment form in vogue in the concerned company, how could it be possible that the workman got an employment without submitting an application for employment and without receiving the appointment order. He stated that he did not receive any temporary appointment order from the company. Again this appears to be false. He stated that he does not know if as per the Standing Orders of the company the age of superannuation is 55 years and according to him, to his knowledge it is 58 years.

In a case of the present nature, when the matter relating to the age of a workman is being enquired into by the Tribunal on a reference received from the Government, it was incumbent on the second party-workman to establish by positive evidence that his date of birth as asserted by him is 2-8-1937 and that before he attained the age of superannuation as per the company's Standing Orders, he was retired by the company. The workman examined himself and attempted to prove his date of birth to be 2nd August 1937 by his own evidence and by the documents such as the School Leaving Certificate which he allegedly obtained from the School where he had allegedly read (Ext. A) and the medical examination report dated 28-10-80 (Ext. 1), wherein, his age as on 28-10-80 was recorded as 43 years. He did not attempt to call for the admission register of the School where he allegedly read to prove his date of birth. He did not examine any of his close relations who could have deposed about his date and year of birth. On the other hand, he filed and proved an affidavit dated 24-5-86, Ext. 3, which contained his own statement that he was born on 2-8-1937. He was elaborately cross-examined on behalf of the Management and the statements he made during his cross-examination completely belies his plea. I have mentioned above about the statement he made to the effect that he did not produce the School Leaving Certificate which he obtained on 15-7-1960 in proof of his age at the time of his recruitment into the services of the company though in his rejoinder he had stated to have submitted such a certificate. He denied his signature appearing in the employment form and could not say if the signature in the temporary appointment form was his or not.

W.W.2, the Asst. Accounts Officer of the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Poulkela, produced the Form-9 submitted by the Management of the First Party-company in respect of their employees to the Regional Provident Fund Commis-

sioner and proved the entry Ext. 4 relating to the second party-workman but stated that in column 5 of the said Form-9 the age of the workman Ram Chandra Mohanty was not mentioned though it was required to be mentioned. During his cross-examination, he, however, admitted that he produced in this proceeding the duplicate of form-9 register because the original had been torn and kept in the Record room. Though he stated that the duplicate of form-9 register he filed was the true copy of the original, he admitted that each page of the said duplicate register has not been attested. He admitted that he had not seen the original register of form-9. He also admitted that he did not have any personal knowledge as to when the duplicate register was prepared. Thus, his evidence is of no assistance to the workman.

W.W.3, who stated to be a co-villager of the second party-workman but who is residing in Banaras, U.P., and is reciting religious scripture there, stated that he was a student of the Bikramdev M.E. School at Patalda till 1953, where the second party-workman was also reading. The second party-workman Ram Chandra Mohanty was one year senior to him in the School. He stated that he knew the signature of Bansidhar Naik and he proved the same as Ext. 5. He stated that Ram Chandra Mohanty passed M. E. Examination in 1952 and he himself passed M. E. Examination in 1953 when he was twenty years old. According to him, Ram Chandra Mohanty is older than him in age. If his statement is correct then in 1953 he being twenty years old his year of birth would be 1933 and the second party-workman Ram Chandra Mohanty must have been born prior to 1933. This witness, as stated by him, left village sometime in 1963-64 and thereafter renounced the world and went to Kashi, Haridwar and other religious places and used to go to village occasionally. The evidence of this witness does not inspire any confidence.

8. On behalf of the Management also, there witnesses were examined.

M.W.1, who is at present the Headmaster of Bikramdev M.E. School, Patalda stated that in reply to the first party company's letter (Ext. B) he informed as per Ext. C that no such school leaving certificate in favour of the second party-workman Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty had been issued from the School. He also intimated that no such person in the name of Ram Chandra Mohanty, s/o Natha Mohanty had taken admission in the institution during the period from 1937 to 1952. He stated that he sent the reply Ext. C after personally verifying the admission registers as were available for the period from 1947 to 1952. In course of his examination, in this proceeding he stated that on 26-9-86, Sri Nilkantha Rath of the First Party-company came to the School and made enquiry as to if the school leaving certificate in question had been issued by the School to Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty and on that day, admission registers from 1937 to 1952 as were available were verified. He could not say exactly which admission registers of which years were seen by him. He also stated that though he tried to ascertain about the studentship of Ram Chandra Mohanty in the school from 1937 to 1952 he did not find any record in the

school indicating that Shri Mohanty was a student of the School. Under such circumstance, he replied as per Ext. C that no such school leaving certificate dated 15-7-1960 had been issued in favour of Sri Mohanty. During his cross-examination he stated that Bansidhar Naik, who is now dead was the Headmaster of the School for a period about 13 years till 1960. He being a student of Bansidhar Naik, he was acquainted with his signature and he identified the signature Ext. 5 in the school leaving certificate in question to be of the said Bansidhar Naik. He also admitted that the seal of the Headmaster and of the School put on the said certificate were of the School. He denied the suggestion made to him during cross-examination that he wrote the reply Ext. C as per the dictation of the company's Liaison Officer Mr. Rath. Being questioned by the Tribunal, he stated that his report Ext. C is true and not false. He stated being further cross-examined that before replying as per Ext. C, he verified two admission registers of the school but he could not say to which period those two admission registers related. He stated that he also verified four to five school leaving certificate books to ascertain if a school leaving certificate had been issued to Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty. He stated that he verified the school leaving certificate of the school for the year 1960. He further stated that all the school leaving certificates available in the school were verified by him and particularly he verified the number 27 (iv) mentioned in the certificate in question to find out if any such certificate had been issued under the said number and found none. He admitted that he did not verify the certificates date-wise. Being further questioned, he stated that the school leaving certificate books and the admission registers which he verified could be produced in this proceeding if called for through the Secretary of the School. He also stated that he checked the admission register till 1952 and then sent his reply Ext. C.

A perusal of the evidence of the Headmaster, particularly, in absence of any other evidence to the contrary, clearly establishes that the second party Sri Mohanty was not a student of the School in question and no such certificate was issued in his favour on 15-7-1960 by the school. If the second party Sri Mohanty was so genuine about his plea then he could have called for the admission registers and the school leaving certificate books which were said to have been verified by M.W.1 to prove that infact he was a student of the said school and the school leaving certificate produced by him was issued in his favour by the then Headmaster on 15-7-1960. Assuming that the said certificate contained the genuine signature of the then Headmaster Bansidhar Naik, even then also, the workman can not, on the basis of the same alone establish that he was a student of the school and the certificate was issued in his favour on 15-7-1960 by the School.

M.W. 2, the Head Time Keeper of the First Party-company stated that the application form Ext. D was filled in by the then General Time Keeper Sri S. N. Mohanty who is not in the company's employment since 1976 and the said form was signed by the workman Sri Mohanty in his presence. He stated that the age of the second party Sri Mohanty was filled in the said application as 30 years as on the date of appli-

cation i.e. on 23-10-61 and on the same day temporary appointment order Ext. E was issued to him. He stated that Ext. E was filled in by him and it was signed in his presence by the General Time Keeper Sri S. N. Mohanty, the Labour Officer Mr. Gopinath Sasmal and the Manager Sri S. N. Das Mohapatra. He also stated that the second party accepted the appointment offer and signed the acceptance acknowledgement in Ext. C. The xerox copies of Exts. D and E were filed and proved in this proceeding because the originals of Exts. D and E, as stated by this witness, have been filed by the Prosecution in G. R. Case No. 258 of 1986 pending in the Court of the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Rajganjpur against the second party-workman. M.W. 2 stated that he filled-in the appointment offer form Ext. E after ascertaining all the relevant facts from the second party-workman including his age. He also stated that at that time the second party-workman did not produce any document relating to his age. According to M.W. 2, on being questioned by him about any documents as to his age the second party stated that since he had studied privately, he did not possess any document and therefore, he recorded his age as 30 years as on 23-10-61 as per his oral statement. M.W. 2 stated that as per the company's standing orders the retirement age of a worker is 55 years but where the worker's age only is mentioned, as per the prevailing practice, he is retired in the middle of the year during which he attains the age of superannuation. He proved Ext. 2, the office copy of the retirement order which was passed in respect of the second party and proved the Standing Orders of the concerned Limestone Mines of the First Party-company as Ext. F. M.W. 2 stated that there is no provision in the Standing Orders of the company requiring the Management to give any prior notice of retirement to a worker but as per general practice a few days before retirement the Management intimates the worker that he would retire on a particular day. He was cross-examined at length but I find nothing therein to discredit his testimony.

M.W. 3, the Medical Officer of Lanjiberna Limestone Mines of the First Party-Management proved Ext. G, the original medical report relating to the second party Ram Chandra Mohanty which was filled in and signed by him. He stated that the employees of the mines were being periodically examined by him for ascertaining as to their fitness to work in the Mines as per the Mines Act and Ext. G is one such report he submitted after such periodical examination. Ext. G related to his examination done on 28-10-1980. He stated after looking through Ext. G that first he had mentioned the age of Ram Chandra Mohanty as 48 or 46 years which he corrected to 43 years by over writing and he initialled the over writing. He further stated that usually in report like Ext. G age of a worker is mentioned as per his appearance and not on the basis of any test or examination. Sometimes, according to M.W. 3, with a view to tallking his assessment of age of a particular worker, he asks the worker to state his age and as per the version of the worker he corrects the age of the worker in the certificate originally written by him. M.W. 3 stated that the age of the second party which he had written originally in Ext. G was based on his own assessment, which means that he corrected his original assessment of age to 43 years on the version of the second party. Being further ques-

tioned, he stated that there would not be any marked variation in the appearance of a person when he is aged 43 years and when he is aged 46 or 48 years. Such assessment of age is purely a guess work. Being cross-examined, he clearly stated that on his own assessment he had mentioned the age of the second party in Ext. G as 46 or 48 years but after Sri Mohanty told him that he was 43 years old he changed the same. During his cross-examination he stated that age in a certificate like Ext. G is mentioned only for identification of a person and not for any other purpose.

These are all the evidence adduced in this proceeding with regard to the age of the second party-workman.

9. On a perusal of the evidence adduced by both parties both oral and documentary, I can have no hesitation to hold that the second party Sri Mohanty declared his age to be 30 years as on 23-10-1961 which was mentioned in his employment application form Ext. D and in the appointment letter Ext. E and on the basis thereof he was retired with effect from 1-7-86 as per the practice prevailing in the First Party-company. The evidence also clearly establish that the school leaving certificate Ext. A which was produced by the second party-workman before the Management of the company on the verge of his retirement was not a genuine certificate. His contradictory versions relating to the time of production of the certificate goes a long way to corroborate the aforesaid inference. In the counter he stated that at the time of his initial appointment in the company he produced his school leaving certificate which he had obtained on 15-7-1960. In his evidence he stated that he did not produce the school leaving certificate at the time of his initial appointment but he produced the same sometime in 1980. Such contradiction considered alongwith the evidence of the Management's witnesses clearly establish that by the time of his initial appointment he did not possess the school leaving certificate on which now he relies upon. It is very difficult to believe that as back as in 1960, the Officers of the Company who certainly can not be believed to have been inimically disposed of towards him then would act against his interest and record his age to be 30 years as on 23-10-1961 though the second party told them that his date of birth was 2-8-1937. Even if we take into consideration the evidence of the workman's witness No. 3 we are to arrive at the conclusion that the second party Sri Mohanty was born sometime before the year 1933. I may also mention that there was no justification for the second party-workman to feel shy and not to call for the concerned records of the School where he had been allegedly studying and from where he obtained the school leaving certificate to establish the fact that his date of birth was recorded in the school as 2-8-1937, for which he had full opportunity in this proceeding.

Thus, on a thorough scrutiny of the evidence and facts and circumstances appearing in the case, I would hold that Sri Mohanty was rightly retired from service on 1-7-86 and there was nothing wrong in the action of the Management in that regard.

3275 GI/90—15.

10. I would accordingly answer the reference in the following manner :—

The action of the Management of Lanjiberna Limestone Mines of M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd., At P. O. Lanjiberna, Dist : Sundergarh in retiring Sri Ram Chandra Mohanty, Pump Operator from service w.e.f. 1st July, 1986 is justified and Sri Mohanty is not entitled to any relief.

Dictated & corrected by me.

S. K. MISRA, Presiding Officer,  
[No. L-29012/12/87-D.III(B)]  
V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3441:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय महाराणा प्रताप नगर, हबीब गंज भोपाल के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध निवृत्तियों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, प्रमुख में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर को पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1990

S.O. 3441.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur (M. P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India, Regional Office, Maharana Pratap Nagar Habibganj and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27-11-90.

BEFORE SHRI V. N. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

CASSE NO. CGIT/IC(R)(32)/1986

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India Regional Office, Chetak Building, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Habibganj, Bhopal (M.P.) and their workman, Shri T. C. Dawvedi, Assistant Grade III(D) represented through the All India Trade Union of Food Corporation Employees' & Workers C/o S. I. Savalwar Ramprasad Prajapati's building, Hawara, Bhopal (M.P.)

APPEARANCES

For Workman.—Shri P. N. Ojha.

For Management.—Shri S. N. Mandal.

INDUSTRY : Food Corporation DISTRICT Bhopal (M.P.)

## AWARD

Dated : 5th November, 1990

This is a reference made by the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-42012(17)/85-D.V. dated 10th February, 1986 for adjudication of the following dispute :—

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India, (MP Region) Regional Office, Bhopal, in dismissing its workman Shri J. C. Dwivedi, Assistant Grade III(D) with effect from 8-1-1985 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. The workmen appears to have been charge for the misconduct as follows:—

“Shri J. C. Dwivedi, Asstt. Gr. III(D) while working in Tikamgarh Depot under the jurisdiction of District Manager, FCI, Satna during the period February 1983, committed misconduct and misbehaviour with Shri K. Ugandharlah, District Manager, FCI, Satna inasmuch as that he used undesirable and unparliamentary language against the above officer.

Shri Dwivedi further used undesirable and unparliamentary language against Shri J. A. Anthony, Asstt. Manager (Vig) FCI, Satna and Ananullah AM(Qo) FCI, Tikamgarh.

Shri Dwivedi, further indulged in most undesirable activities in threatening the District Manager FCI, Satna on three counts and in intimidating the staff not to record their statements and in fact took away the deposition recorded by Shri Siyaram Watchman before Shri K. Ugandharlah, District Manager, FCI, Satna in connection with some investigation.

Shri Dwivedi further indulged in misconduct and misbehaviour by destroying an official communication addressed to the Joint Manager (V & S) FCI, ZO, Bombay.

Shri Dwivedi was placed under suspension on 28-2-83 vide Order No. DM/PA/V&S/83 dated 28-2-83 changing his headquarter from Tikamgarh to District Office, Satna which was not complied by him upto now.

Shri Dwivedi further indulged in misconduct. Without obtaining permission from competent authority to leave headquarters he has gone to Bombay.

Shri Dwivedi further indulged in misconduct and misbehaviour on 9-5-83 using unparliamentary and indisciplined language against the District Manager.

In the past also Shri J. C. Dwivedi A. G. III(D) had behaved in indisciplined and irrational manners while discharging official duties.”

3. During the domestic enquiry the charged were held proved against the workman and his services were terminated with effect from 8-1-1985, but my learned predecessor vide his order dated 3-2-1988 held that the enquiry has been vitiated for the reasons mentioned therein for being not proper and legal. My learned predecessor further directed the management to prove the alleged misconduct before this Tribunal. I shall therefore not deal with the pleadings challenging the validity of the domestic enquiry.

4. The case of the workman in brief is that he was assistant Grade III(D) in the management of Food Corporation of India, M. P. Region, Regional Office, Bhopal. He was dismissed from service with effect from 8-1-1985 after domestic enquiry on the charges of various misconduct on the part of the workman concerned. The workman says that neither the domestic enquiry was just and proper nor the alleged charges of misconduct are proved. According to the workman, he was Union leader and therefore false charges were framed against him and was wrongfully dismissed just to victimise him and stop his trade union activities. He is therefore, entitled to the reinstatement with back wages and all consequential reliefs.

5. The management has denied all the above averments. According to the management, the workman has been rightly dismissed on various charges of misconduct which have been proved against him. He has not been dismissed maliciously or for any other reason. He is not entitled to any relief and the reference is liable to be rejected.

6. My predecessor framed the following issues and my findings are recorded against each of them :—

## ISSUES

1. Whether the enquiry is proper and legal?
2. Whether the management is entitled to lead evidence before this Tribunal?
3. Whether the punishment awarded is proper and legal?
4. Whether the termination/action taken against the workman is justified on facts of the case?
5. Relief and costs.

## FINDINGS WITH REASONS :

7. Issue No. 1 :—My learned predecessor has already held vide his order dated 3-2-1988 that the enquiry is neither just nor proper and is vitiated. Finding be recorded accordingly.

8. Issue No. 2 :—My learned predecessor vide aforementioned order dated 3-2-1988, has held that the management is entitled to lead evidence before this Tribunal in relation to the charges of misconduct and the management was accordingly permitted to lead evidence in this regard. My findings are, therefore, recorded accordingly.

9. Issue No. 3, 4 & 5 :—I will deal with all these issues together for the purpose of gravity and convenience.



10. Management has proved 53 documents, Ex. M|1 to Ex. M|53 and has examined K. N. Srivastava, Asstt. Grade III(D) who was posted at Tikamgarh Depot during 1982-83 as M.W. 1, Sudama Prasad Shukla who was working as Watchman in Tikamgarh Depot in the year 1980 as M.W. 2, Siyaram Watchman of the Tikamgarh Depot at the relevant time as M.W. 3 K. Ugandhariah District Manager, Satna and Tikamgarh Depot during 1982 to 1984 as M.W. 4 Smt. Sunanda Tiwari a workwoman of the Tikamgarh Depot at the relevant time as M.W. 5, A. D. Bhatia, Depot Incharge Tikamgarh Depot during 1980-81 as M.W. 6, Suresh Kumar Goswami Dusting operator at Tikamgarh Depot, who was working during the period 1980 to 1983 as M.W. 7, J.A. Anthony Assistant Manager, Satna Depot during 1978 to 1984 at Satna as M.W. 8, Amanullah, Asstt. Manager, (QC) District Office Satna who was working during 1983 at Niwari Depot as Asstt. Manager, (QC) and was also Incharge of Tikamgarh Depot, as M.W. 9, M.R.C. Nair, Steno Gr. II, FCI Satna since 1977 as M.W. 10, M.D. Saxena, Senior Regional Manager who was posted as Asstt. Manager (V & S) Zonal Office, Bombay at the relevant time as M.W. 11 and C. P. Khare, A. G. II(D) Tikamgarh at the relevant time he was Incharge 'C' Shed of Tikamgarh Depot as M.W. 12. These witnesses have been examined in relation to various incidents. The workman has not examined any witness nor proved any document.

11. I will first take up the incidence relating to K. Ugandhariah. According to him he was District Manager of the management from 22-1-1982 till 1984 at Satna and Tikamgarh was within his jurisdiction. On 23-1-83 he had visited Tikamgarh for inspection along with his Joint Manager Vigilance Shri M. D. Saxena. Shri Saxena had come from Bombay. There are various complaints against Siaram Watchman.

12. According to this witness on 28.2.1983 after having routine inspection he called Siaram Watchman at about 4 p.m. in his Chember. Smt. Sunanda Tiwari and Shri Srivastava were sitting in that room at that time. He enquired about the complaints against him and Siaram confessed his guilt. Hence he asked him to reduce it in writing. He also assured him that he will not be penalised if he feels sorry for the misconducts committed by him and assures that they will not be repeated in future.

13. This witness says that while Siaram started reducing these things in writing, at about 4.30 p.m. Shri J. C. Dwivedi came inside the room where Siaram was writing his confession. He came there and took away the paper on which Siaram was writing. While doing so, Shri J.C. Dwivedi started shouting at the top of his voice abusing him and Shri Saxena and intimidated them with dire consequences if any action is taken against Siaram. He was arrogant and therefore he informed the matter to the Collector about the incident and unhealthy atmosphere prevailing the Depot.

14. During cross-examination this witness was asked that it was he who had called the workman because he was union leader for introduction. This witness was not even suggested that such incident had not happened in cross-examination. He was only asked that he had not reported the matter to the police. According to this witness, he had not reported the matter to the police because the departmental action was being taken against him and he had also informed the matter to the Collector on Phone.

15. Now we come to the testimony of M.W.1, K. N. Srivastava, M.W. 3 Siaram, M.W. 5 Smt. Sunanda Tiwari, M.W. 9 Amanullah, M.W. 11 M.D. Saxena and M.W. 12 C.P. Khare in regard to this incident. Except M.W. 3 Siaram all other witnesses have supported the testimony of K. Ugandhariah in all material particulars. Siaram (M.W.3) has come out with different version.

16. According to Siaram (M.W. 3) he was abused and was dictated by Shri Ugandhariah to make his confessional statement and he was told to write in detail and at this juncture the concerned came in the Chamber and intervened and went out nothing more had happened on that date. But this witness has admitted that he had given statement Ex. M|22 which is contrary to what he has said before this Tribunal. Apparently, testimony of Siaram (M.W. 3) was against his interest and obviously for this reason he could change his version and did not support the management. As I have pointed out above nothing particular could be brought out in the cross-examination of this witnesses as to why these persons would tell lie to falsely implicate the workman. There may be some discrepancies here or there but they are so minor that they can be just ignored and law is very clear in this regard. Case of Krishna Pilla Sree Kumar and another V. State of Kerala AIR 1981 SC 1237 is note worthy. This case relates to criminal prosecution where very strict proof is required.

17. Thus so far the misconduct dated 28-2-1983 of the workman concerned is concerned it is established on above evidence.

18. Now I shall deal with the case of M.W. 6, A. D. Bhatia. According to him, he was posted in Tikamgarh Depot during 1980-81 as Depot Incharge. On 21-4-1980 before noon while he was sitting in the office and was writing, the workman Shri J. C. Dwivedi entered inside his room and started abusing him but he did not say anything. Thereafter the workman, Shri J. C. Dwivedi hit him with his fist on his nose and he started bleeding. Heading abuse the Watchman Shri Shukla and Dusting Operator Shri Goswamy came there and took him to a truck from where he was taken to hospital. He informed to his superior by telegraph but certainly did not report the matter to the police. **This is only substantial part which has come in his cross-examination** why he did not report the matter to the police. Apparently Doctor has also not been examined. Sudama Prasad Shukla has been examined a M.W. 2 who has supported the version of A. D. Bhatia in all material particulars. Certain discrepancies of his statement in domestic enquiry M.W. 18 has been brought on record, but it is a minor discrepancy which has no

material bearing on the case, whether Mr. Bhatia was sitting or writing at that time hardly matters because this discrepancy can arise due to lapse of time or short of memory etc. M.W. / S. K. Goswami has also substantiated the testimony of Bhatia in all material particulars. He was confronted with his statement ex. M/1 / which was taken during domestic enquiry. But that too is very minor discrepancy. It is very natural that he would not have remembered the date of incident during the domestic enquiry. The fact remains that the incident had taken place and in domestic enquiry such strict proof is not necessary. Hence non-examination of the Medical Officer would also not affect the merits of the testimony of these witnesses. Thus the assault on M.W. 6, A. D. Bhatia also stands proved before this Tribunal.

19. Smt. Sunanda Tiwari has stated that Shri Saxena had asked her to prepare the statement relating to the incident of 28-2-1983 which she had prepared one or two days thereafter. After she had prepared and sealed it in an envelope the workman, Shri Dwivedi, came and took up the envelope from the table and tore it away. He told her that she had done her job of preparing and despatching the statement and now she can take it that it has reached Bombay. She further states that after this incident she had received the suspension of the workman in one envelope. She sealed it and despatched it by registered post. She says that according to the workman he had received a blank paper inside the envelope. In this regard, the testimony of Smt. Sunanda Tiwari becomes suspicious because she did not inform of the above incident to any body nor did she make any report in this regard and kept quiet explaining that because the workman sought apology she did not make any report. Her conduct in this regard is therefore doubtful and she cannot be believed so far this part of the conduct of the workman is concerned.

20. Now we come to M.W. 8 J. A. Anthony. According to him, the workman had made a complaint in writing to the Zonal Manager, Bombay stating that he had demanded Rs. 300/- from the Contractor, S. B. Khare. The matter was enquired into and the allegations were found false.

21. This witness further says that on 9-5-83 he had also heard about the incident of M.W. 4 Ugandahariah, because he was sitting in the adjoining room but he gives a different version in this regard. He also gave a different date altogether, relating to this incidents. Thus I have ignored his testimony on this charge of misconduct.

22. This witness has stated that prior to the above incident some time in June 1981 while he was working as Assistant Manager, Tikamgarh Depot, he witnessed that Shri Dwivedi had brought dragging one Shri Bhaskar, Assistant Grade II Depot and pushed him inside his Chamber. Shri Bhaskar fell down and became unconscious. But this Bhaskar has not been examined before this Court to support the version of Anthony. Apparently, the testimony of Anthony is also suspicious and therefore even assuming that the complaint made against him by the workman is not established, it cannot be said to be a misconduct on

the part of the workman concerned. Thus this part of the charge of misconduct is also not established.

23. M.W. 11, M. D. Saxena, has also stated certain other misconduct on the part of the workman but they have not substantiated by reliable evidence.

24. Thus the aforesaid charges of misconduct which have been established are sufficient to justify his dismissal. I accordingly hold as follows :—

- (a) That the termination/dismissal/action taken against the workman is justified on the facts of the case.
- (b) The workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever.

25. The reference is, therefore, answered as follows :—

That the action of the management of Food Corporation of India, (MP Region), Regional Office, Bhopal, in dismissing its workman Shri J. C. Dwivedi, Assistant Grade III(D) with effect from 8-1-1985 is justified. He is not entitled to any relief whatsoever. Parties will bear their own costs.

V. N. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer  
[N. L-22012(63)85-DV]

का.वा. 3442—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वेस्टर्न कोल्डफील्ड्स लि. पो. कम्पेटी इन्डर कोल्लियरी, जिला नागपुर, (एम. एस.) के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर, के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3442.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur (M.P.) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Ltd. P.O. Kamptee Inder Colliery, District Nagpur (M.S.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27-11-90.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI V. N. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

CASE NO. CGIT/LC(R)(12)1986.

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, P.O. Kamptee, Inder Colliery, District Nagpur (M.S.) and their workman Shri Rudal Prasad Budhan-



saha, Loader, R/o Inder Colliery No. 6, District Nagpur (M.S.).

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Workman.—Shri Rishi, Advocate.

For the Management.—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mining. DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

#### AWARD

Dated : November, 7th, 1990

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute to this Tribunal, for adjudication, vide Notification No. L-22012(03)/85-D.V. dated 11th January, 1986 :—

“Whether the action of the management of Inder Colliery of M/s. WCL P.O. Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur is justified in terminating the services of Shri Rudal Prasad Budhansaha Loader with effect from 8-4-1985? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

2. Undisputed facts of the case are that Shri Rudal Prasad Budhansaha was employed as Loader in the Inder Colliery of W.C. Ltd. in the year 1975 and his services were terminated with effect from 8-4-1985. It is also not challenged that the attendance of the workman from the year 1975 to 1985 was as follows :—

1975	—	113 days
1976	—	204 days
1977	—	216 days
1978	—	200 days
1979	—	185 days
1980	—	192 days
1981	—	190 days
1982	—	162 days
1983	—	199 days
1984	—	126 days
1985	—	004 days (January) 005 days (February)

It has also not been challenged that the management had given repeated chances to the workman to improve himself and following notices were issued to him for over staying the sanctioned leave :—

1. No. WCL/IND/26/1287/77 dated 8/9-6-77.
2. No. WCL/IND/26/699/78 dated 30-3-78.
3. No. WCL/IND/26/868/78 dated 25-4-78.
4. No. WCL/IND/26/79 dated 20-6-79.
5. No. WCL/IND/26/1512/82 dated 7-8-1982.

3. The case of the workman in brief is that he received a letter from native village in Uttar Pradesh that his mother was very serious. Hence he submitted an application for 15 days leave to the Welfare Officer and after obtaining his oral sanction left for his native place on 1-3-1985. After about 10 days his mother expired. While he was required to per-

form customary death rites he himself fell ill and was under medical treatment from 14-3-1985 to 4/5-5-85. He was declared fit vide Doctor's Certificate dated 5-5-1985 (6 P.M.). During this period he had sent the application to the management for extension of leave on medical grounds supported by Medical Certificate which the management received on 26-1-85, 27-4-85 and 6-5-1985 respectively.

4. Thereafter on 18-5-1985 the workman joined his duty but he was not allowed to join on the ground that he had abandoned his service and that his name has been struck off the roll with effect from 8-4-1985. The workman submitted an application to the Manager but to no effect. There being no misconduct on the part of the workman as also there being no valid domestic enquiry the workman is entitled to reinstatement with all back wages and continuity of service.

5. According to the management, the workman is a habitual absentee and he was issued warning on 20-3-1985. He was also punished by order dated 21-2-1985 while suspending him for unauthorised absence from 23-1-1985 to 27-2-1985. He was well informed that unless he improves himself serious action will be taken against him. By the charge-sheet dated 26-3-1985 the workman was informed that he absented himself from 1-3-1985 and was also informed that his leave has been rejected. He was therefore called upon to join duty within 3 days of the notice. He was specifically told that failure to report on duty will result in the punishment of termination of service. Even after issuance of the said letter the workman neither cared to submit his reply nor join his duty. Since the workman was not available a regular departmental enquiry could not be conducted against him and under the Certified Standing Orders Clause 13(f) his services were terminated vide order dated 8-4-1985 for remaining absent without leave from 1-3-1985 onwards. A regular departmental enquiry was not possible because the workman was not available for participation in the enquiry. The management has lastly prayed that it may be permitted to prove the misconduct of the workman before this Tribunal. It was prayed that the reference be rejected.

6. Reference was the issue in this case because obviously no departmental enquiry was held against the workman concerned in this particular case and management was asked to prove the misconduct of the workman concerned before this Tribunal.

7. Management has examined Bajran Verma, Leave Clerk, as M.W. 1, S. N. Singh, Manager, as M.W. 2 and U. R. Bagre Labour Welfare Officer as M.W. 3 and proved documents Ex. M/1 to Ex. M/13.

8. The workman on his part has examined himself as W.W. 1 and Kalika as W.W. 2. Documents Ex. W/1 to Ex. W/15 have been proved from the side of the workman.

9. As I have already pointed out above that the workman has not challenged and has not disproved that he is a regular absentee which fact is further proved from Ex. W/12. The year-wise attendance report of the workman itself reveals that the workman concerned was a habitual absentee.

10. S. N. Singh (M.W. 2) has further proved that the workman was issued a warning letter and charge-sheet for his unauthorised absence. Ex. M|1 and Ex. M|2 are the show cause notices. Ex. M|3 is another show cause notice. Ex. W|11 is another show cause notice. Ex. W|11A is its acknowledgment. Ex. M|5 is the postal receipt and Ex. M|6 is its A.D. receipt. Ex. M|7 is another show cause notice. Ex. M|8 is charge-sheet. Ex. M|9 is the punishment imposed.

11. According to this witness, the workman concerned cannot absent himself on 1-3-1985, without leave. Therefore a show cause notice was issued to him on 20-3-1985 which is Ex. M|10. He was asked to report within three days, the postal receipt of which is Ex. M|11. Entry of this notice was made in the despatch register, extract of which is Ex. M|12, but the workman did not turn up and therefore vice order dated 14-6-1985 (Ex. W|4) his services were terminated with effect from 8-4-1985.

12. According to this witness the procedure for leave is that the workman submits his leave application to the Head Clerk who puts it up before the Manager. If the Manager sanctions leave, the sanction order is sent to the Leave Clerk who makes the entry in the Leave Register and obtains leave pass like Ex. M|13. If the leave is refused the application is taken by the Head Clerk and the workman is given back the application with the remark of the Manager. According to this witness, he had not received any application from the workman for 1-3-1985 onward. Therefore there is no question of sanctioning any leave. Welfare Labour Officer nowhere comes in the picture as far as the granting of leave is concerned. M.W. 1 Bajran Verma has proved Ex. W|11, Ex. W|12 and Ex. W|13 which show that the workman concerned was a regular absentee. But before dealing with this aspect of the case, I will also look into the evidence of Shri Bagre, Labour Welfare Officer. This witness admits that the workman had brought the application Ex. W|14 to be presented to the Manager. He had not given him any other application, nor did he orally permitted him to leave the headquarters, nor did he tell him that his leave will be sanctioned or permitted him to leave his headquarters.

13. I have gone through the documents Ex. W| to Ex. W|15. The Certificate Ex. W|1 is a private Doctor's Certificate. Ex. W|2 is said to be joining report which does not disclose that he had obtained oral permission for leaving the headquarters. It is only in Ex. W|3 that he brought this fact on the record but Ex. W|3 also does not disclose that the Labour Welfare Officer had granted him permission to leave the headquarters.

14. This the testimony of W.W. 1, Rudal Prasad as also W.W. 2, Kalika, that the workman concerned had applied and after obtaining oral permission from the Labour Welfare Officer, Shri U R. Bagre, had left for his native place is unreliable. He is a habitual absentee right from the inception of his service. He was given various warnings, show cause notices etc. from time to time during the period of his service. He could not even produce that letter which was received by him giving the information that his mother was

sick. He has not even produce the Death Certificate of his mother to show his bonafides.

15. Thus from the evidence on record, it is crystal clear that not only the workman concerned was a habitual absentee but he deliberately remained absent during the relevant period without obtaining oral or written permission. If he had been straight forward to confess his misconduct a lenient view could have been taken but obviously despite repeated warnings of his habitually remaining absent on false and flimsy grounds the management had no option but to terminate his service. It may be added inter alia that he was repeatedly warned from time to time for this usual habit of the workman. I therefore hold that the action of the management of Inder Colliery of M/s. WCL P.O. Kamptee, District Nagpur is justified in terminating the services of Shri Rudal Prasad, Budhansaha Leader with effect from 8-4-1985. He is not entitled to any relief. Costs as incurred.

Award is given accordingly.

Sd/-

V. N. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer.  
[No. L-42012/17/85-DV]

का.आ. 3443.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सोनेपुर बजारी सोपन कास्ट प्रोजेक्ट आफ मै. ई.सी. लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियो-जकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आंसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था

S.O. 3443.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sonapur Bazar Open Cast Project of M/s. E.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27-11-90.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

REFERENCE NO. 8/90

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of  
Sonapur Bazar Open Cast Project of  
M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.

For the Workman—Sri S. Yer Mahammad, Representative of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal. STATE : West Bengal.

Dated, the 20th November, 1990

## AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012(269) 89-IR(C.II) dated the 8th February, 1990.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Sonapur Bazar Open Cast Project of M/s. E. C. Ltd., in stopping Sri Krishna Kora, Wagon Loader from his work on and from 17-12-86 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman Sri Krishna Kora in brief is that he was a wagon loader of Kumarkhela Open Cast Project (K.K.O.C.P.) of Sonapur Area under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. From 17-12-86 the management refused to allow him to attend his normal duties on the alleged ground that he had been transferred to another colliery. He was not served with any formal order of transfer. But he was not given any work from 17-12-86. The action of the management was highly illegal. It was only to harass and victimise the poor workman who comes from a backward community of the society.

The concerned workman raised a dispute before the A.I.C. (C) Raniguni. The attempts of conciliation failed. Then the matter was sent to Ministry of Labour and ultimately the Ministry of Labour has referred the matter to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. The management has contended inter-alia that the dispute is purely an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute as defined in Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The alleged stoppage of work does not tantamount to dismissal or termination. So the Reference is bad in law.

It is true that the concerned workman Sri Krishna Kora was working as wagon loader of Kumarkhela Open Cast Project under Sonapur Area. This workman along with 17 other wagon loaders had applied for their transfer to Belbaid Colliery of Kunustoria Area to work as underground loader. A joint application was filed by them before the authority and the same was forwarded to Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Sanctoria by a letter dated 8-12-86 (Ext. M-1). On receipt of the said application the said workmen including Krishna Kora were transferred to Belbaid Colliery by a letter dated 17/19-12-86 (Ext. M-7) as underground loader and instruction was issued to release them by a letter dated 24/31-12-86 (Ext. M-6). In pursuance of that instruction Sri Krishna Kora and others were released by an Order dated 1-1-87 (Ext. M-5) and L.P.C. was also issued dated 6/30-1-87 (Ext. M-4). The story of stoppage of work is absolutely false. The workman has no footing and his claim is not maintainable.

4. At the very outset the learned Lawyer for the management has urged before me that the present dispute is purely an individual dispute and not an

industrial dispute. So the Reference is bad. He has taken me through Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with Section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which reads as follows :

"9-A. Notice of change--No employer, who proposes to effect any change in the conditions of service applicable to any workmen in respect of any matter specified in the Fourth Schedule, shall effect such change --

(a) without giving to the workmen likely to be affected by such change a notice in the prescribed manner of the nature of the change proposed to be effected ; or

(b) within twenty-one days of giving such notice :

Provided that no notice shall be required for effecting any such change --

(a) where the change is effected in pursuance of any [settlement or award]; or

(b) where the workmen likely to be affected by the change are persons to whom the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules, Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, Revised Leave Rules, Civil Service Regulations, Civilians in Defence Services, (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules for the Indian Railway Establishment Code or any other rules or regulations that may be notified in this behalf by the appropriate Government in the Official Gazette, apply.

On the face of the documents filed by the management, it appears that it is a clear case of transfer, but the workman did not join his new place of work in spite of that order. So even by any stretch of imagination it cannot be said that it is a case of a discharge, dismissal, retrenchment or termination to bring the case U/s 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Moreover, from the materials on record I find that story of stoppage is a myth. He was transferred but he did not join his duty. With due respect to the contention of the learned Lawyer for the management I like to say that it is a Court of social justice. The management has not stated anywhere that even now the management is ready to allow him to join the duty though there was no order of stoppage.

5. From the statement of the workman himself as WW-1 I find that he never went to Belbaid Colliery to work there. As a cumulative result it has become a case of stoppage and considering the principles of natural justice I find that it may be considered as a case U/s 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Following the principles of natural justice and for ends of justice I find that the Reference is not bad.

6. Admittedly Krishna Kora was a wagon loader of Kumarkhela Open Cast Project (K.K.O.C.P.). Ext. M-1 shows that Sri Pratan Singh and 17 other wagon loader of K.K.O.C.P. of Sonapur Area applied for transfer to Belbaid Colliery with a list of similar number of workmen of Belbaid Colliery to work in

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1990

the K.K.O.C.P. It has been contended from the side of the management that on the basis of the said application they were transferred to Belbaid Colliery as underground loader vide Ext. M-7. The name of Krishna Kora is in that letter. On the basis of the same an instruction was issued for releasing those workers which we find from Ext M-6. In pursuance of the above letter Krishna Kora and others were released (Ext. M-5) and then L.P.C. was issued (Ext. M-4). I find nothing to disbelieve in those official documents. From the statement of Krishna Kora it appears that as if he does not know anything about the alleged transfer and he was not served with any transfer order. It is true as we find from Ext. M-5 that copy of Ext. M-5 was not given to him. But I find from Ext. M-3 that Krishna Kora and another workman filed an application for mutual transfer. From that document I find that Krishna Kora prayed for his transfer from Belbaid Colliery. From Ext. M-2 I find that Krishna Kora without joining at Belbaid Colliery submitted the application Ext. M-3 and the same was processed. So considering the documents before me I find that Krishna Kora was fully aware about his transfer from K.K.O.C.P. to Belbaid Colliery on his own prayer.

7. Sri Yer Md. the learned representative of the workman has urged before me that by that order the management changed the conditions of service of the workman without serving any notice u/s 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Considering the materials before me I find that Krishna Kora was a wagon loader of K.K.O.C.P. but was transferred to Belbaid Colliery as underground loader on his own prayer. So the provisions of Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act cannot be made applicable in the instant case. I find that Krishna Kora willfully did not join his duty at Belbaid Colliery. He himself has stated in cross-examination as WW-1 "I never went to Belbaid Colliery to work there". So it cannot be said that his work was stopped by the management. In such circumstances I find that according to the terms of Reference it must be said that there was no stoppage of work by the management w.e.f. 17-12-86. So the question of justification of stoppage does not arise.

8. Be that as it may, it is true that Krishna Kora the concerned workman belongs from backward community of the society. He is illiterate. There is nothing to show that he has become a victim of ante-labour policy. But the fact remains that he has been out of employment for a considerable period. So considering the principles of natural justice I find that in a case like the present one the management shall allow the workman to resume his duty.

9. So I conclude that the management of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., shall allow Sri Krishna Kora the concerned workman to join his duties either as wagon loader or as underground loader at Belbaid Colliery or at any other establishment of the management within three months from the date of publication of the award in the official gazette. But Shri Krishna Kora, shall not get any back wages.

This is my award.

N. K. SAHA: Presiding Officer  
[No. L-22012(269)] [89-IR(C-II)]

का.आ. 3444:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओपन कास्ट प्रोजेक्ट, रामागुण्डम डिवीजन, एम.सी. कंपनी लि. गोदावरी, खान्ती के प्रवर्धन के संबंध निोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद (आ. प्र.) के पंचवट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 28-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1990

S.O. 3444.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad (A.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Open Cast Project Ramagundam Division IV, S.C. Company Ltd. Godavarikhani and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 28-11-90.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT HYDERABAD

Dated : 12th November, 1990.

Industrial Disputes No. 16 of 1980.

#### BETWEEN :

Workmen of Open Cast Project Ramagundam Division IV, Singareni Collieries Company Limited. Godavarikhani.

#### AND

The Management of Open Cast Project, Ramagundam Division IV, Singareni Collieries Company Limited. Godavarikhani.

#### APPEARANCES :—

Sarvasri. G. Bikshapathi and N. Mohan Rao. Advocates for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy. Honv. Secretary. Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad for the Management.

#### AWARD :

The reference made to this Tribunal was "Whether the action in terminating the services of Harmander Singh w.e.f. 16-10-1978 is justified or not" After going through the claim statement and counter and after hearing the arguments, one of the learned predecessors passed an Award dt. 3-4-1982. As per the Award, it was held that the termination of the services of the workman is not justified and the Management was directed to re-instate him into service with immediate effect and also held that the workman is not entitled for back wages. According to his evidence he was earning elsewhere by working as Mechanic after he was removed from service.

2. Thereupon the workman filed W.P. No.9608 of 1982 and the High Court remanded the matter by virtue of its Order dt. 27-8-1987. It was remanded with the following observations "The Labour Court shall now reconsider the aspect with respect to the relevant material before it, whether the workman is entitled for back wages or not and if entitled, in what measure and the Writ Petition is allowed to the extent indicated above." Hence the matter is taken up for consideration by this Tribunal. After the matter was remanded the workman was recalled and he examined himself and admitted that he worked from 26-7-1979 onwards till 28-9-1982 at Bailadilla Iron Ore Project, Bachali as Mechanic-I and from that date he was suspended. He also admitted that he received the amount mentioned in Ex. M 4. In cross examination, he admitted that he did not file pay sheet of Bailadilla Project and did not file any papers of the domestic enquiry conducted after his suspension and he denied the suggestion that he is still working there. He also admitted that he did not file any documents from the Revenue Department to show that he has no land and cultivating others' land as a tenant, his educational qualification is 8th Class. He also denied the suggestion that in 1982 when his rights to join in the Respondent Company accrued, as he was gainfully employed and was not interested, his right of employment was forfeited.

3. Thus evidently the entire matter rests on Ex. M 4. Ex. M 4 is a letter from the Personnel Manager, N.D.M.C. wherein it was stated that "the worker in question is working as Mechanic I in this Project w.e.f. 26-7-1979. A statement showing his monthwise salary is enclosed herewith for your information". The statement ran from 26-7-1979 to 28-9-1982 only. It was mentioned therein that from the date only subsistence allowance was being paid as he was under suspension. This letter was dt. 2-5-1983 and we are in 1990. If really the Management is interested or N.M.D.C. is interested, they must come forward with full picture showing whether his service were terminated at Bachali, the place of his work and if so upto what date and what happened after he was suspended. He was examined in this Tribunal on 13-7-1990. Of course suggestion were made that he is still working there etc. No doubt the Management that produced Ex. M 4 will be definitely in a better position to come out with the full particulars of the concerned workman. Simply on the basis of a suggestion that as he did not file document from the Revenue Department to show that he got no land of his own. It cannot be concluded that he was cultivating lands of others.

4. The question to be decided now is only with regard to back wages. In these circumstances, this Tribunal holds that the Petitioner is entitled for back wages for the said period, the amount which he sought to get from Singareni Collieries from 26-7-1979 to October, 1982 minus the gross amount mentioned in column 2 of Ex. M 4. The contention that he is not entitled for any thing, negated the argument that the petitioner-workman is not entitled to any sum as he was gainfully employed somewhere during the relevant period, cannot be entertained at all.

5. In this connection, the learned Advocate for the Workman also placed reliance on **RAJINDER KUMAR KINDRA v. DELHI ADMINISTRATION THROUGH SECRETARY (LABOUR) AND OTHERS** [1984 (II) LLJ, page 517] a judgement of the Supreme Court. While considering the question of back wages, the Supreme Court held that when the worker therein stated that during his forced absence from employment since the date of termination of his service, he was maintaining his family by helping the father-in-law Tara Chand who owns coal depots and that he and the members of his family lived with his father-in-law and that he had no alternative source of maintenance. It was held that it cannot be considered as gainful employment and in that connection the Supreme Court observed as follows :

"If this is gainful employment, the employer can contend that the dismissed employee in order to keep his body and soul together, had taken to begging and that would as well be a gainful employment. The gross perversity with which the employer had approached this case has left us stunned. If the employer, after an utterly unsustainable termination order of service wants to deny back wages on the ground that the appellant and the members of his family were staying with the father-in-law of the appellant as there was no alternative source of maintenance and during this period appellant was helping his father-in-law Tara Chand who had a coal depot, it cannot be said that the appellant was gainfully employed. This was the only evidence in support of the submission that during his forced absence from service he was gainfully employed. This cannot be said to be gainful employment so as to reject the claim for back wages. There is no evidence on the record to show that the appellant was gainfully employed during the period of his absence from service. Therefore, the appellant would be entitled to full back wages and all consequential benefits."

6. Nextly reliance was placed on **S. G. CHEMICALS AND DYES TRADING EMPLOYEES UNION and S.G. CHEMICALS AND DYES TRADING LIMITED AND ANOTHER** (1986(I) LLJ page 490) Another judgement of the Supreme Court. Here also a contention was raised by the Management that after closure of the establishment, the employees must have taken up alternative employment and hence an enquiry should be directed to be made into the amount received by them from such alternative employment so as to set off the amounts so received against the backwages and future salary payable to them etc. But the Supreme Court refused and said it is possible that rather than starve while awaiting the final decision, some of the workman might have taken to alternative employment and there would be no difficulty in adjusting the back wages against the amount of retrenchment compensation etc.,

7. [Thus viewed from any angle, this Tribunal feels that the workman in question is entitled for full back wages for the said period as mentioned in para 4 supra from the Management from 26-7-1979 to October, 1982 minus the gross mentioned in column 2 of Ex. M 4.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 12th day of November, 1990.

K. TARANADH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-21072/8/79-D.IV(B)]

#### Appendix of Evidence.

Witnesses Examined for the Workmen:	Witness Examined for the Management:
W.W1 Harmander Singh	M.W1 Dr. B. K. Dey.
W.W2 A. Raghuramulu	M.W2 E. V. Purushotham
W.W3 Dr. P. Ramana Rao	

#### Documents exhibited for the workmen :

- Ex. W1 15-10-78 Termination order issued by the Additional General Manager Ramgundam Division, Stngareni Collieries Company Limited to Herminder Singh.
- Ex. W2 28-10-78—Under treatment certificate issued by Dr. P. Ramana Rao Professor in Dermatology and Surgeon Osmania General Hospital Hyderabad (A. P) to Harmander Singh.
- Ex. W3 26-9-78—Representation made by Harmander Singh to the Additional General Manager, S.C. Company limited Godavarikhani, Ramagundum Division.
- Ex. W4 18-10-78—Letter addressed by Harmander Singh to the Divisional Superintendent, Ramagundam Division-IV requesting for re-instatement.
- Ex. W5 27-10-78—Letter addressed by Harmander Singh to the Asst., Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad, regarding alleged harassment and victimisation and illegal termination of service on medical grounds and re-instatement prayed for.
- Ex. W6 7-12-78—Demand notice made by the union to the Divisional Superintendent, Ramagundam Division-IV regarding the reinstatement of Sri Harmander Singh.
- Ex. W7 dt. 21-12-78—Representation made by the Union to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) Government of India Hyderabad regarding the reinstatement of Shri Harmander Singh.
- Ex. W8 22-1-79—Failure report of the Conciliation Officer.
- Ex W9 —Discharge ticket of Harmander Singh issued by Government Hospital Outpatient Department.

#### Documents exhibited for the Management :

- Ex. M1 20-10-78—Pay Sheet pertaining to Harmander Singh.
- Ex. M2 17-9-78—Letter addressed by Superintendent Area Hospital C.G. to CS and R/o Kothaguden regarding the medical fitness of Harmander Singh.
- Ex. M3 19-9-78—The Report of the Medical Board.
- Ex. M4 2-5-83—Letter addressed to the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, S.C. Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Area, Godavarikhani by the Personnel Manager, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Bailadilla Iron-Ore Project Deposit No. 5 with regard to information of Harmander Singh.

Industrial Tribunal

सई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.आ. 3445:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बिना प्रोजेक्ट आफनार्यन कोवलील्ड्स लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक प्रतिकरण, कानपुर (उ. प्र.) के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 4th December, 1990

S.O. 3445.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur (U.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bina Project of Northern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29-11-1990.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARJAN DEV PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PANDU NAGAR, DEOKI PALACE ROAD, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 174 of 1987

In the matter of dispute between :

The Secretary,

Coalfields Labour Union,  
132 KV Substation,  
Basi P. O. Bina District Mirzapur.

AND

The General Manager,  
Bina Project Northern Coalfields Ltd.,  
P.O. Bina Project Distt. Mirzapur, U.P.

#### AWARD

1 The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification No L-21012/80/87-D.III(B) dt.

20-11-87, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

Whether the action of the Management of Bina Project of Northern Coalfields Ltd. in denying promotion to Shri Satish Chandra Verma, Assistant Store Keeper Gr. II to the post of Storekeeper w.e.f 13-11-84 is legal and Justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?

2. Initially in the reference order the date was mentioned as 7-2-81. It was substituted by date 13-11-84, by means of corrigendum dt 13-5-88, issued by the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, Government of India. The claim statement was filed by the Union on 11-8-88 i.e. much before the date of receipt of corrigendum. In the claim statement, the Union reproduced the reference order but mentioning the date as 13-11-1984.

3. The case of the Union was that the workman Shri Satish Chandra Verma was selected alongwith 11 others for appointment to the post of Assistant Store Keeper (A.S.K. for short) in the pay scale of Rs. 508—808 in the Bina Project on probation for a period of 6 months on. Letter of appointment was issued in the name of the workman on 7-2-81 and he joined duty the same day in the forenoon. The Union alleges that the workman's promotion based on seniority cum fitness became due in 1984. Accordingly a list of candidates, the workman being the senior most in the list, was sent to the Departmental Promotion Committee (D.P.C. for short) but despite the fact that there had been no adverse entry in his character roll till then, on account of his Trade Union Activities he was denied promotion by D.P.C. vide promotion order dt. 13-11-84, copy annexure C. The workman was again considered for promotion to the post of Store Keeper in 1985 by D.P.C. but he was again not recommended for promotion by the D.P.C. According to the Union the denial of promotion to the workman to the post of Store Keeper w.e.f. 13th November, 1984, was illegal, mala fide, wrongful unjust etc. The Union, therefore, prayed that the workman be promoted to the post of Store Keeper w.e.f. 13-11-84 and he be placed in the list of seniority above all those juniors who were promoted to the post of Store Keepers on 13-11-1984.

4. Since the Union had treated the date of denial of promotion as 13-11-84, in the claim statement earlier to the receipt of corrigendum, it was pleaded by the management that no such dispute was ever raised by the workman or by any one on his behalf during the conciliation proceedings. In the circumstances, the reference order was bad in law. The Union was not competent to modify and change the terms of the reference order made by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India to this Tribunal. It was further pleaded that the Union having been registered as a Trade Union in the State of Bihar with the Registrar of Trade Union Patna it had no locus standi to sponsor any dispute relating to workers of establishment located in the State of U.P. The Coal Mine or the establishment in question is located in the State of U.P. The prayer made by the Union was beyond the scope of the present reference.

5. It was, however, admitted by the management that the workman was selected by the management for appointment to the post of ASK in clerical grade II and was issued an appointment letter on 7-2-81. But according to the management he joined duty on 7-3-81.

6. After the written statement, the Union filed rejoinder. The Union alleged that in the reference order the date 7-2-81 was corrected and substituted by 13-11-84 as would be evident from the note appearing on the reference order. With the rejoinder was also filed the copy of the reference order bearing a note at the foot of the schedule to the effect that the date 7-2-81 should be 13-11-84 and that the date 7-2-81 is the date of appointment. However, no such note appears on the reference order received in this tribunal. The Union alleged that the Employer could not take undue advantage such typographical error. The Union further alleged that it being a registered trade union, it was entitled to espouse the cause of the workman.

7. Since in the mean time corrigendum had been received from the Ministry of Labour, management filed additional w.s. on 13-9-88. The management pleaded that the corrigendum issued by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India had the effect of superseding the previous reference order. It had materially changed the cause of action. According to the management no such corrigendum could have been issued as it was beyond the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The corrigendum was therefore, liable to be struck down. The management further pleaded that the workman was issued a chargesheet on 18-12-81 for absents without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than 10 days since 29th October, 1981. He was awarded the punishment of withholding of his one annual increment vide letter dt. 5-9-84. The management admitted that in 1984 ASKs were considered for promotion to the post of Store Keeper. The case of the workman was also considered alongwith others, but he was not recommended for promotion to the post of Store Keeper by the D.P.C. In case of workman's grievance being of his supersession by other employees, it was necessary to make employees who affected as parties to the case. In fact the workman had no case at all. The denial of promotion was fully legal and justified. After the filing of the additional written statement the Union, filed additional rejoinder, but in it no new fact was alleged by the Union.

8. In support of its case, the Union has filed the affidavit of the workman and a few documents. On the otherhand in support of their case, the management have filed the affidavit of Shri Tajender Pal Singh Sodhi, Dy. Chief Manager (P) and a number of documents.

9. In the present case, there is no dispute about the fact that the workman was selected for the post of ASK in the pay scale of Rs. 508-808 and that he was issued letter of posting on 7-2-81. Whereas the case of the Union is that the workman joined on 7-2-81 (FN), the management's case is that the workman joined on 7-3-81. Looking to the terms of the



reference order, the tribunal is not required at all to enter into this controversy. The tribunal cannot travel beyond the issue referred to it.

10. If for any reason the workman feels aggrieved by the action of the management in this regard, he should better raise a separate industrial dispute before the appropriate authority. The controversy before the tribunal is about the justification or denial of promotion to the workman to the post of Store Keeper w.e.f. 13-11-1984.

11. Admittedly the D.P.C. did not recommend the case of the workman for promotion to the post of Store Keeper in 1984. According to the Union vide para 5 of the claim statement the workman was not even recommended for promotion to the post of Store Keeper by the D.P.C. in the circumstances only the action of D.P.C. and subsequent action of the management on the basis of the recommendation made by D.P.C. are to be looked into. This point can simply be decided on the basis of various documents filed by the management with their list of documents at 27-0-88 which have been proved by the management witness by means of his affidavit.

12. Document no. 5 is the copy of chargesheet dt. 18-12-81 issued by the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer to the workman. It was about his having absented himself from duty continuously without permission and without sanction for more than 10 days since 27th October, 1981. Document no. 4 is the copy of letter dt. 5th September, 1984, from Dy. Chief Manager (P) to the Project Officer Bina Project. It appears that it was written in reply to letter dt. 2-8-84 regarding inquiry into the chargesheet served on the workman of the Project Officer. By means of this letter the Dy. Chief Manager (P), informed the Project Officer that the General Manager, Singrauli had agreed to the proposal made by the Project Officer of deferring the date of annual increment in relation to his period of absence unauthorisedly and also for withholding of his one increment as punishment for one year. Document no. 13 is the copy of letter dt. 18/19-12-84 from the Project Officer to the workman informing him about the punishment awarded to him on the basis of chargesheet dt. 18-12-81. It was stated in the letter that the charges levelled against him had been proved beyond doubt. It was further written that the management decided to award him punishment for the same and in pursuance of the said decision his annual increment was being held up for one year. He was warned not to repeat such mistakes in future failing which strict disciplinary action would be taken against him.

13. Now I come to the second set of documents filed with the management's list of documents dt. 27-6-88. Document No. 10 is the copy of recommendations made by the D.P.C. for the post of Store Keeper at Bina Project. It appears that D.P.C. which met on 29-9-84 considered 12 eligible ASKs including the workman for promotion to the post of Store Keepers with their biodata and character rolls of the last 3 years. It appears from the recommendation that out of 12 candidates only 11 were found suitable. The candidate who was left out was the workman and he was not considered because he had been awarded

punishment vide order dt. 5-9-84 against chargesheet dt. 18-12-81. Since there were only five posts of Store Keepers to be filled up, the D.P.C. named the five ASKs who should be promoted to the posts of Store Keepers. Document no. 6 is the statement showing details of candidates for the purposes of considering their cases for promotion to the post of Store Keeper at Bina Project. The names of the 12 candidates who held the post of ASKs are given in the statement. The name of the workman appears at serial no. 1. In the remarks column the following remarks appear against the name of the workman :—

Not recommended for S.K. as he has been awarded punishment to hold up his one annual increment vide letter no. GM/SCR/PD/DA/84/3622 dt. 5th September 1984. One Disc. case is pending for disposal.

Thus from the perusal of the above documentary evidence it becomes clear that before the communication of the punishment awarded to the workman the D.P.C. took into consideration the said punishment. The workman had even no opportunity to make any representation or appeal against the said punishment. There is no controversy about the fact that promotion to the post of Store Keeper is based on seniority cum fitness. In the circumstances to my mind, the workman was prejudiced on account of uncommunicated punishment awarded to him which was taken into consideration by the D.P.C. while considering the cases of ASKs for promotion to the post of Store Keepers. In this connection reliance has been placed by Shri Nani, the auth. representative for the Union on a number of rulings but I will refer to only such rulings which apply to the facts of the present case.

14. In *Biswanath Maharani Versus Union of India* and others 1937(5) Administrative Tribunals Cases 118 (Cuttack). The petitioner joined the P&T Department as a Telephone Operator on 3-11-58 and he was confirmed in the said post on 1-3-60. In August, 1974, some of the posts of telephone operators were upgraded to LSG Monitors Posts and some of the telephone operators were promoted to these posts w.e.f. 1-6-74 vide order dt. 13-8-75 of General Manager. However the petitioner was not promoted, although some of his juniors were promoted. On perusal it appeared to the Hon'ble members that DPC had met on 5-8-75, 6-8-75 and 7-8-75 to consider cases of Telephone Operator for promotion to the selection Gr. against 20 per cent formula. It was further found that there had been no adverse entry in the character roll of the petitioner upto 31-3-1974. However in the special report on his work and conduct regarding his fitness for promotion dt. 28-10-74 some adverse entries were made without opportunity being given to the petitioner to explain circumstances leading to these adverse entries and so the DPC did not consider him suitable for promotion. It was held that since the adverse entry had been acted upon without giving an opportunity to the petitioner to represent against, they (Hon'ble Members) were of the view that the principle of natural justice have been violated and the recommendation of the D.P.C. superseding the claim of the petitioner for promotion could not be accepted. The bench, therefore, directed that the case of the petitioner should be reviewed by the



D.P.C. without considering the adverse entries made in the special report dt 28-10-74 for promotion to the post of LSG Monitor w.e.f. the date his juniors were promoted.

15. I would like to refer to what was held in the case of Shri Kumar Jha Versus Bihar State Electricity Board 1990 Lab IC NOC 97 Patna. It was held that an adverse entry in the confidential character roll cannot be acted upon to deny Promotional opportunity unless it is communicated to the person concerned so that he has an opportunity to improve his work and conduct or to explain the circumstances leading to the report. It was further held that it is true that the adverse entries in confidential character roll was communicated to the employee prior to the passing of the order denying him promotion but the authorities did not consider the representation made by him.

16. The question which now arises whether the Tribunal should take upon itself the Roll of D.P.C. or it should leave to the D.P.C. Shri V. K. Gupta, authorised representative for the management has argued that Tribunal cannot take upon itself the roll of the D.P.C. It should be left to the D.P.C. to consider his case.

17. I have heard Shri Nair also on this point and considering the ruling cited above by me, I am of the opinion, that suitable direction should be issued in the present case to the management to refer the matter of the workman's promotion for consideration to D.P.C. and if the D.P.C. ignoring the adverse entry of punishment finds him suitable for promotion to the post of Store Keeper then the management should place him in the list of promotees of 1984.

18. Held that the action of the management of Bina Project of Northern Coalfields Limited in denying promotion to the workman w.e.f. 13-11-84 is neither legal nor justified. As observed above the management is directed to refer the matter of promotion of the workman from the post of Assistant Store Keeper to the post of Store Keeper to the D.P.C. with the request to consider the workman's case afresh in the light of the observations made by me above, i.e. without taking into consideration the adverse entry regarding the punishment awarded to him and if the D.P.C. finds him fit and suitable for promotion to the post of Store Keeper, to place him in the list of candidates for promotion to the post of Store keeper prepared in 1984.

19. The reference is answered accordingly.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer

[No. L-21012(80)[87-D.III(B)]

प्रदेश

सई दिल्ली, 7 दिसंबर, 1990

का. भा. 3446.—जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट मामलों के संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइंस के प्रबंधन से संबंध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच विद्यमान है जो कि या तो विवादप्रस्त विषय है या उक्त विवाद से संबंध या संलग्न विषय है और कि इस विवाद में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के

प्रश्न शामिल हैं और वह विवाद ऐसे स्वरूप का भी है कि एनसे अधिकांश राज्य में स्थित इंडियन एयरलाइंस के प्रतिष्ठानों का ऐसे विवाद में हित होने या उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है;

और जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि उक्त विवाद का एक राष्ट्रीय व्यापककरण द्वारा न्यायनिर्णयन किया जाना चाहिए;

अब इसलिए औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7ख द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक व्यापककरण गठित करती है जिसका मुख्यालय बंबई होगा और न्यायमूर्ति श्री एस. एन. खतरी को इसका पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है— और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उप धारा (1-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस द्वारा उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए उक्त राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक व्यापककरण को निर्दिष्ट करती है।

अनुसूची

- (1) प्रबंधन और भारत इंडिया एयर क्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए दिनांक 26-2-89 के समझौते जापन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस के प्रबंधन और भारत इंडिया एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए दिनांक 26-2-89 को समझौता जापन में शामिल मामलों के संबंध में कर्मचारियों द्वारा अब उठायी गई नयी मांगें कानूनी तथा न्यायोचित हैं?
- (2) यदि प्रश्न (1) का उत्तर हां में है तो क्या एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स का एयर इंडिया के एयरक्राफ्ट इंजीनियर्स द्वारा साक्षेता/समानता का दावा करने वाली मांगें न्यायसंगत हैं और यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक और किस तारीख से राहत लागू की जानी चाहिए?
- (3) प्रबंधन तथा आई.एफ.ई.ए. के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए दिनांक 16 दिसंबर, 1988 के समझौता जापन को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस और आई.एफ.ई.ए. के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए दिनांक 16-12-88 के समझौता जापन में आने वाले मामलों के संबंध में एसोसिएशन द्वारा अब उठायी गई मांग कानूनी और न्यायोचित हैं?
- (4) यदि प्रश्न (3) का उत्तर हां है तो क्या डेल्टा इंजी.टी., डेल्टा नं. 2, डेल्टा प्रायर प्रैयर तथा डेल्टा फ्यूल फ्लो के अभिकलन के लिए प्रत्यूति का दावा करने की फ्लाइट इंजीनियर्स की मांग न्यायोचित है और यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक और किस तारीख से राहत लागू की जानी चाहिए।
- (5) क्या समान कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को तुलनात्मक श्रेणियों के संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया के बीच मजदूरी ढांचे के मामले में सापेक्षता/समानता होनी चाहिए और यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक?
- (6) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया में कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बीच मजदूरी ढांचे के मामले में कोई सापेक्षता होनी चाहिए? यदि हां तो यह सापेक्षता कैसे और किस सीमा तक निर्धारित की जानी है?
- (7) इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों के बीच तथा इंडियन एयर लाइंस और एयर इंडिया के अंतर कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बीच सापेक्षता/समानता का निर्णय करने के उद्देश्य से कौन से भते, सुविधाएं तथा अन्य सेवा शर्तें संगत होंगी?
- (8) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस में कर्मचारियों की ऐसी कोन-कोन सी श्रेणियां हैं जिन्हें उक्त कर्मचारियों के

कर्मियों, वेतन ढाँचे के स्वरूप तथा उन्हें देय अन्य विशेष प्राधिकारों, अनुलाभों तथा सुविधाओं के आधार पर कर्मकार और गैर कर्मकार के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए।

- (9) दोनों एयरलाइनों के अंदर दोनों एयरलाइनों के बीच विद्यमान स्थिति और वेतन ढाँचे में असंगतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा निपटाये गये उपरोक्त मामलों के प्रतिपादन के संबंध में संघर्ष से बचाने के लिए न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा 1-9-90 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं से संबंधित पंचाट दिया जाना भी अपेक्षित है:—

- (क) संशोधित वेतनमान और संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतन का नियतन।
- (ख) प्रतिपूरक तथा अन्य भत्ते, जिसमें मंहवाई भत्ता शामिल नहीं है।
- (ग) काम के घंटे।
- (घ) स्थायी आदेशों से भिन्न पारी समय।
- (ङ) ग्रेडों द्वारा वर्गीकरण।
- (च) सुव्यवस्थाकरण।

[संख्या-एल-11011/3/89-आई.आर. (विष)]

राजा लाल, डैस्क अधिकारी

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1990.

S.O. 3446.—Whereas the Central Govt. is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed which are either matters in dispute or matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the said dispute and that the dispute involves questions of national importance and also is of such nature that the establishments of Indian Airlines situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute :

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that the said dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

Now, therefore, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7B of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), hereby constitutes a National Industrial Tribunal with Head Quarters at Bombay and appoints Justice Shri S. N. Khatri as its Presiding Officer;

And in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 10 of the said Act, hereby refers the said I.D. to the said National Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

### SCHEDULE

- (i) In view of the MOU dated 26-2-1989 signed between the management and the All India Aircraft Engineers' Association, whether the new demands of the employees now raised in respect of matters covered by the MOU dated 26-2-1989 signed between Management of Indian Airlines and All India Aircraft Engineers' Association are legal and justified ?

- (ii) If the answer to (i) is in the affirmative, whether the demands of Aircraft Engineers claiming relativity/parity with Aircraft Engineers of Air India is justified and if so, to what extent and from what date should relief be applicable ?
- (iii) In view of the MOU dated 16th December, 1988 signed between the Management and the AIEA, whether the demand now raised by the Association in respect of matters covered by the MOU dated 16-12-1988 signed between the management of IA and the AIEA is legal and justified.
- (iv) If the answer to (iii) is in the affirmative, whether the demand of the Flight Engineers claiming compensation for computing Delta EGT, Delta N-2, Delta Oil Pressure and Delta Fuel Flow is justified and if so, to what extent and from what date should the relief be applicable.
- (v) Whether there should be relativity/parity in the matter of wage structure between Indian Airlines and Air India with regard to comparable categories of workmen performing similar functions and if, so, to what extent ?
- (vi) Whether there should be any relativity in the matter of wage structure between various categories of workmen within IA and AI ? If so, how the relativity is to be determined and to what extent ?
- (vii) What allowance, benefits and other service conditions would be relevant for the purpose of deciding the relativity/parity as between the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India as well as between various categories of employees within Indian Airlines and Air India ?
- (viii) What are the categories of employees in A2 and 1A who should be treated as workmen and non-workmen depending upon the nature of duties, wage structure and other privileges, perquisites and benefits applicable to the said employees ?
- (ix) In view of the prevailing situation and anomalies in the wages structure within the two airlines and between the two airlines and in order to avoid conflicts on interpretation of the above issues as settled by the Tribunal, the Tribunal is also required to make the award relating to the following aspects of the terms and conditions of the employees of AI and IA for the period 1-9-90 onwards for a period of 5 years :
  - (a) Revised Pay scales and fixation of pay in the revised scales.
  - (b) Compensatory and other allowances, excluding Dearness Allowance.
  - (c) Hours of work.
  - (d) Shift working otherwise than in accordance with standing orders.
  - (e) Classification by grades.
  - (f) Rationalisation.

[No. L-11011/3/89-IR (Misc)]  
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. भा. 3447.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स बी.सी. सी एल. बंी आकाश किनारी कोलियरी के प्रबंधन से संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2. धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3447.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Akashkinaree Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 26-11-90.

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

Reference No. 20 of 1987

In the matter of an Industrial Disputes under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

**PARTIES**

Employers in relation to the management of Akashkinaree Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

**APPEARANCES**

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 16th November, 1990

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(260)/86-D.III(A), dated, the 8th January, 1987.

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of Akashkinaree Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited in dismissing from service their workman, S/Shri Charan Bouri and Mahabir Kole, Miners/Loaders from 7-1-84 and 21-3-1984, respectively, was justified. If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?”

In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. and documents. Thereafter the case proceeded along its course. Subsequently at the stage of oral evidence both the parties appeared before me and filed a petition of compromise. I heard them on the said petition of compromise and do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both the parties. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as annexure.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-20012/260/86-D/III(A)IK Coal-I]

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, AT DHANBAD**

Ref. No. 20/87

Employers in relation to the Management of Akashkinaree Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P. O. Sonardih, Dhanbad.

**AND**

Their Workmen

Petition of Compromise

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :

1. That, Central Government notification No. L-20012(260)/86-B.III(A) dated 8-1-87 has been pleased to refer the present dispute to the Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication on the issue contained in the Schedule of reference which is reproduced below :

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the Management of Akashkinaree Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited in dismissing from service their workmen S/Shri Charan Bouri and Mahabir Kole, Miner/Loader from 7-1-84 and 12-3-84 respectively was justified ? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?”

2. That, this dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms :

**Terms of Settlement**

- (i) That the concerned workmen namely S/Shri Charan Bouri and Mahabir Kole will be allowed to resume duty as Miner/Loader within 15 days from the date they will report for their duties provided these concerned workmen being found medically fit for the job of Miner/Loader.
- (ii) That, the workmen concerned will file affidavit in support of their genuineness at the time of reporting for their duties and genuineness of the concerned workmen will be certified jointly by Colliery Management and Sri Rajendra Singh, Secretary, B.C.K.U.
- (iii) That, the intervening period of idleness from the date of absence in respect of Sri Charan

Bouri and Mahabir Kole till the date of resumption of their duties will be treated as leave without wages and continuity of their service will be maintained for the purpose of payment of gratuity. They will not be entitled for wages, Bonus and other benefits for the entire period of idleness.

- (iv) That, if the concerned workmen do not report for their duties with required documents within 30 days from the date of this settlement, they will forfeit their right of employment in the settlement and will have no claim in future of any kind against the management.
- (vi) That, the management will have right to terminate the service of the concerned workmen namely, Charan Bouri and Mahabir Kole in case their identity will be proved to be false.
- (vii) It is agreed that this and over all agreement/settlement in full and final settlement of all the claims of the workmen sponsoring union arising out of aforesaid case.
- (viii) That, the employer and the workmen submit the aforesaid settlement/agreement as fair and just and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above agreement the employer and workmen jointly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may please be given an Award in terms of above agreement and give an Award accordingly.

FOR THE EMPLOYER  
GENERAL MANAGER  
GOVINDPURI AREA  
(S. P. SINGH)  
PERSONNEL MANAGER

Witnesses :

1. Illegible  
2. illegible  
FOR THE UNION/WORKMEN  
D. MUKHERJEE, Secy. BCKU  
(R. N. SINGH)  
VICE PRESIDENT, BCKU

का. प्रा. 3448.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स बी.सी. सी. एल की गोधपुर के प्रबंधन से संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, स.1. धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3448.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Godhour Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-11-90,

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1. DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act. 1947.

Reference No. 73 of 1984

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Godhur Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

#### PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.  
Dhanbad, the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1990

#### AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. L-20012/269/84-D.II(A), dated, the 24th September, 1984 passed by the Central Government in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and the said schedule runs as follows :—

“Whether the action of the management of Godhur Colliery in Kusunda Area No. VI of M/s. BCC Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad, in not treating Shri Wazir Yedav, Stone Cutter as a permanent worker with effect from January, 1978 and also in stopping him from work with effect from 3-4-1984 is justified ? If not, to what relief this workman is entitled ?”

2. The dispute has been settled out of Court. A memorandum of settlement has been filed in Court. I have gone through the terms of settlement and I find them quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award should not be made on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the memorandum of settlement. I accept it and make an award accordingly. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the award.

3. Let a copy of this award be sent to the Ministry as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. K. MITRA Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/269/84-D.II(A)] [R.Coal-1]

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1. DHANBAD

In the matter of Ref. No. 73/84

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Godhour Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.,

AND

Their workmen

Joint Compromise Petition of Employers and Workmen|Union.

The above mentioned Employers and the workmen|Sponsoring Union most respectfully beg to submit jointly as follows :

(1) That the Employers and the workmen|Sponsoring Union have jointly negotiated the matter covered by the aforesaid reference with a view to arriving at an amicable and mutually acceptable settlement on an overall basis.

(2) That as a result of such negotiations, the employers and the workmen|Sponsoring Union have agreed to settle the matter covered by the above reference on the following terms and conditions :—

(a) It is agreed without prejudice to the contentions of the parties that the workman concerned Sri Wazir Yadav will be provided employment by the Management subject to his being medically fit, as Badli Miner|Loader as a gesture of goodwill and to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

(b) It is agreed that employment will be provided to the workman concerned as indicated in clause (a) above within a month of this joint compromise petition being accepted by this Hon'ble Tribunal, subject to his being found medically fit. For this purpose, the workman concerned will report to the Personnel Manager, Kusunda Area, for further necessary action i.e. arranging for his medical examination, subsequent posting etc.

(c) It is agreed that Sri G. D. Pandey, Vice President, RCMS (Sponsoring Union) will certify the antecedents and genuineness of the concerned workman. Apart from this, the Management may obtain antecedent|verification report from the District Administration of the native village to which the concerned workman, Sri Wazir Yadav belongs.

(d) It is agreed that this is an overall settlement in full and final settlement of all the claims of the workman concerned and the Sponsoring Union arising out of the above reference.

(3) That the employers and workmen|Sponsoring Union hereby declare and confirm that they consider the aforesaid terms of settlement as fair, just and reasonable to both the parties.

In view of the above, the Employers and the workmen|Sponsoring Union jointly pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this joint compromise petition and give an award in terms thereof and dispose of the reference accordingly.

3275 GI/90—17

And for this act of kindness, both the parties as in duty bound shall ever pray.

G. D. PANDEY

Vice President

Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor

Sangh

For and on behalf of Workman.

Dated : 9-11-1990.

U. S. SINGH, General Manager, K|Area

Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

For & on behalf of Employers.

(RAL. S. MURTHY)

Advocate

For Employers.

" का.आ. 3449.—अऔद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, १९४७ (१९४७ का १४) की धारा १७ के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.पी. सो.एल. को जोगता फायर प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. २ धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को २६-११-९० को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3449.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jogta Fire Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 26-11-90.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 110 OF 1986

In the matter of an Industrial disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

## PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Jogta Fire Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen

## APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. Rose, Secretary, R.C.M.S.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 19th November, 1990

## AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(272)185-D.III(A) dated, the 19th February, 1986.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Jotla Fire Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited was justified in not accepting an application of their workman, Shri Ram Sunder Beldar for retirement under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme and in not giving employment to his dependent son? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned who superannuated from service in 1984, entitled?"

The case of the workmen represented by RCMS is that the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar was working as General Mazdoor at Jotla Fire Project of M/s. BCCL. In 1980 BCCL management introduced Voluntary Retirement Scheme (hereinafter referred to as V.R.S. for brevity) in respect of their employees under which a workman who has not exceeded 56 years of age on the date of his application will be entitled to have his dependent employed in BCCL and the applicant workman will retire from service with all financial benefits. The concerned workman submitted his application for V.R.S. in favour of his dependent son Shri Krishna Pd. who is a non-matric and fit for employment in Coal Mines. After due verification the management offered the job of Miner/loader to Shri Krishna Pd. at Kankanee Colliery and the said offer was accepted. When the question of employment of Shri Krishna Pd., son of the concerned workman, was pending finalisation with the management, the concerned workman along with several others were referred to the Medical Board of the company for the reasons best known to the management. The medical examination of the concerned workman Ram Sunder Beldar was held in the month of January, 1981 and his age was declared as 56 years by the medical board without proper and scientific examination. The concerned workman had declared his age as 51 years before the Medical Board. Even according to the declaration of age of the concerned workman as 56 years by the Medical Board, the concerned workman was within the age limit to retire voluntarily and not his son employed in BCCL in terms of V.R.S. However, the management did not allow the concerned workman to retire in 1981 and did not allow his son to be employed as Miner/loader offered to him and accepted. The management acted arbitrarily and violated the mutual agreement under V.R.S. as the management did not refuse in writing the offer of employment made to Shri Krishna Pd.

son of the concerned workman which offer had been accepted and is still valid and requires to be implemented. On the above facts it has been prayed that the Award be passed in favour of the workmen holding that the action of the management in not giving employment to Shri Krishna Pd. the dependent son of the concerned workman as Miner/loader is not justified and that the management be directed to allow Shri Krishna Pd. to join duty as Miner/loader at Kankanee colliery as was offered to him and was duly accepted in 1980.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar has already been superannuated in 1984 after he attained the age of 60 years. He applied for payment of gratuity and refund of CMPF after accepting his superannuation and he received all his payment. The question of any voluntary retirement and employment of his dependent son is now out of question. The concerned workman could have initiated the dispute in 1981 when he was not permitted to retire and his son was not given employment. There was no question for him to continue upto 1984 and then raise the present dispute.

The management wanted to retire some inefficient workmen who were suffering from some ailment or defect affecting their performance and to induct new blood in their place by giving employment to young energetic persons of the employees opting to retire under V.R.S. It was not the intention of the management to permit all the workmen between 48 years and 56 years of age to retire voluntarily by nominating dependents in their place. The V.R.S. remained valid just for a year or so and did not continue after NCWA-II became finalised and the provision of employment of dependents after retirement was challenged as unconstitutional. As per the temporary VRS, the age of retiring employee must be above 48 years and less than 56 years. The age of the concerned workman at the time of his medical examination was more than 56 years and as such he was not entitled to the benefits under V.R.S. The concerned workman accepted age determined by the medical board and continued in employment till his retirement in 1984. The present dispute is an after thought and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. On the above facts it has been submitted on behalf of the management that an Award be passed holding that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

The point for determination in this case is whether the management was justified in not giving employment to Shri Krishna Pd. son of the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar under V.R.S.

The workmen examined the concerned workman WW-1 Shri Ram Sunder Beldar. The management did not examine any witness in this case. The documents of the workmen have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-6 and the documents of the management are marked Ext. M-1 to M-3.

The case of the management is stated in para-5 of their W.S. It is stated that as per the temporary scheme of V.R.S. the age of the retiring employee was to be above 48 years and less than 56 years and that as the age of the concerned workman at the time of his medical examination was more than 56 years, the concerned workman was not entitled to the benefit under the V.R.S. Now let us turn to the V.R.S. scheme itself. Ext. M-1 is the V.R.S. for time rated employees dated 29-1-79/9-2-80. It will also appear from the note on Ext. M-1 that this scheme was to be given wide publicity and it was circulated on 24-2-79. The salient features of the scheme which has to be considered in the present case is that the employee retiring voluntarily should be more than 48 years of age and less than 56 years of age and the employment provided in lieu of such retiring employees was to be given to their son/son-in-law only as a Miner/Loader as piece rated (underground). The other features of the scheme as stated in Ext. M-1 are not necessary to be examined for the purpose of the present case. It will appear from the management's case that as the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Das at the time of his medical examination was more than 56 years and as such he was not entitled to the benefit under the V.R.S. and accordingly his son was not given employment. Thus the only point which has to be considered is whether the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar was less than 56 years of age when he had applied for his voluntary retirement under V.R.S.

Ext. M-2 dated 21-1-81 is a letter from the Dy. Personnel Manager of Sijua Area to the Project Officer Jajta Fire Project in which Project the concerned workman was working as a general mazdoor. It will appear from this letter Ext. M-2 that the concerned workman was referred to the Medical Board for assessment of his correct age and the medical board examined him on 27-12-80 and sent the report vide letter dated 30-12-80/2-1-81 after assessing his correct age. It will appear that the concerned workman had stated his age as 51 years before the medical board and the medical board after examination assessed his approximate age as 56 years. It will thus appear that the age assessed by the medical board was an approximate age of the concerned workman which was about 56 years. In Chamber's dictionary 'Approximate' means close together :

nearest or next : approaching correctness etc. Thus it will be clear that approximate' age is not the exact age and it will only mean approaching or hearing which may be more or less than 56 years. This approximate age of the concerned workman was assessed on 27-12-80 when the medical board had examined the concerned workman.

The management has filed Ext. M-3 which is the photo copy of application which the concerned workman filed for giving employment to his son under V.R.S. This photo copy Ext. M-3 has been supplied by the management and its original has not been filed. There are some notes on it and it also appears at the top left side of Ext. M-3 that probably the date of receipt of this application was noted. But the photo copy is so faint that it is not possible to decipher the writings which have been filled in writing. I have very minutely tried to find out the date on which this application was filed by the concerned workman. But I have failed to find out the date on which this application under V.R.S. was filed by the concerned workman before the management. The management has also not stated in his W.S. about the date on which it was filed. It will appear from the workmen's Ext. W-3 dated 13th December, 1984 that the concerned workman had submitted a representation to retire from service under V.R.S. on 3-10-80. There is no denial by the management that the said application was not filed by the concerned workman on 3-10-80. In Ext. W-5 the Union Secretary in his comment before the ALC(C) Patna at Dhanbad had given his comment in respect of Industrial dispute raised on behalf of the concerned workman. It will appear from Ext. W-5 that the V.R.S. was valid upto 31-12-80 and this fact has not been denied by the management. It will thus appear that the concerned workman had applied under V.R.S. within the period when V.R.S. scheme was in vogue in M/s BCEL. As I have stated earlier that the concerned workman had applied under V.R.S. on 3-10-80, the concerned workman was less than 56 years when he had applied under V.R.S. for giving employment of his son. The reason of refusing the concerned workman under V.R.S. is stated in Ext. W-4 dated 14-3-85 by the Personnel Manager of the management in his comment before the ALC(C), Dhanbad. In para 2 of Ext. W-4 it is stated by the management that the concerned workman did not come under the purview of V.R.S. and as such his petition for V.R.S. for giving employment to his son was not considered. The medical Board's report as stated in Ext. M-2 will show that the concerned workman was examined by the Medical Board on 27-12-80 and on that day the age of the concerned workman was approximately fixed as 56 years. The reason of refusing the prayer of the concerned workman under V.R.S. is stated in paras 5 of the WS of the management where it is stated that as the age of the concerned workman at the time of his medical examination was more than 56 years and as such he was entitled to the

benefit under V.R.S. If we take that the concerned workman was approximately 56 years on 27-12-80 he was undoubtedly less than 56 years on 3-10-80 when the concerned workman had applied under the V.R.S. It is nowhere stated in the V.R.S. Ext. M1 that the employee voluntarily retiring should be less than 56 years of age on the date of his examination by the Medical Board. I think a workman was to be more than 48 years of age and less than 56 years of age when he applied under the V.R.S. It is clear therefore that the concerned workman was less than 56 years of age when he had applied under the V.R.S. The reason of refusal of the prayer of the concerned workman under V.R.S. on the ground that he was more than 56 years on the date he was examined by the medical board does not appear to be correct because even if the approximate age of 56 years as declared by the Medical Board is taken to be correct on its face value, it would itself show that the concerned workman would be less than 56 years on the date when the Medical Board assessed his age as approximately 55 years and in this view of the matter the advantage of the approximate age must be available to the workman. The management has not been able to establish that the concerned workman was 56 years either at the time when the medical board had examined him or on the date when the concerned workman had applied under the V.R.S.

The concerned workman examined himself as WW-1 and has stated in the last para of his cross-examination that it is not a fact that his case was not covered by the V.R.S. and as such it was not accepted by the management. He has simply stated that he had applied under V.R.S. in lieu of giving employment to his son Shri Krishna Pd. and thereafter he was examined by the medical board on 27-12-80. It will appear from his evidence therefore that he had applied sometime prior to 27-12-80 and as such his evidence also shows that he was less than 56 years of age when he had applied in 1980 under V.R.S.

In view of the evidence discussed above I hold that the concerned workman was less than 56 years of age when he had applied under the V.R.S. and was less than 56 years on the date the doctor had declared his age to be approximately 56 years. It will thus be clear that the reason as to why the case of the concerned workman was not accepted under V.R.S. cannot be accepted.

It is true that as the management did not accept the application of the concerned workman under V.R.S., the concerned workman did not voluntarily retire and continued to work till he was superannuated on attaining the age of 60 years. It was no fault on the part of the concerned workman as to why his application was not allowed and it appears that the management had wrongly interpreted the terms of the V.R.S. by stating that the concerned workman was approximately 56 years when he was examined by the medical board on 27-12-80. As the concerned workman was entitled to the benefits of the V.R.S. and the management had wrongly rejected it, I hold that the mistake of the management must be undone by giving employment to his son Krishna Pd. Had the management allowed the prayer of the concerned workman under V.R.S. his son Krishna Pd. would have joined the service under V.R.S. sometime in 1981 but he had been deprived his employment for so many years. Under the circumstances what I propose is a via-media directing the management to give employment to Krishna Prasad son of the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar within one month from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India and the concerned workman will not be given employment soon after the completion of the age of 56 years of the concerned workman.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Jogta Fire Project of M/s. BCCL was not justified in not accepting the application of their workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar for retirement under the V.R.S. and in not giving employment to his dependent son Shri Krishna Prasad. The management is directed to give employment to Shri Krishna Prasad, son of the concerned workman Shri Ram Sunder Beldar, within one month from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India.

This is my Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/272/85-D.III(A) (IR Coal(1))]

का. अ. 3450 :- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स टाटा स्टील एण्ड इरील कम्पनी से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुवन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, से. 1 धनबाद के फैसले को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-11-90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।



S.O. 3450.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 26-11-90.

### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 73 of 1983.

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited Jamadoba.

AND

Their Workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri B. N. Sharma, Joint General Secretary.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 19th November, 1990.

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(228)/83-D.III(A), dated, the 1st October, 1983, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh that the designation of all Khalasis working in the Collieries of Messrs Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. in Dhanbad District should be changed as Operators and they should be upgraded to one category higher than their existing category is justified ? If so, to what relief are the said workman entitled ?”

2. The case of the sponsoring union, Janta Mazdoor Sangh, as appearing in the written statement submitted, details apart, is as follows :

All the coal mines in India, except a few collieries, owned and managed by M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited and Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., are owned and managed by Coal India Limited and the Government of India have formed different companies, such as, M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., M/s. C.C. Ltd., M/s.

E.C. Ltd., M/s. W.C. Ltd. and M/s. N.E.C. Ltd. for administrative convenience and other reasons. The present dispute relates to the coal mines owned and managed by M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., such as, Jamadoba, Digwadih, 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery, Sigua-Bhehatand and Malkera Collieries including Power House. In those collieries workmen who operate, start, stop, clean and perform all kinds of duties and responsibilities while the machineries are in motion, have been wrongly designated as khalasis, such as, Pump Khalasi, Fan Khalasi, Haulage Khalasi, Compressor Khalasi, Winding Engine Khalasi etc. in accordance with different jobs performed by them, and thus derogatory designation has been continuing for the last 20 to 30 years. The word ‘khalasi’ is not a suitable nomenclature for those workmen who operate different types of machines. Derogatory designation like coolie and khalasi were invented and imposed on workmen for humiliating them by British Rulers. After independence, revisions have been made from time to time and the designation of coolie has been changed to mazdoors, but no revision has been made in the nomenclature of ‘khalasi’ due to oversight and lack of proper representation at the time when wages were revised and redesignations made. The term ‘Khalasi’ originates from the word ‘Khalas’ which means removal, release or act of ousting or clearing goods and thus ‘Khalasi’ is a person who is engaged in removing, releasing or clearing goods or materials from any establishment or working place. Thus, the designation of ‘Khalasi’ is inconsistent with the nature of job performed by the workmen designated as Khalasi in coal industry and thus there is no sense or reasonableness in continuing this old designation. Besides, the designation of ‘Khalasi’ causes humiliation and derogation. By change of designation, the employer has nothing to loose. Considering the demand for change of designation, M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. has issued a circular not only for change of designation of all ‘Khalasis’ as operators but for promoting them one category higher than their existing category.

The workmen of Coal Industry represented by Trade Unions operating in the collieries have been agitating and struggling for wage-revision and improvement of service conditions of workmen for years on end. As a result, the Central Government set up Tribunals, Wage Boards and Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry. The Award of Labour Appellate Tribunal of India (Colliery Disputes), Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, N.C.W.A. I, II & III came into existence for consideration of and decision on wage revision and other demands of the workmen. The members of Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry agreed to evolve promotion policy as it strongly felt that those workmen who had remained stagnant or did not get promotion or upgradation, should also reap the benefit of promotion. Acting in accordance with the principle and decision of N.C.W.A., M/s. BCCL have evolved a cadre scheme for promoting all kinds of Khalasis and a circular was issued way back in 1980 directing all concerned officers of M/s. B.C.C.I. to redesignate Khalasis as Operators and for upgrading them one category higher. This direc-

tive has been implemented and the concerned workmen have been rightly benefited. But when the Khalasis of M/s. Tisco Collieries submitted written representation for extending the above benefits, the management flatly refused to concede the reasonable demand of the workmen. While rejecting the demand, the management took the position that there was such provision in the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry. Consequent upon failure to arrive at mutual settlement by the management of M/s. Tisco and their workmen, an industrial dispute was raised before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, but that too ended in a failure and the appropriate Government has been pleased to refer the present dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

The union has submitted that most of the Khalasis of M/s. Tisco are in employment for 25 years or more and during this long period they have remained stagnant and did not get promotion which is highly unjust, improper and unreasonable. There is absolutely no justification for keeping the Khalasis stagnant in the same job without promotion from cradle to grave specially when M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. owning large number of collieries has implemented Promotion Policy. The union has further submitted that a list of Khalasis directly concerned in the dispute will be furnished subsequently.

3. The case of the management of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, Dhanbad, as appearing from the written statement submitted, bereft of details, is as follows :

Janta Mazdoor Sangh is neither the representative nor the recognised union of the management and, as such, it has no locus standi to raise the present alleged dispute for general body of workmen. The management is not aware if any or all Khalasis are members of the above union and whether the general body of the workmen has authorised Janta Mazdoor Sangh to raise the instant alleged dispute. The demand for promotion by upgradation is not an industrial dispute and for this reason the present reference is incompetent. Central Coal Wage Board Recommendation, 1967 after due study and deliberation have decided the nature of job and responsibilities of different categories of workmen working in the Coal Industry and designated them accordingly along with the job description and have also recommended categories in which they should be placed. Accordingly the workmen who start, stop, operate, clean or remain in attendance while the machinery is in motion, were designated as Fan Khalasi, W.E. Khalasi, Compressor Khalasi, Haulage Khalasi, Pump Khalasi etc. The management in conformance to the nomenclature and job description laid down by the Central Coal Wage Board Recommendations has correctly placed different Khalasis in proper category. Central Coal Wage Board Recommendations are still in force and there is no ground for disturbing these recommendations. Different Khalasis are performing their respective jobs as recommended by the Central Coal Wage Board and have been correctly placed in the categories as recommended by the said Board. The present demand seeks to disturb

the structure of the Central Coal Wage Board Recommendations and if allowed, it will result in wide repercussion concerning other categories of workmen covered by the aforesaid recommendations. Hence, the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh for upgrading all Khalasis working in different collieries of M/s. Tisco—five collieries in the district of Dhanbad is not justified.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the sponsoring union has asserted that the dispute has been validly raised by the union and the employer's objection on this score is wrong, speculative, misconceived. The management has attempted to side track the real issue in its written statement. The Coal Wage Board Recommendations are about 18 years old and subsequent to this, wage revision, promotion policy and conditions of service of workmen working in coal industry have been revised from time to time by N.C.W.As. It was strongly felt by the Trade Union Representatives that the old designation of Khalasi is derogatory and not in accordance with actual job performed by the workmen. It was also strongly felt that the designation should be changed and the workmen should not be kept stagnant for life without promotion. Considering the above aspect, cadre scheme was framed in the Coal Industry and it was decided to change the designation of Khalasi and these workmen have been promoted one category higher by M/s. B.C.C.L. M/s. Tisco owns five collieries in the district of Dhanbad. When M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. owing most of the collieries have changed the Khalasis by re-designating them as Operators and promoting them one category higher, there is no justification for the Tisco management not to adopt the same for the workmen of its collieries.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has asserted that Mazumdar Award and Coal Wage Board Recommendations, after due consideration, have given different nomenclature for different collieries of workmen. The nomenclature and job description adopted by Mazumdar Award and Coal Wage Board Recommendations were in consultation with the representative of the workmen amongst others. The designation of 'Khalasi' is consistent with the nature of job performed by them and in change of designation will effect the nomenclature provided by the Coal Wage Board Recommendations. The management is not aware under what circumstances M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. issued the alleged circular directing change in designation and placing the Khalasi one category higher. Anyway, the cadre scheme evolved by M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. is confined to its collieries and it has got no binding effect on the management of M/s. Tisco. The management of M/s. Tisco in the matter of grade and scale has implemented the recommendations of Central Coal Wage Board, N.C.W.A. I, II and other subsequent agreements. Hence, the demand of the sponsoring union for change of designation and upgradation of certain categories of workmen is entirely unjustified.

6. The sponsoring union, Janta Mazdoor Sangh, has examined three witnesses, viz., WW-1 A. K. Halder, WW-2 Nepal Mahato, WW-3 Deonaram Yadav

and laid in evidence a number of documents which have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-8[8].

On the other hand, the management has examined one witness only, viz., MW-1 Sri Bidyut Ghosh now posted at Central Administrative Office at Jamadoba and laid in evidence some documents which have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-4.

7. Admittedly, the management of M/s. TISCO has got five collieries in the district of Dhanbad, namely, Jamadoba, Digwadih, 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery, Sijua-Bholetand and Malkera Colliery. Undisputedly the management of M/s. TISCO collieries has accepted and adopted the recommendations for Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry (hereinafter referred to as Central Wage Board Recommendations) and National Coal Wage Agreement (hereinafter referred to as N.C.W.A. for brevity).

8. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate for the management, has contended that the sponsoring union, Janta Mazdoor Sangh, has no locus standi to raise the industrial dispute for the general body of workmen. He has submitted that Janta Mazdoor Sangh is neither the recognised nor the representative union operating in M/s. TISCO collieries.

9. Shri B. N. Sharma, Joint General Secretary of the sponsoring union, has contended that the union was authorised by general body of workmen to raise the instant industrial dispute and according to him it is not necessary that an industrial dispute should invariably raised by a recognised union. He has submitted further that all that is required is that the union must be a representative body of a substantial number of workmen.

10. The management has not adduced any evidence in support of its contention that Janta Mazdoor Sangh has no locus standi to raise the present industrial dispute. On the other hand, the union has placed on record its letter dated 25-5-83 (Ext. W-4) addressed to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-II whereby it has been asserted that the dispute was raised as workmen had passed a resolution authorising Janta Mazdoor Sangh to sponsor their dispute and to represent them before A.L.C. (C). The witness for the management has not disputed or denied the correctness of statement made in this letter. This being the evidence, I am constrained to hold that the concerned workmen authorised Janta Mazdoor Sangh to raise the present industrial dispute.

It is not necessary that the recognised unions only are competent to raise an industrial dispute. Any union having a following of substantial workmen can raise an industrial dispute. In the present case since Janta Mazdoor Sangh although not a recognised union, was authorised by the concerned workmen to raise the present industrial dispute, I am constrained to hold that the present industrial dispute raised by this union is sustainable.

11. Then again, Shri S. S. Mukherjee has further contended that the demand of the union for change of nomenclature from Khalasis to Operators is not an industrial dispute and hence this Tribunal is not

competent to consider this demand. In my view, the contention of Shri S. S. Mukherjee is not sustainable because of the fact that the demand of the union as expressed in the terms of reference should not be read in isolation but in its entirety. In the present case the demand of the union, as envisaged in the terms of reference, comprises of two parts—(i) for change of designation from khalasi to operator and (ii) for upgradation. Upon consideration of the demand of the union in entirety, I am constrained to hold that it is essentially an industrial dispute which can be adjudicated upon by this Tribunal.

12. In canvassing its demand for change of nomenclature the union has essentially underscored two points—(i) that the designation of khalasi is inconsistent with the nature of job performed by khalasis, such as pump khalasi, fan khalasi, haulage khalasi, compressor khalasi, winding engine khalasi and (ii) that designation of khalasi is a stamp of humiliation having its legacy from former British Rulers.

The management has contested the claim for change of designation on the plea that designation of khalasi has got the sanction of Central Wage Board Recommendation and any change will have widespread repercussion concerning other categories of workmen covered by the said recommendations. The management has not spelt out in specific turn either in its pleading or in evidence the widespread repercussions concerning other categories of workmen that are likely to flow if such change of designation is effected. Anyway, this dispute does not remain a live issue any longer. It appears that M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. already effected the change of designation from khalasi to operators/attendants way back in October, 1980 (Ext. W-2). The management of M/s. TISCO collieries does not seem to be oblivious to this inasmuch as it had effected such change of designation from khalasi to operators with effect from 10-1-85 alongwith introduction of cadre scheme for khalasis/operators. MW-1 Sri Bidyut Ghosh was posted to Sijua colliery, Malkera colliery and Jamadoba colliery as Personnel Officer in the course of his service; now he is posted in the Central Administrative Office at Jamadoba. He has stated emphatically that the designation of workmen who were earlier designated as khalasis has since been changed as operators and that this change of designation from khalasi to operator was done as per cadre scheme of the company which has been marked Ext. M-4 and that the cadre scheme came into force with effect from 10-1-1985. Thus, it is seen that the demand of the union for change of designation from khalasi to operator has ultimately been accepted by the management and in the circumstances it is not necessary to delve deep into the matter any more.

13. Now, we are left with the other part of the demand of the union for upgradation of the workmen to one category higher than their existing category. The raison d'être provided by the union for upgradation of the workmen, earlier called khalasi now designated as operator, is their stagnation in the same category and scale of pay for a long span of time spreading over 20 to 30 years.

Shri B. N. Sharma has submitted that M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. evolved cadre scheme for the operators and

laid down promotion policy for such category of workmen. In support of his contention he referred me to the letter dated 4/6-10-80 addressed by General Manager (Personnel) to all General Managers, Chief Engineers (E&M), Chief Mining Engineer (C) and all Personnel Managers (Ext. W-2). But this letter does not clarify what was the cadre scheme formulated and promotion policy adopted by J.B.C.C.I. Anyway, it must be borne in mind that the workmen joined the service of the employer not only to eke out their living but also for bettering their standard of living. That apart, if they are left to stagnate in the same post over the years, it may lead to frustration and despondency amongst them which may effect their efficiency in the long run. In this view of the matter, every employer, enlightened or not should endeavour to offer some prospect in service career by evolving a workable cadre scheme and promotion policy. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that in doing so the financial constraint of the establishment should be taken into consideration. In the present case the union has laid no evidence to show that the management of M/s. TISCO has got sufficient funds to effectuate a workable cadre scheme and promotion policy. However, it is in evidence that the management has introduced cadre scheme (Ext. M-4) for the workmen now designated as operators with promotion policy. There is no knowing of the position whether the union is satisfied with the cadre scheme and promotion policy as framed by the management. It has not been firmly established by evidence that even after introduction of such cadre scheme any workman has been stagnating in the same category. On the contrary WW-2 Nepal Mahato has stated that he has been working as Haulage Operator in Siiua colliery for the last 12 years in a permanent post and earlier he was placed in Category-III and on 10-1-85 he was designated as operator and placed in Category-IV. Even so, there may be cases where stagnation in the same post is the order of the day. For such cases N.C.W.A. IV to which the management of M/s. TISCO colliery is a party has spelt out certain provisions by agreement. Para 2.11 of the Agreement reads as follows :

"2.11. Upgradation of Daily Rated & Monthly Rated employees who have remained in the same category/grade for 10 years or more :

Daily rated and monthly rated employees who have remained in the same category/grade for a period of 10 years or more would be upgraded to the next higher category/grade and such upgradation will take effect from 1st July 1989. Employees completing 10 years of service in the same category/grade subsequently will be upgraded with effect from 1st July, 1990 and 1st July, 1991 respectively. However, such upgraded employees will continue to do the existing jobs."

The management of M/s. TISCO colliery should abide by this agreement as it is a party to it and implement the same. With this observation I conclude adjudication in the present industrial dispute.

14. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh that the designa-

tion of all Khalasis working in the Collieries of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. in Dhanbad District should be changed as Operators and they should be upgraded to one category higher than their existing category is not considered to be justified in the context of changed circumstances. The management, however, is directed to implement the agreement as contained in Para 2.11 of N.C.W.A. IV.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

Sd/-

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/228/83-D.III(A)/IR. (Coal-1)]

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसंबर, 1990

का. आ 3451.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैस बी. सी. सी. एल. की बरारी कोयला के प्रबंधन से संबंधित विवादों और उनके कार्यकारी के बीच, अन्वय में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण पर धनवाद के पत्र को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26/11/90 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1990

S.O. 3451.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bararee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 26-11-90.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT

Shri I. N. Sinha, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 248 of 1986

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

## PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Bararee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workmen.

## APPEARANCES

On behalf of the workmen.—Sri R. N. Mandal, Asstt. Secretray, RCMS.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 16th November, 1990

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012(15)/86-D. IV(B) dated, the 15th January, 1986.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh that S/Shri Ram Baran, Fakruddin and Ram Lakhan, Stowing Pipe Fitters of Bararee Colliery of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Bhulanbararee, Distt. Dhanbad should be placed in Cat. V is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

In this case both the parties appeared before me and filed their respective W. S. Subsequently at the stages of filling documents, both the parties appeared before me and filed a petition of compromise. I heard both of them on the said petition of compromise and I do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both the parties. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure:

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer  
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal  
(No. 2), Dhanbad.

[No. L-24012(15)/86-D.IV(B)] [IR (Coal I)]

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2,  
AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 248/86

Employers in relation to the management of  
Bararee Colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

Petition of compromise :

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the above dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms :—

Terms of settlement :

- (a) That the concerned workmen S/Sri Ram Baran, Fakruddin and Ram Lakhan, Stowing Pipe Fitters will be deemed to have been placed in Category V with effect from 1-1-1987 and their present basic in category V will be evaluated after fixing them in Category V on 1-1-1987. They will be paid the wages after new fixation with effect from 1-8-1990.
- (b) That seniority of the concerned workmen in Category V will be counted from 1-1-1987.
- (c) That S/Shri Ram Baran, Fakruddin and Ram Lakhan, Stowing Pipe Fitters will be placed in Category V with effect from the 1st day of January, 1987. In case they have been upgraded as on 1st day of July, 1989, on the basis of the fact that they have put in 10 years or more service as on that date

the excess payment towards their upgradation will be adjusted as the basis of their stagnation for 10 years or more as on 1-7-89 will cease on account of their promotion.

That in view of the above settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above, the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the Award in terms of the settlement.

For the workmen

Sd/-

For the employers.

Sd/-

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसंबर, 1990

का. अ. 2452—प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की अंगार पथर कोलियरी के प्रबंधन से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट प्रौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रौद्योगिक अधिनियम, स. र अतः के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1990

S.O. 3452.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Angarpathra Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 99 of 1990.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Angarpathra Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra,  
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen : None.

STATE : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 14th November, 1990.

#### AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. L-20012/333/89-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 24th April,

1990 passed by the Central Government in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and the said schedule runs as follows :—

“Whether the action of the management of Angarpathra Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in dismissing from service Shri Saijan Manjhi, Miner/Loader w.e.f. 12-8-88 is justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The dispute has been settled out of Court. A memorandum of settlement has been filed in Court. I have gone through the terms of settlement and I find them quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award should not be made on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the memorandum of settlement. I accept it and make an award accordingly. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the award.

3. Let a copy of this award be sent to the Ministry as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-20012/333/89-IR. (Coal-I)]

# MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT (RULES 58 OF I.D. ACT 1957) NAME OF THE PARTIES

Representing Management.

1. Dy. CME/Agent,  
Angarpathra Colliery
2. Dy. P.M./Sr. P.O.  
Angarpathra Colliery,

Representing Union/Workmen.

1. Shri Srigovind Singh  
Secretary.  
R. I. M.P.
2. Shri Bajan Manjhi,  
M/L.

## SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

Shri Bajan Manjhi was employed is M/Loader at Angarpathra Colliery of Katras Area. He absented from duty from January 84 to .....without any information or taking permission from the managment. He was issued charge sheet by the management vide letter No. AP/CS/87/290 dated 2-9-87 for unauthorised absence from duty. After proper enquiry into the charge sheet Shri Bajan Manjhi was dismissed vide letter No. AP/88/3488 dated 12-8-88 with approval of the competent authority after the charges of absenteeism was fully established.

The Union/workmen contended that he should be given atleast one opportunity to mend their ways. The competent authority considered the request of the union/workmen and it was agreed to allow the concerned employee on the following terms and conditions :—

1. That Shri Bajan Manjhi ex. M/Loader shall be allowed to resume his duty as M/Loader at Angarpathra Colliery after he is declared medically fit by the Area Medical Board within 7 days of the date of medical examination

2. That Shri Bajan Manjhi shall not be entitled for any wages/monetary benefit whatsoever for the period he remained idle till the date of his resumption of his duty. The period of his idleness shall be created as dies-non. His continuity of service shall be maintained for the purpose of gratuity.

3. That this would settle all the disputes raised by the union or the workman at any level whether at conciliation or at adjudication level or at management level fully and finally and the union/workman shall not raise any dispute in this regard here in after.

4. That the settlement shall be registered under rule 58 of I.D. Act, 1957.

Representing Union/Workmen	
Management	Union/Workman
Dated 5/4/90	

का.आ. 3453 :— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की अंगारपथरा कोलयरी के प्रबन्धतंत्र से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकरों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 1) घनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

S.O. 3453.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Angarpathra Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government.

## BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 183 of 1990

## PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Angarpathra Colliery in Katras Area IV of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

## Their Workmen.

## PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

## APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen : None.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 13th November, 1990

## AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. L-20012(40)90-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 20th August, 1990 passed by the Central Government in respect of an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above. The subject matter of the dispute has been specified in the schedule to the said order and the said schedule runs as follows :

"Whether the management of Angarpathra Colliery in Katras Area IV of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. is justified in dismissing the workmen Shri Suku Manjhi from service w.e.f. 7/8-3-89 ? If not what relief the said workman is entitled ?"

2. The dispute has been settled out of Court. A memorandum of settlement has been filed in Court. I have gone through the terms of settlement and I find them quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award should not be made on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the memorandum of settlement. I accept it and make an award accordingly. The memorandum of settlement shall form part of the award.

3. Let a copy of this award be sent to the Ministry as required under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S.K. MITRA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-20012(40)90-I.R.-(Coal-I)]  
K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

## MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

(Rules 58 of I. D. Act, 1957)

## NAME OF THE PARTIES

## Representing Management :

1. Dy. CME|Agent,  
Angarpathra Colliery.
2. Dy. P.M.|Sr. P.O.  
Angarpathra Colliery

## Representing Union|Workmen :

1. Shri Srigovind Singh, Secretary,  
K. I. M. P.
2. Shri Suku Manjhi, M|L

## SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

Shri No. 2 Suku Manjhi was employed as M|Loader at Angarpathra Colliery of Katras Area. He absented

from duty from 14-6-86 to ..... without any information or taking permission from the management. He was issued charge sheet by the management vide letter No. AP|CS|87|300 dated 2-9-87 for unauthorised absence from duty. After proper enquiry into the charge sheet No. 2 Shri Suku Manjhi was dismissed vide letter No. AP|Dismissal|89-549 dated 7/8-3-89 with approval of the competent authority after the charges of absenteeism was fully established.

The Union|workmen contended that he should be given atleast one opportunity to mend their ways. The competent authority considered the request of the union|workmen and it was agreed to allow the concerned employee on the following terms and conditions :—

1. That Shri 2 No. Suku Manjhi, ex M|Loader shall be allowed to resume his duty as M|Loader at Angarpathra Colliery after he is declared medically fit by the Area Medical Board within 7 days of the date of medical examination.
2. That Shri 2 No. Shri Suku Manjhi shall not be entitled for any wages|monetary benefit whatsoever for the period he remained idle till the date of his resumption of his duty. The period of his idleness shall be treated as dies-non. His continuity of service shall be maintained for the purpose of gratuity.
3. That this would settle all the disputes raised by the union or the workman at any level whether at conciliation or at adjudication level or at management level fully and finally and the union|workman shall not raise any dispute in this regard here in after.
4. That the settlement shall be registered under rule 58 of I.D. Act, 1957.

Management :

Union|Workman :

Dated : 5-4-90

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 3454 :- केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन जो श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त निकाय है, के उप प्रादेशिक कार्यालय, जमशेदपुर (बिहार) और उप प्रादेशिक कार्यालय भागलपुर (बिहार) के कार्यालयों के नामों को ऐसे कार्यालयों के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है जिसके कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान अर्जित कर लिया है ।

[ई. 11011/2/90-एस. एस.-III]  
ए.के. भट्टाराई, अवर सचिव



New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3454.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the names of the Offices of the Sub-Regional Office, Jamshedpur (Bihar) and Sub-Regional Office, Bhagalpur (Bihar) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Labour, as offices whose staff have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi.

[E. 11011/1/90-SS. III]

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 3455 यतः मेसर्स पेट्रोफिल्स कोम्पापरेटिव लिमिटेड पोस्ट ऑफिस पेट्रोफिल्स जिला बहीरा तथा समस्त भारत स्थित इसकी शाखाएं (उसके प्रागे यहाँ जहाँ कहीं भी उक्त स्थापना शब्द का प्रयोग हो इससे अधिप्राय उक्त स्थापना से है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) इसके प्रागे उक्त अधिनियम के नाम से निविष्ट की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन किया है।

यह केन्द्र सरकार की राय में उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के लिये तैयार किये गये भविष्य निधि नियमों में अंशदान की दर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में उल्लिखित कर्मचारी अंशदान की दर से कम नहीं है तथा इसके कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले भविष्य निधि लाभ उक्त अधिनियम तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम 1952 (इसके प्रागे जहाँ कहीं भी स्कीम शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उससे अधिप्राय उक्त स्कीम से है) में उल्लिखित लाभों से किसी भी प्रकार से कम नहीं है जो इस वर्ग की स्थापनाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध है।

अब इसलिये उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा एक के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित बातों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा उक्त स्थापना को उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के लागू होने से 1-12-1987 से छूट प्रदान करती है।

#### अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापना से संबंधित नियोक्ता केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा समय समय पर दिये गये निर्देश के अनुसार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा की उपधारा (3) के खंड (क) में उल्लिखित निरीक्षण के लिये सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा और ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभार की अदायगी प्रत्येक माह की समाप्ति के 15 दिनों के अन्दर करेगा।

2. अन-छूट प्राप्त स्थापनाओं के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम और उसके अधीन सुजित उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत वेय अंशदान के दर से स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों के अन्तर्गत वेय अंशदान का दर किसी समय भी कम न होगा।

3. पेशगियों के मामले में छूट प्राप्त स्थापना की स्कीम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम 1952 से कम हितकर नहीं होगी।

4. उक्त स्कीम में कोई भी संशोधन जो स्थापना के वर्तमान नियमों से अधिक लाभकारी है उस पर अपने आप लागू किया जायेगा। उक्त स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में कोई भी संशोधन क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की पूर्ण अनुमति के बगैर नहीं किया जायेगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के हित के प्रतिफल प्रभावी होने की सम्भावना है वहाँ अपनी अनुमति देने से

पूर्व क्षेत्रीय निधि भविष्य आयुक्त कर्मचारियों को अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का उचित अवसर देगा।

5. यदि स्थापना को छूट न दी जाती तो वे सभी कर्मचारी (जैसे उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2(ब) में निश्चित किया गया है) जो सबस्य बनने के पात्र होते सबस्य बनाये जायेंगे।

6. जहाँ एक कर्मचारी जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (कानूनी) या किसी अन्य छूट प्राप्त स्थापना का पहले से सबस्य है को अपनी स्थापना में काम पर लगाया जाता है तो नियोक्ता उसे निधि का सुरक्षित सबस्य बनायेगा और ऐसे कर्मचारी के पिछले नियोक्ता के पास भविष्य निधि लेखों में संश्यों को अंतरित कराने और उसके लेखों में जमा कराने की व्यवस्था करेगा।

7. केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के द्वारा अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जैसे भी मामला हो समय समय पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार भविष्य निधि के प्रबन्ध के लिये नियोक्ता न्यासी बोर्ड की स्थापना करेगा।

8. भविष्य निधि न्यासी बोर्ड में निहित होगा जो अन्य बातों के होते हुए भविष्य निधि में प्रायज्ञे उचित लेखों और भविष्य निधि से अदायगियों और उनकी अभिरक्षा में शेषों के लिये कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के उत्तरदायी होगा।

9. न्यासी बोर्ड कम से कम 3 माह में एक बार बैठक करेगा और के सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्य करेगा। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी अन्य योग्य लेखा परीक्षक से खातों को दुबारा लेखा परीक्षा कराये और ऐसे पुनः लेखा-परीक्षा के खर्च नियोक्ता वहन करेगा।

10. न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा रखे गये भविष्य निधि लेख अर्हता प्रमाण निष्पक्ष आर्टिफैक्ट अकाउंटेंट द्वारा वार्षिक लेखा परीक्षा के अधीन होंगे। जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाये केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को किसी अन्य अर्हता प्राप्त लेखा-परीक्षक द्वारा लेखों की पुनः परीक्षा कराने का अधिकार होगा और इस पर हुआ व्यय नियोक्ता द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा।

11. प्रत्येक वर्ष स्थापना के लेखा परीक्षित तुलन पत्र के साथ लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक भविष्य निधि लेखों की एक प्रति वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के छः के अन्दर क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिये भविष्य निधि का वित्तीय वर्ष पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होगा।

12. नियोक्ता प्रतिमाह भविष्य निधि के वेय अपने कर्मचारियों के अंशदानों की आगामी माह की 15 तारीख तक न्यासी बोर्ड को अंतरित कर देगा। अंशदानों की विलम्ब से अदायगी करने के लिये समान परिस्थितियों में नियोक्ता नुकसानी वेने का उसी प्रकार उत्तरदायी होगा जिस प्रकार एक न छूट प्राप्त स्थापना उत्तरदायी होती है।

13. न्यासी बोर्ड सरकार द्वारा समय समय दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार निधि में जमा राशियों का निवेश करेगा। प्रतिभूतियाँ न्यासी बोर्ड के नाम पर प्राप्त की जायेंगी और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के जमा नियंत्रण में अनुसूचित बैंक की अभिरक्षा में रखा जायेगा।

14. सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार निर्देश न करने पर न्यासी बोर्ड अलग-अलग रूप से और एक साथ केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त या उसके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा लगाये गये अधिक प्रभार का उत्तरदायी होगा।

15. न्यासी बोर्ड एक वस्तुस्थिति रजिस्टर तैयार करेगा और ब्याज और विमोचन आय का समय पर वसूली सुनिश्चित करेगा।



16. जमा किये गये भ्रंशदानों निकाले गये और प्रत्येक कर्मचारी से संबंधित ब्याज को दिखाने के लिये न्यासी बोर्ड विस्तृत लेखें तैयार करेगा।

17. वित्तीय लेखा वर्ष की समाप्ति के छः माह के अन्दर बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वार्षिक लेखा विवरण जारी करेगा।

18. बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वार्षिक लेखा विवरण के स्थान पर पासबुक जारी कर सकता है। ये पास-बुकें कर्मचारियों की अभिरक्षा में रहेंगी और कर्मचारियों के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर बोर्ड के द्वारा उन्हें प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

19. लेखा वर्ष के पहले दिन आदि शेष पर प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लेखे में ब्याज उस दर से जमा किया जायेगा जिसका न्यासी बोर्ड निर्णय करे परन्तु यह उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 60 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित दर से कम नहीं होगा।

20. यदि न्यासी बोर्ड केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित ब्याज की दर इस कारण से कि निवेश पर आय कम है या किसी अन्य कारण से बढ़ा करने में असमर्थ है तो इस कमी को नियोक्ता पूरा करेगा।

21. नियोक्ता भविष्य निधि की चीरो के कारण लूटखसोट क्षयान, गबन अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से हुई हानि को पूरा करेगा।

22. नियोक्ता और न्यासी बोर्ड क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को ऐसी विवरणियाँ प्रस्तुत करेंगी जो समय समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त निर्धारित करें।

23. उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 69 की शैली पर किसी कर्मचारी को निधि के सवस्य न रहने पर यदि स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में नियोक्ताओं के भ्रंशदानों को जप्त करने की व्यवस्था है तो न्यासी बोर्ड इस प्रकार जप्त की गई राशियों का अलग से लेखा तैयार करेगा और उसे ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग करेगा जो केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की पूर्ण अनुमति से सुनिश्चित किया गया हो।

24. स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में निर्दिष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए भी यदि किसी व्यक्ति की सेवा निवृत्ति होने के फलस्वरूप या किसी अन्य प्रतिष्ठान में नौकरी करने पर निधि की सदस्यता समाप्त हो जाती है यह पता लगाता है कि प्रतिष्ठान का भविष्य निधि नियमों के अन्तर्गत भ्रंशदान की दर समग्रहण की दर आदि संबंधित योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई दरों की तुलना में कम अनुकूल है तो अन्तर का वहन नियोक्ता द्वारा किया जायेगा।

25. नियोक्ता भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन से संबंधित सभी खर्चे जिसमें लेखों के रखरखाव रिटर्न प्रस्तुत किये जाने राशियों का अन्तरण शामिल है वहन करेगा।

26. नियोक्ता समुचित प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित निधि के नियमों को एक प्रति तथा जब भी कोई संशोधन होता है उसकी मुख्य बातों को कर्मचारियों के बहुमत की भाषा में अनुवाद करके स्थापना के बोर्ड पर लगायेगा।

27. "समुचित सरकार" स्थापना की चालू छूट पर और शर्तें लगा सकती है।

28. यदि उक्त अनुनियम के अन्तर्गत स्थापना वर्ग जिसमें उसकी स्थापना आती है पर भ्रंशदान की दर बढ़ायी जाती है नियोक्ता भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदान की दर उचित रूप में बढ़ाएगा ताकि उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले लाभों से स्थापना की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले भविष्य निधि के लाभ किसी भी प्रकार से कम न हों।

29. उक्त शर्तों में से किसी एक के उल्लंघन पर छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1990

S.O. 3455.—Whereas Messrs Petrofils Co-operative Limited, Post Office Petrochemicals, District Baroda, including its branches situated all over India (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the rules of the Provident Fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable to the employees than the benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of a similar character;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme w.e.f. 1-12-87.

### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall provide for such facilities for inspection and pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may from time to time direct under clause (a) sub-section (3) of section 17 of said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

2. The rate of contribution payable under the provident fund rules of the establishment shall at no time be lower than those payable under the said Act in respect of the unexempted establishment and the said Scheme framed thereunder.

3. In the matter of advances, the scheme of the exempted establishment shall not be less favourable than the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

4. Any amendment to the said scheme this is more beneficial to the employees than the existing rules of the establishment shall be made applicable to them automatically no amendment of the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment shall be made without the previous approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees of the said establishment, the Regional provident Fund Commissioner shall, before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

5. All employees (as defined in section 2(f) of the said Act) who would have been eligible to become members of the Provident Fund had the establishment not been granted exemption shall be enrolled as members.

6. Where an employee who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund (Statutory) or a Provident Fund if any other exempted establishment is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enroll him as a member of the fund and arrange to have the accumulations in the provident fund account of such employee with his previous employer transferred and credited to his account.

7. The employer shall establish a Board of Trustees for the management of the provident fund according to such directions as may be given by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or by the Central Government, as the case may be, from time to time.

8. The provident fund shall vest in the Board of Trustees who will be responsible for and accountable to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation inter-alia for proper accounts of the receipts into and payments from the Provident Fund and the balance in their custody.

9. The Board of Trustees shall meet at least once in every three months and shall function in accordance with the guidelines that may be issued from time to time by the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner or an officer authorised by him.

10. The accounts of the Provident Fund maintained by the Board of Trustees shall be subject to audit by a qualified independent Chartered Accountant annually. Where considered necessary, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner shall have the right to have the accounts re-audited by any other qualified auditor and the expenses so incurred shall be borne by the employer.

11. A copy of the audited annual provident fund accounts together with the audited balance sheet of the establishment for each accounting year shall be submitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner within six months after the close of the financial year. For this purpose the financial year of the provident fund shall be from the 1st of April to the 31st of March.

12. The employer shall transfer to the Board of Trustees the contributions payable to the Provident Fund by himself and the employees by the 15th of each month following the month for which the contributions are payable. The employer shall be liable to pay damages to the Board of Trustees for any delay in payment of the contributions in the same manner as an un-exempted establishment is liable under similar circumstances.

13. The Board of Trustees shall invest the monies in the fund as per directions that may be given by the Government from time to time. The securities shall be obtained in the name of the Board of Trustees and shall be kept in the custody of a Scheduled Bank under the Credit Central of the Reserve Bank of India.

14. Failure to make the investments as per directions of the Government shall make the Board of

Trustees severally and jointly liable to surcharge as may be imposed by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or his representative.

15. The Board of Trustees shall maintain a seriate-wise register and ensure timely realisation of interest and redemption proceeds.

16. The Board of Trustees shall maintain detailed accounts to show the contributions credited, withdrawal and interest in respect of each employee.

17. The Board shall issue an annual statement of account to every employee within six months of the financial accounting year.

18. The Board may, instead of the annual statement of accounts, issue passbooks to every employee. These pass books shall remain in the custody of the employees and will be brought up-to-date by the board on presentation by the employees.

19. The account of each employee shall be credited interest calculated on the opening balance as on the 1st day of the accounting year at such date may be decided by the Board of Trustees but shall not be lower than the rate declared by the Central Government under para 60 of the said Scheme.

20. If the Board of Trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the Central Government for the reason that the return on investment is less or for any other reason, than the deficiency shall be made good by the employer.

21. The employer shall also make good any other loss that may be caused to the Provident Fund due to theft burglary, detalcation, mis-appropriation or any other reason.

22. The employer as well as the Board of Trustees shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

23. If the Provident Fund rules of the establishment provide for forfeiture of the employers' contribution in cases where an employee ceases to be a member of the fund on the lines of para 69 of the said Scheme, the Board of Trustees shall maintain a separate account of the amounts so forfeited and may utilise the same for such purposes as may be determined with the prior approval of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in the provident fund rules of the establishment, if on the cessation of any individual, from the membership of the fund consequent on retiring from service or on taking up the employment in some other establishment, it is found that the rate of contribution, rate of forfeiture etc. under the provident fund rule of the establishment are less favourable as compared to those under the statutory scheme, the difference shall be borne by the employer.

25. The employer shall bear all the expenses of the administration of the Provident Fund including

the maintenance of Accounts, submission of returns transfer of accumulations.

26. The employer shall display on the notice board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the fund as approved by the appropriate authority and as and when amended thereto along with a translation of the salient points thereof in the language of the majority of the employees.

27. The "appropriate Government" may lay down any further conditions for continued exemption of the establishment.

28. The employee shall enhance the rate of provident fund contributions appropriately if the rate of provident fund contribution for the class of establishments in which his establishment falls is enhanced under the said Act so that the benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme of the establishment shall not become less favourable than the benefits provided under the said Act.

29. The exemption is liable to be cancelled for violation of any of the above conditions.

[No. S-35015/1990-SS-II]

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. भा. 3456 :—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II खंड-3(iii) दिनांक 08-9-1990 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. भा. 2401 दिनांक 27 अगस्त, 1990 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :—

(1) धारा 4 के खंड (क) के अधीन "केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत, क्रमांक 1 के सामने की प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ दर्ज की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

"1. राज्य श्रम और कल्याण मंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।"

(2) इस उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त नियोजक संगठनों के परामर्श से धारा 4 के खंड (च) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त शीर्षक के अंतर्गत :—

(क) क्रमांक 31 और 32 के सामने की प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियों प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

"31 श्री ए० टी० एस साहनी,  
मुख्य महा प्रबंधक,  
भारतीय खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम, लि.  
एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग, दूसरा तल,  
बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002

32 श्री टी. के. भीमिक,  
महाप्रबंधक—कार्मिक,  
इंडियन ऑक्सीजन लि.  
(अब आईओ एल लि. के नाम से विख्यात)  
पी-13 ताराटोला रोड, कलकत्ता-700088"

(ख) क्रमांक 34 के सामने की प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

"34 श्री बी. पी. पन्त,  
वरिष्ठ सचिव,

ग्रहिल भारतीय नियोजक संगठन,  
फेडरेशन हाऊस, तानसेन मार्ग,  
नई दिल्ली-110001"

(3) इस प्रयोजनार्थ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी संगठन के परामर्श से धारा 4 के खंड (छ) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रमांक 41 के सामने की प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

"410 श्री जी. संजीवा रेड्डी,  
अध्यक्ष, इंटक-आंध्र शाखा,  
6/बी-एल आई जी एच, चरकत पुरा,  
हैदराबाद-500027"

[संख्या यू-16012/4/90-एस एस-1]

ए. के. मट्टुराई, प्रभार सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1990

S.O. 3456.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 2401 dated the 27th August, 1990, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated the 8th September, 1990.

In the said, notification—

(i) Under the heading 'Appointed by the Central Government under clause (a) of Section 4', for the entries against Serial No. 1, the following entries shall be substituted, namely,

"1. Minister of State for Labour and Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi."

(ii) Under the heading 'Appointed by the Central Government under clause (f) of section 4 in consultation with Organisations of Employers' recognised by the Central Government for the purpose,—

(a) for the entries against serial Nos. 31 and 32, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"31. Shri A. T. S. Sawhney,  
Chief General Manager,  
Minerals and Metals Trading  
Corporation of India Ltd.,  
Express Building, 2nd Floor,  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,  
New Delhi-110002.

32. Shri T. K. Bhaumik,  
General Manager-Personnel,  
Indian Oxygen Ltd.,  
(now known as IOL Ltd.),  
P-43, Taraola Road,  
Calcutta-700088."

(b) for the entries against serial No. 34, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"34. Shri B. P. Pant,  
Senior Secretary,  
All India Organisation of Employers,  
Federation House,  
Tansen Marg,  
New Delhi-110001."

1. श्री के. नागेश्वर राव
2. श्री विद्यापति
3. श्री सहदेव सोरेन

[ए-12025/1/88/1/एम. I/आई एस.एस.-I]  
राम तिलक पाण्डेय उप सचिव

(iii) Under the heading 'Appointed by the Central Government under clause (g) of section 4 in consultation with the organisation of employees' recognised by the Central Government for the purpose, for the entries against serial No. 41, the following entries shall be substituted namely :—

"41. Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy,  
President,  
INTUC—Andhra Branch,  
6/B-LIGH Barkatpur,  
Hyderabad-500027."

[No. U-16012/4/90-SS. I]  
A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर 1990

का. भा. 3457.—केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में यह अपेक्षित है कि मग्नेसाइट खनन उद्योग, जोकि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची में प्रविष्टि 24 द्वारा शामिल है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना चाहिए,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (v) के उपखंड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छह मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[का सं. एस 11017/8/85 डी-(A)]  
नन्द लाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1990

S.O. 3457.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the Magnesite Mining Industry, which is covered by entry 24 in the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/8/85-D. I(A)]  
NAND LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. भा. 3458.—जान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों की अगले आदेशों तक मुख्य निरोधक के अखिल खान निरोधक नियुक्त करती है :—

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1990

S.O. 3458.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints the following officers as Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines, until further orders :—

1. Shri K. Nageswar Rao.
2. Shri Vidyapathi.
3. Shri Sahadeo Soren.

[F. No. A-12025/1/88-M. I/ISH. I]  
R. T. PANDEY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 1990

का. भा. -3459 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुकरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक आफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचवट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 11th December, 1990

S.O. 3459.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI N. A. CHAUHAN, INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL, CENTRAL, AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 57/89

Bank of Baroda, Vadodara ... 1st party  
Vs.

Its workmen ... 2nd party

Whether the action of the Bank in terminating the services of its employee Shri D. N. Varnamiya is proper or not.

Advocate of the 1st party : Shri K. V. Shah  
Advocate for the 2nd party : H. U. Parmar.

#### ORDER

1. The present reference has been entrusted for adjudication of the industrial dispute between the parties under Section 10(1)(Gh) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which is referred to hereinafter as the Act of 1947, vide Order No. L-12012/142/89-D.2(A) dated 1-9-1989, by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, to the Industrial Tribunal at Ahmedabad, which reference has been allotted to us for adjudication.

2. The industrial dispute between the parties under adjudication is to the effect that the 1st party Bank has terminated its employee Shri D. N. Varnamiya. whether this action is proper or not? And, if it is not proper, to what relief the said employee is entitled?

3. The fact of the matter is that the said employee Shri D. N. Varnamiya was working as a subordinate staff with the 1st party Bank from 19-7-1979. He had stolen a table-fan and some crockery belonging to the Bank. Therefore the said employee was suspended from 14-10-1983 and was given the chargesheet on 11-1-1984 and departmental enquiry was instituted against him. He was adjudged offender in the departmental enquiry and was issued a second notice dated 16-2-1984 why he should not be terminated from the service. And, thereafter, he has been terminated from service as per order dated 12-6-1984. Being dissatisfied with the said order of termination, the said employee has raised the present industrial dispute.

4. The said employee has submitted the statement of demands as per Exh. 8 and has stated that he was discharging his duties faithfully and diligently and right from the beginning the work of a peon was entrusted to him. It is his submission that he has been involved in the case of theft out of victimisation and, therefore, the order of his termination is illegal. In addition, it is the submission of the said employee that no criminal complaint has been lodged against him and the punishment meted out to him is very harsh. His alternate submission is that he has not been paid one month's salary at the time of termination. Therefore, the order of termination is illegal. Because the entire family has been rendered orphan due to his termination.

3. The 1st party Bank has submitted the written reply as per Exh. 1 and has objected to the said demand. In the said reply, it is the submission of the Bank that the said employee had stolen the fan and crockery and the departmental enquiry was instituted against him, giving him every opportunity for his defence. The put against him been accepted by him. Therefore, the investigating officer had submitted his report proving him to be the offender. The said employee was supplied with a copy of the said report alongwith the notice asking him why his services should not be terminated. Thereafter, as the misconduct committed by him was of a serious nature, his services were terminated. As a result the demand made by the said employee should not be accepted.

6. These 1st party Bank has submitted the papers of the departmental enquiry as per Exh. 14, on a perusal of which it seems the said employee was chargesheeted and was given an opportunity to explain the same. It was thereafter that the departmental proceedings for the allegations levelled against him were initiated and the officer named Satkalmi was appointed for the said proceedings. The said employee has accepted the allegations levelled against him before the said officer. Therefore, without examining any witness, the said officer has reported that the charges levelled against him have been established. Thereafter, the 1st party Bank had issued a second notice

to the said employee stating why his services should not be terminated. A copy of the report of the investigating officer was sent to him along with the said notice. Thereafter the said employee was terminated from the service after considering his explanation. In these circumstances the dispute raised about illegality of the departmental enquiry against the said employee has no truth. Imagining this situation, the advocate of the said employee has submitted purshis at Exh. 16 and stated that he does not object the legality of the departmental enquiry. Even if no such purshis were submitted, it is clear from the proceedings of the departmental enquiry the proceedings of the departmental enquiry offered the employee complete opportunity for his defence. And during the proceedings of the departmental enquiry the said employee has accepted the theft of table fan and crockery alleged against him. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that the proceedings of the departmental enquiry are illegal. Moreover, it can also not be said that the charges levelled against the said employee in the departmental enquiry proceedings have been established.

7. But it is the submission of the advocate for the said workman that the punishment meted out to the said employee is very harsh. Against this the submission of the advocate of the Bank is such that looking to the misconduct committed by the said employee the punishment of terminating his service cannot be said to be harsh. Shri in addition submitted that the Industrial Tribunal cannot use the power of the disputed court without the order of the owner and the punishment can be modified only if the is ill-intention proved. herefore, in the present case the punishment meted out to the said employee for the theft of the articles owned by the Bank, which can be said to be proper looking to the misconduct committed by him. Therefore, this Tribunal ought not be modify the punishment.

8. In result, the question that remains to be decided is that the employee who is in the lowest rank amongst the employees of the Bank, who has stolen a table fan and some crockery belonging to the Bank and for which the punishment of termination from service has been meted out to him. whether it is necessary to modify the same using the power vested in the Tribunal under Section 11-K of the Act of 1947? Taking into consideration the submissions of the parties and the unemployment prevalent in our country this tribunal comes to such a conclusion that the punishment of termination from service to the said employee which is like economic death has already been meted out to the said employee by the 1st party Bank, but his family has also indirectly been put to much difficulty; therefore, it is necessary to modify the said punishment. The reasons for the said decision, are as under in brief.

9. In the Act of 1947, Section 11-K has been added in 1971, vide Act of 45, due to which, the Labour Courts, Tribunal, etc. can monthly the punishment in cases where the employees have been terminated or dismissed from the service quashing the order of termination or dismissal and reduce the punishment as deemed fit and proper by the Labour Court of the Tribunal as per provisions thereof. The

sole idea of this modification was in view of the prevailing unemployment in our country, which fact is clear from the submission made before the Parliament describing the motive behind bring forth the bill of this modification viz. addition of Section 11-K was for which purpose and for which object to the Act of 1947, to the effect that a detailed discussion was held in our High Court by the judges of the division bench Shri M. P. Thakkar (who later became a Judge of the Supreme Court) and Shri D. C. Gheewala in the matter of 'Shri R. M. Parmar Vs. The Gujarat Electricity Board' delivering a judgement, which has been published in Gujarat Law Reporter, Vol. No. 1, page No. 352. The fact of the said matter is such that Parmar an employee of that case was serving with the Gujarat Electricity Board's Narol substation for 10 years. There were two types of allegations against him. The type of the 1st allegation was such that he remained absent for two days without prior permission. And the second allegation was that he had stolen the materials belonging to the Board like nut, bolts, screw, etc., costing Rs. 50. The allegations against the said employee were proved and the Board terminated his services. Therefore, reference was filed with the Labour Court under Section 10(1) of the Act of 1947. The Labour Court had vide order dated 20-1-1981 passed that the order of punishment does not seem to be erroneous in any way; and the Labour Court did not feel it necessary to reduce the punishment in the said case under Section 11-K. The said decision to the Labour Court was challenged before our High Court and in that chapter our High Court has made a detailed description of the motive for which Section 11-K has been added and has come to the finding that the punishment of termination from the service for the theft of such meagre amount can be reckoned as harsh. And in the said matter the case was remanded to the Labour Court by the High Court of Gujarat taking into consideration nine points how much reduction in punishment should be made by the Labour Court. In the said matter on page 358, the High Court has made a detailed description of the motive for which the Section 11-K has been added to the Act of 1947; the gist of which is such that high unemployment prevails in our country; therefore it is very difficult to maintain self and family by getting another employment. In other developed countries getting job is not difficult. Our state is not able to pay unemployment compensation and is not paying the same. Therefore if any employee is terminated from service, his family is put a great hardship. It is, therefore, necessary to take this termination more in our country than in other developed countries. The new thought about the motive of punishment which has become prevalent in other countries is also to be taken into consideration. Therefore, the officer meting out the punishment as his right to punish without his sweet will without taking into consideration the damage done to the employee. Because the belief that a person improves by punishment has not been proved in most cases.

10. In the said judgement there is detailed description of what an officer should take into consideration while meting out punishment and it is mentioned therein that (1) punishment to an offending employee

is to be meted out to set an example and not to exhibit wrath and dislike of the master. (2) The main object of punishment is to improve the said employee so that in that case he may take care not report the said mistake in future and the officer meting out punishment has to decide the proportion of the punishment considering the steps he would take against his child for the ill-action of this sort. (3) If any misconduct is proved against an employee then it is not in the interest of the unit to terminate him because it is not probable to get better men in the new recruitment for misconduct is to be meted out in proportion to the misconduct in order that allegation of arbitrary action is not made; because no society will accept similar punishment for slapping and murdering (5) In cases where different types of punishment is to be meted out the officer meting out punishment has to think of the gravity of the offence and punish accordingly, so that discipline is maintained. (6) Because of harsh punishment the employee will certainly rush to the court for relief. If proper punishment is meted out the employees will not challenge the same in the courts; this will save the time of the court for other good decisions. (7) In cases of termination, when the Tribunal quashes the order of termination, generally the employee is to be paid back-wages without carrying out any work, which is not in the interest of the industry. This results into strained relations on both the sides. Therefore, the punishment of termination can be termed proper only in rare cases. (8) When an employee commits theft of meagre amount due to economical constraints, punishment of termination cannot be termed proper; unless the conduct of the employee who has acted as such may prove to be putting the master into difficulty if the said continues in the said position.

11. After the above discussion the Division Bench consisting of the above Judges felt that even though the said employee had committed theft, the punishment of termination may not be termed proper and, therefore, the matter was remanded to the Labour court for quashing the order of termination and for meting out (other) punishment. It is necessary to note at this stage that the said employee had confessed the allegation levelled against him with open heart at the time of departmental enquiry. Therefore, he had not to examine the witness or continue long proceedings for establishing the said allegation. If these circumstances are also considered, the punishment of termination meted out to the said employee can be termed very harsh and improper. The said employee was of the cadre of a peon. He has no relation with the daily transaction i.e. monetary transactions of the Bank, so that the Bank may have difficulty in future in its dealings with the customers if the said employee is continued in service. As a result the finding of this judgement can be applied to the case before us and, therefore, we feel that during the departmental enquiry the said employee had confessed the allegation with open heart. This incidence as also the article stolen was not very costly. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, as also the unemployment prevalent in our country, the punishment meted out to the said employee can be termed as very harsh. Because of the said punishment the family of the said employee is likely to be rendered orphan. The said employee may

feel for the offence committed by him which we may wish. But the members of his family has no relation with the said mis-conduct and yet they are to be indirectly affected by the same. Because unemployment in our country is so much prevalent that the said employee's chance of getting employment at another place is very remote.

12. The submission of Shri Shah is such that if the misconduct committed by the said employee is taken into consideration, the punishment of termination meted out to him by the 1st party Bank cannot be termed as having been meted out with ulterior motive. Therefore, interference with the same by this Tribunal will not be termed as proper. In support of his submission Shri Shah has relied upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in the matter of 'Hindustan Steel Ltd., Vs. A. K. Roy', which judgement has been published at page 1165 of Lab. I.C. 1970. The fact of the said matter was such that Mr. Roy was taken up as trade apprentice for 3 years by the owner establishment. At the end of the period of 3 months he was appointed as a skilled workman and as mentioned in the appointment letter, he had to give an undertaking to put in at least five years service. As per the practice of the owner establishment they were carrying out private investigation of the person to whom they take up in service. Accordingly, private investigation of the said employee was carried out. And the report of the said investigation was to the effect that the interest of the establishment was to be endangered by continuing the said employee in the service because the said employee had taken part in an illegal strike and he was instigating the other employees to resort to illegal strike. On receipt of the report of this type, the owner establishment terminated Shri Roy from service by giving 3 months notice. Shri Roy challenged the said order. The Tribunal did not accept the allegation that Roy was terminated with ulterior motive by the owner establishment; but had come to the conclusion that the said employee was not given an opportunity during which he was terminated. Therefore, the action of termination cannot be termed legal. Therefore, order was passed in favour of Roy to reinstate him with full back wages. The said order was challenged before the High Court of the State. The High Court also came to the similar conclusion like the Industrial Tribunal and the order of the Tribunal was not modified. Thereupon the owner establishment took the said chapter before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court by its judgement came to the conclusion that the action of terminating the said employee cannot be said to have been taken with ulterior motive; but the order of terminating him can be termed as illegal because the proceedings to be instituted before termination were not followed. But if the special facts of the chapter are taken into consideration the order of reinstating the said employee in service will not be termed as proper. Therefore, it would be proper if he is given compensation instead of reinstating him. Therefore, order was passed to give compensation to the said employee. This judgement can in no way become applicable to the case before us. It is necessary to note that in our case there is no private report that the interest of the 1st party Bank will be endangered by continuing the said employee in service. As stated above, the said 3275 GI/90—20.

employee has stolen a fan and ordinary crockery. Therefore, it cannot be said that he will continue to steal permanently. Moreover, by continuing him in service, there is not likely to be any obstruction in the daily transactions of the Bank. Therefore, the finding of the said judgement cannot be applied to our case. Moreover, it is necessary to note here that at the time of making of this order by the Supreme Court, Section 11-K was not added to the Act of 1947 and as stated above it is only in the Section 11-K that the Tribunal is empowered with the authority to modify the punishment deemed improper by it. Therefore, if the Tribunal feels that the punishment meted out by the owner is not proper, the Tribunal has been empowered with additional authority to modify the decision of the owner. Therefore, the submission that the Tribunal is empowered to modify the decision of the owner under Section 11-K only if the Tribunal feels that the decision of the owner was taken by ulterior motive, cannot be accepted for a moment.

13. Shri Shah relies upon a judgement in the matter of 'Air India Corporation Vs. Rebello', which is published on page 668 of Lab. I.C., 1972. In the said matter Rebello was terminated, because he had lost confidence. The said order was challenged. In one of the reasons for losing the confidence, it was found that the said employee Rebello had such type of relations with an Air Hostess due to which the owner establishment may feel ashamed. As per the private report it was established that the action of terminating Rebello was not taken with ulterior motive. In such circumstances the Supreme Court had delivered the judgement that the action of terminating Rebello cannot be interfered with. The fact in our case is quite different. In our case the Bank does not say that the interest of the Bank will be endangered if the said employee is continued in service. Moreover, at the time when the Supreme Court delivered the said judgement, as stated above, Section 11-K was not in existence in the Act of 1947. Therefore, the finding of that judgement cannot be applied to our case, because, after the addition of Section 11-K the Tribunal has been empowered with additional authority to modify the punishment.

14. Shri Shah relies on the Judgement of the Bombay High Court in the matter of 'Sarabhai M. Chemicals Ltd. Vs. M. S. Ajmera', which judgement was delivered on 12-7-1979 in the matter of Spl. Civil Application No. 1777/75 and whose zerox copy has been submitted at Annexure C along with the written arguments. In the said chapter, the employee has ignored the order of the owner and the said allegation was established: therefore, he was terminated from service. On behalf of the workman it was submitted that the same cannot be termed as misconduct if it is committed once. But the High Court of Bombay did not accept the said submission. Also the misconduct committed by the employee was obstructing maintenance of discipline. As such though the employee committed the misconduct once but the employee was occupying such a position that if such type of employees commit such misconduct, the same would result in indiscipline amongst the other employees. Therefore, although it was committed only once, the Bombay High Court has termed the said misconduct as fit for termination from service. The finding of this judgement cannot be applied to our case, because due to the mis-conduct committed by the said employee,



it is not likely that there may be indiscipline amongst the other staff of the Bank, and thereby there may not be any obstruction in the maintenance of discipline.

15. Shri Shah relies upon the judgement delivered by the Division Bench Judges of our High Court, *Servashri Ahmedi and Shri R. A. Mehta*, which judgement was delivered in the matter of '*Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Vs. Husenmiya*' and which judgement has been published at page 1143 in vol. 2 of the Gujarat Law Reporter, 1986. In the said matter, Husenmiya an employee of Mupl. Corp. and was a watchman at the Rabari locality at Odhav under the administration of the Municipality, had misguided and given false promises to the inhabitants of the locality and others in the surrounding area, that if they paid certain amount to him, he was in a position to get them the property of the Municipality at a very low rent. In this false-promise many needy persons had been covered up and for each residence they had the sum of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 to Husenmiya and in this way he had received the sum of more than Rs. 25,000 from such needy, illiterate and poor persons. This fact came to be known by the Municipality, who instituted a criminal proceeding against Husenmiya. And Husenmiya was proved offender under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and punished with fine and imprisonment. Therefore, Ahmedabad Municipality had lodged departmental proceedings against him and he was dismissed from service. Husenmiya had challenged the said order of dismissal and the Labour Court had passed an order of reinstatement in service in the favour of Husenmiya. Because according to the opinion of the Labour Court, the said punishment of dismissal was very harsh and was much in excess in proportion to the offence. The Corporation had challenged this order of the Labour Court before our High Court and therefore, in High Court had quashed the order of the Labour Court and had upheld the order of dismissal of said Husenmiya. The mis-conduct committed by Husenmiya can be said to be of serious type because he had misused his position as watchman of the locality and as an employee of the Municipality by cheating the poor people. The poor people believed as he was a watchman of the Municipality and many persons had paid him the sums of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. Thus he had received an amount of Rs. 25,000 deceitfully. This type of mis-conduct cannot be said to be of an ordinary type. If such persons are continued in the service, other employees who indulge in such type of mis-conducts may also not be dismissed from service, it may seem so. As a result the mis-conduct committed by Husenmiya cannot be compared with the mis-conduct committed by the said employee in the case before us in any circumstances. The said employee before us has stolen the table-fan and crockery due to helplessness and economic circumstances because of financial crisis. Having stolen, he has open-heartedly confessed the offence in the course of departmental enquiry. He has not tried to hide his mis-conduct. It is necessary to consider this circumstance at the time of meting out the punishment. Therefore, the finding of the case of Husenmiya cannot be made applicable to the said employee before us.

16. Shri Shah relies upon the judgement delivered in the matter of '*Union of India Vs. Parmanand*' by our Supreme-Court, which judgement has been reported at page 168 of the Factory Journal Reports, 1975. The said employee had prepared false bills in the names of employees who were not in the employment and had mis-appropriated Government money, for which he was dismissed from service and the Supreme Court had held the said order as proper. The mis-conduct committed by Parmanand in the said matter can be termed as very serious. He has created fabricated documents and had produced a deceitful picture before the State Government, and had mis-appropriated a sizeable amount. Whereas the said employee before us has stolen a meagre amount. Therefore, if he is meted out the punishment of termination for the reasons stated above will not be reckoned as proper. Because in doing so, not only the employee himself will be punished but also the family dependant upon him will be punished for economical death. It is necessary to note here that the Supreme Court has taken a sympathetic view in such case in the matter of '*Khalsa Vs. Union of India*', which judgement has been published at page 914 in Vol. 2 of the Labour Law Notes, 1987. The employee in the said matter was serving in the Railway. He had mis-appropriated amount by preparing false bills and the said allegation was established. Therefore, he was dismissed from service. But the Supreme Court had decided that the punishment of dismissal can be termed as a very harsh punishment because the said employee has put in 10 years service and if the said employee is dismissed, the members of his family will be put to a great hardship. It was, therefore, necessary to show sympathy and, therefore, order was passed to reinstate him in service without back-wages and denying him two increments. In our case the employee has put in five years service before termination. Also the mis-conduct committed by him cannot be termed as mis-conduct of a serious type. Therefore, if order to reinstate him in service without back-wages and on the basic salary of his cadre, is passed, the purpose of justice will be maintained. By doing so, he will be conscious of the misconduct committed by him and it will also set an example to the other employees also that by committing such type of mis-conduct, great monetary damage is to be sustained. As stated above, the problem of unemployment in our case may not help the said employee to get employment at a different place. As a result in addition to the said employee, the members of his family also will be put to monetary crisis and young children are likely to be left to destiny. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, it seems necessary to modify the punishment of termination meted out to the said employee. As stated above, if the said employee is reinstated in service on his original salary without back wages, the purpose of justice will be maintained. As a result of this punishment the said employee will lose almost more than 5 to 6 years of wages. He will also lose the increments earned by him till now. As a result the order as under is to be passed in this reference :

#### ORDER

17. As the punishment meted out to the said employee, Shri D. N. Varnamiya, by the Bank is not proper, the same is being modified and the Bank is



ordered that the said employee be re-instated in his original post on the original salary with continuity of service but without back wages. In view of special circumstances, no order as to costs is being passed.

19-9-1990. **NARANSINH CHAUHAN, Central Industrial Tribunal**

[No. L-12012/142/89-D.II(A)]  
V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 11 दिसम्बर, 1990

का.भा. 3460.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ठेका श्रम (वित्तियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम 1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से देश में कोयला धोवनशाला में निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संकर्म संज्ञियाओं में ठेका श्रम प्रतिषिद्ध करती है।

#### अनुसूची

- (1) मिडलिंग का परिवहन ; और
- (2) स्लरि का हटाना।

[सं. यू. 23013/31/87/एल. डब्ल्यू.]

एस. सी. शर्मा प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 1990

S.O. 3460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Board, hereby prohibits the employment of contract labour in the works/operations specified in the following Schedule, in the coal washery in the country, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

#### SCHEDULE

- (i) Transport of middling; and
- (ii) Removal of slurry.

[U. 23013/31/87-LW]

S. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

